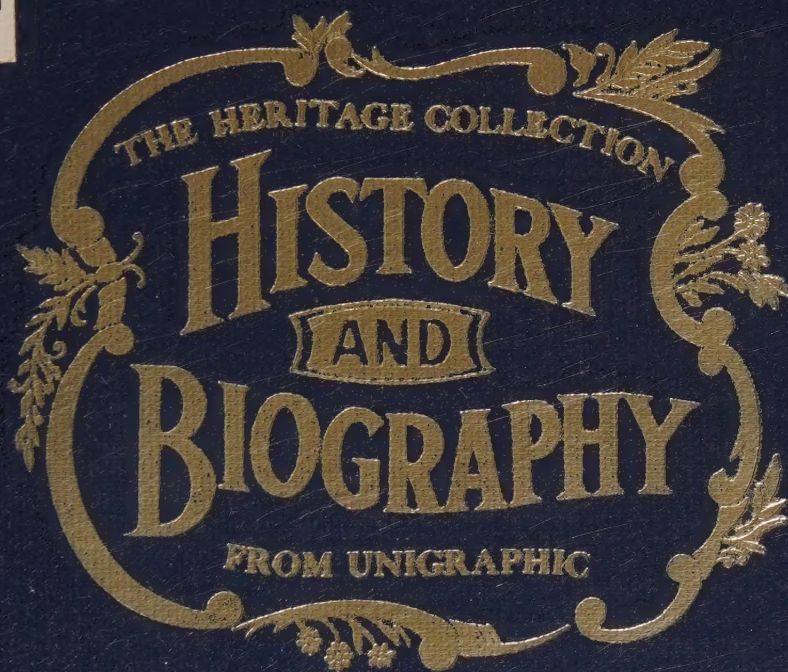


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History of Ashland County,

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HISTORY

OF

ASHLAND COUNTY, OHIO

BY A. J. BAUGHMAN

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS
OF THE COUNTY

ILLUSTRATED

Chicago:
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

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PREFACE

Introductory to this work the author makes the following statement: After having written the history of Richland county, which was published in 1908, by the S. J. Clarke Company, of Chicago, I was engaged by the same firm to write a history of Ashland county. Next to old Richland, Ashland county I hold in the highest sentimental regard for my grandfather, Abraham Baughman was one of the first settlers in Green township, now in Ashland county, having settled near the Indian village of Greentown, when there was not another white settler in the Blackfork valley; there too my father, Jacob Baughman, was reared.

Pope advised, "Know then thyself," and to know ourselves we must know our local antecedent history and environments.

While introductory reference may be given of the early settlement of the territory of which Ohio is now a part, the main object of this work is to give the history of Ashland county from its erection in 1846 to the present time.

The bibliography of the Ashland county pre-historic earthworks will be given with a chapter upon the Mound Builders that centuries ago fortified our hills and peopled our valleys.

America is the only country that was settled by pioneers, and the pioneer was one of the grandest types of humanity in the world. In selfdenial, in industry and in the practice of the virtues that distinguished good men and women the pioneers of America made a record in human affairs that should be the boast of their descendents from generation to generation. The Buckeye pioneers stood at the head of the list, and the Ashland county pioneers were well up in the ranks of their fellow Buckeyes. The lights and shadows of their toilsome lives form a picture beautiful to look upon and impressive in the lessons it teaches. A halo of romance clings around the history of each humble cabin that was a pioneer home. Deep, dark forests stretched for miles around, and the cries of wild beasts were borne upon the air when night's shadows hung in heavy folds over the earth. Sounds more fearsome was the wild whoop of the painted savages, and the cracks of their rifles as they waged unrelenting war against the settlers. But after the last savage had been driven so far toward the Pacific coast that he ceased to be a terror to the settlers of Ohio, hardships and dangers still surrounded the homes of the early settlers.

The pioneer days are now gone. The oldest men and women that remain are but links that connect the present with the mystical past.

We of the present day can honor ourselves by honoring those who preceeded us.

We should not ignore our obligations to the poineers, but in remembering them, congratulate ourselves that we live in an age of improved utilities. The pioneers were the manufacturers of almost everything they used, not only their farming implements, but also the fabrics with which they were clothed. How different now.

All earthly things are given to change, and the firesides of the pioneer period have given place to the furnaces and registers of today. But the remembrance of the associations of the past has an attractive charm and a strong hold on our sentiments and affections. Though the scenes of our memory may be darkened by the shadows of bereavements and of sorrows, yet it is still a cherished indulgence to recall them. The rose and the thorn grow on the same bush; so the remembrance of the past, of our friends who have "gone before," is mingled with both pleasure and sorrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The author acknowledges himself indebted to the members of the advisory board for their encouragement and assistance, and to the press for its kindly notices. Also to friends for their assistance in the gathering and the compilation of the matter contained in this work.

HISTORY OF ASHLAND COUNTY, OHIO.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

The vast tract of territory lying north of the Ohio river on the south and between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains on the east and west was originally claimed by France and was designated "Louisiana." Large portions of the American continent were claimed by European monarchs by reasons of discoveries made by their subjects.

In considering this vast region of country it is necessary to advert to the fact that, after the Declaration of Independence, Connecticut set up a claim to the north part of Ohio above latitude forty degrees north, and Virginia claimed Ohio south of that line as being within the limits of her charter.

While these questions caused discussion and negotiation, they were amicably settled, and on the 13th day of July, 1787, congress assumed the jurisdiction of this territory, which included all of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, and passed an ordinance for its government. This ordinance constituted the Northwest territory a civil government with limited powers. The territory embraced within its boundaries the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The ordinance provided that whenever the Northwest territory contained five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years it should elect a legislature and enact laws, and this grade of Colonial government was to continue until that part of the territory forming the state of Ohio had the required population of sixty thousand, when they could call a convention and frame constitution preparatory to becoming a state of the Union. The first action taken toward that end was made early in the year 1802, and after more than a year's delay, caused by legal quibbles and technicalities, Ohio became a state on the first day of March, 1803. The doubt and uncertainty as to when Ohio became a state have arisen largely from the fact that the congress tried to impose conditions and restrictions which the people of Ohio would not accept.

The question is often asked "When was Ohio admitted into the Union?" The answer should be, "Ohio became a state on the first day of March, 1803." The term "admitted" is not applicable to Ohio, as it is to some other states.

St. Clair was appointed governor to the Northwest territory, October 5, 1787, and arrived at Marietta, July 9, 1788. His first official act was to erect the

county of Washington, whose boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning on the banks of the Ohio river, where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie, thence along the southern shore of said lake, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river; thence up said river to the Portage, between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort Laurens, thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the Portage, on that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752 (Loramie's store), until it meets the road from the lower Shawneetown to Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto river; thence with that river to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio river to the place of beginning." It will be seen that Washington county, as then formed, comprised a large part of the eastern and northern portion of what is now the State of Ohio.

The importance of the county as a political unit varies in different parts of the United States. It takes a secondary rank in the New England states, that of the townships being first. In the Southern states the county or parish is the leading agency for local government. In the state of Ohio, as also in other western states, the county and the township each has its special features in the frame work of the government, and they do not vary much in their relative importance. The structure of government existing here in Ohio is a mixed or dual system, as it has a double unit in the township and county, for each of these divisions has its primary functions to perform, and neither outranks the other to any great extent.

Historically speaking, county government here came into existence before that of townships. In the original creation and formation, county and township divisions were independent of each other, the townships not being required to first exist as a basic factor in the formation of counties. County lines were not at first, concurrent with township lines.

Hamilton county was the second county organized, and the date of its organization was January 2, 1790. When Wayne county was organized it comprised a large tract of territory, and the county seat was at Detroit. The first county organized out of the then existing counties was Adams, and there was a long fight over the location of the county seat.

The convention which met November 1, 1802, to frame the first constitution for Ohio was composed of thirty-five members, apportioned to the counties then existing as follows: Adams, three; Belmont, two; Clermont, two; Fairfield, Hamilton, ten; Jefferson, five; Ross, five; Trumbull, two; and Washington, four.

These counties have been divided and disintegrated until from the nine organized counties and the Indian reservation that existed when the state was formed, the number of counties has grown to eighty-eight.

MAP OF
ASHLAND CO.
 OHIO
Scale 1/2 inch to the mile.



I.

GEOLOGY OF ASHLAND COUNTY.

Geologists claim that Ashland county presents evidence of having shown dry land at a very remote period in the history of the globe. Her soils and hills are older than the carboniferous, or coal and limestone periods; and if ever either existed within the limits of this county, they were worn away by the glacial flow from the north; or, during the emptying of the great northern seas through the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and the Hudson, after the elevation of the Appalachian chain of mountains, by the cooling and shrinking of the crust of the earth.

How long this region may have been covered by the northern seas, will doubtless never be known by man, but that such seas enveloped this part of the globe for an extended period of time, must be apparent to all careful observers. It is very probable that the great chain of lakes extending from northern New York to the Lake of the Woods, is but a remnant of the mighty sea that covered a large portion of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The hypothesis, that during the "glacial period" huge mountains of ice were forced southward from high northern regions, and in their advance, plowing deep valleys and wrenching granite rocks from their position, and crushing, and rolling, and rounding them into boulders by erosion, receives much strength, on careful examination. It is possible that during the "drift period" great quantities of what are called "nigger-heads,"—boulders, were carried by ice, thousands of miles, thawed out, and dropped in the position they are now found. These granite boulders are found scattered all over northern Ohio, in sizes ranging from three or four pounds to tons in weight, gradually diminishing in size as they recede from the lake shore.

Further evidence of the existence of a great sea is found in the deposit of immense quantities of petrified shells, among the surface rubbish of the freestone formation. It is quite certain that these shells were deposited slowly, and that an immense period of time was exhausted in their petrification. The freestone rocks are in strata; and their beds range in thickness from three to twenty feet. The sandstone formation crops out at a later period. Petrified shells are not so frequently found above or beneath the sandstone. The sandstone is found on the highest land east of Ashland, commencing at Roschberry's hill, and extending nearly south to Lake township. It is also found on the elevated tract of land running from Milton, through Mifflin and Green townships, to Hanover. These stones are found in abundance, and form a useful and durable material for walls, bridges and buildings.

Ashland county contains an area of about four hundred square miles. It

is divided into two principal slopes, or water-sheds, by a range of upland, extending in a northeast direction, across the south part of Clearcreek and the north part of Orange and Jackson townships; thus forming a dividing ridge, that separates the heads of the streams flowing south to the Muskingum, and north to Lake Erie.

PRE-HISTORIC EARTHWORKS IN ASHLAND COUNTY.

“Here stand mounds, erected by a race
Unknown in history or in poets’ songs.”

In our own Ashland county we see evidences of a pre-historic people whose origin and fate are unknown. We know of them only by the monuments they reared in the form of earth-works, and as these principally are mounds, we call the people who made them “Mound Builders.” The term is not a distinguishing one, for people the world over have been mound builders, more or less, from generation to generation.

In no other country are earth-works more plainly divided into classes than here in America. In some places fortified hills and eminences suggest the citadel of a tribe or people. Again, embankments, circular or square, separate and in combination, enclosing, perhaps, one or more mounds, excite our curiosity, but fail to satisfy it, and we ask, “Are these fading embankments the boundaries of sacred enclosures, or the fortifications of a camp, or the foundations on which were built communal houses?”

In the Blackfork valley—especially the part taken from Richland and given to Ashland county—there are numerous mounds and other earth-works but only a few can be considered in the limit of this paper.

On the southwest quarter of section 17, Green township, half a mile north-west of Greentown, there was in the years ago a circular embankment embracing about half an acre of ground. The embankment was about five feet in height in the days of old Greentown. There was a “gate-way” to the west, about twelve feet wide. In the center of the enclosure there was a mound into which excavations were made about fifty years ago to the depth of nine feet, which appeared to be the depth of the artificial work. Coal, wood and feathers were found in the lower strata.

Within a mile east of Greentown there was a similar embankment, embracing an acre of ground, but there was no mound within this enclosure.

The Parr “fort” was a circular earth-work, about seven feet high and twelve to fourteen feet in diameter at the base. It enclosed an area of about three acres.

Very near it on the east side stood a large mound, from which copper, beads and stone implements have been taken.

When the first settlers came there was an earth-work running a little southwest from the mound for some twenty rods, then back eastward to the river. The place has been under cultivation for so many years that the earth-work is now obliterated. The mound was encased with a wall of sandstone boulders,

as large as a man can lift. This mound stands on the west side of the Blackfork within a few rods of the stream. The stones used in building the mound must have been carried from the hill, half a mile west from the place. The mound was examined in 1816 by a Mr. Slater, who found bones, flint implements, a pipe, etc. About seventy years ago the late Dr. Henderson had these mounds opened and in them were found human bones, decayed wood, charcoal, a stone pipe and a copper wedge. The wedge created quite a sensation at the time, as it was supposed to be gold.

Of the prehistoric works in Ashland county, reference is made to a number of them, as follows: In Jackson township, the Muddyfork valley, on the land formerly owned by John Ramsey, there is an ancient earth-work, locally called an entrenchment. The work is quadrangular and is estimated to contain a fraction over two acres. It is said that in the early settlement of the county the embankment was about three feet in height and from eight to ten feet in diameter at the base. The timber within the fort was equal in size to that of the forest around it, and was of the same character. There were formerly two mounds in the north part of Perry township; they were about thirty feet apart, and occupied level ground near a brook. The larger one was about five feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter at the base. The smaller was about twelve feet in diameter at the base and three and a half feet high.

In the country of the Jeromefork, there was an enclosure, circular in form and contained about three acres. It was near a spring. The embankments in 1812 were about four feet in height. Large trees grew in and upon the works. Continuing up the Jeromefork, is found a beautiful valley from three to six miles wide. On an elevated point of land, overlooking the surrounding country, there is an earthwork with a gradual descent from it in all directions. It would be a commanding position in military affairs. A circular embankment, two thousand one hundred and forty-five feet in length, containing an area of over eight acres, surrounds the brow of the hill. The embankment in pioneer days was about four feet high in the center and from ten to twelve feet wide at the base. The land was entered by Henry Gamble in 1815, and the earthwork is called Gamble's Fort.

The earthwork called Stoner's Fort gives evidence of having been the rendezvous or home of a numerous people. Bryte's Fort, situated about a mile and a half northwest of the Sprott hill is quadrangular in shape. Like other prehistoric earthworks, the ground has been cultivated until the earthwork is nearly obliterated.

The Winbigler Fort is on an elevated point about two miles north of the Jeromefork. It contained about four acres of land, was circular in form and seemed to have been planned for defensive warfare. The ground around it is steep and difficult of ascent.

The Metcalf Fort is also in the Jeromefork valley, on an elevated plateau, facing the valley. It was near a spring. From this fort that of Tyler's, four miles down the stream, could be easily seen by the naked eye.

Glenn's Fort, east of the Winbigler Fort, was on an elevated plateau, the north side of which was two hundred and thirty-six feet long, east side one hundred and ninety-five feet, the south, two hundred and six and the west, one

hundred and thirty-nine feet. There was a gateway at the northwest corner, fifteen feet wide, with a guard or embankment extending out about thirty-five feet, which terminated in a small mound, perhaps a sentinel out-post. There is also a mound a few rods southwest of the center of the work, thirty-one feet in diameter and about three and a half feet in height. A number of relics and fragments of ancient pottery have been found in these works.

The Darling Fort, in the Clearfork valley, below St. Johns, was another earthwork containing nearly three acres.

When Judge Kinney and party felled trees that had grown upon the earthworks at the Darling Fort the "growths" showed that the trees had been growing there several centuries before the war between the Eries and the Six Nations. The same is true of the fort near Spook Hollow, and at other places.

A mound is situated just north of Loudonville, on the summit of Bald Knob. For a long time it was supposed to have been formed by counterfeiters in former times. It was excavated in 1877, and found to be a veritable mound, containing charcoal and fragments of human bones. Being encased with large stones, it was excavated with difficulty. As there had been a central depression for a great many years, what remains the mound contained of a perishable character had doubtless been destroyed ere the excavation was made. The site commands a fine view of the Blackfork valley.

A circular enclosure containing about two acres, is situated within the city limits of Ashland, just north of the Erie railroad. The farm upon which the enclosure is situated was formerly owned by Henry Gamble. In 1812-15 the first settlers found embankments there from three to four feet high and from eight to ten feet wide at the base. A forest of oak, hickory, sugar and ash grew upon and near the works. The enclosure overlooked the valley to the south and east, and had a gate-way to the southwest opening near a fine spring of water. The site has been ploughed for more than seventy years and scarcely a trace of the earthwork remains today.

Shambaugh's Fort, near the old Indian village of Greentown, contains about two acres, with a gateway looking to the west. In the center of this earthwork was a mound, about four feet high, which may have been used for an altar or a look-out. When first discovered, the embankment was about three and a half feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. A small brook flowed by it, from which water was no doubt obtained. As the site of the fortification has been ploughed over for more than half a century, the embankments are scarcely discernable.

The Norris mound in Orange township has been opened and found to contain specimens. A deposit of flint implements has been found in Sullivan township. There is an old Indian burial ground near the village of Orange. In Clearcreek township, about two and one-half miles west of Gamble's Fort, is Sprott's hill, which is about ninety feet in height and has an area of about five acres at its base.

It is composed of alluvium, mixed with gravel and rounded boulders. The top is about sixty by ninety feet, and is nearly flat. Upon this two mounds were erected, each about twenty-five feet in diameter, and four or five feet high.



THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF GREENTOWN, 1782-1812

When Thomas Sprott settled there, some seventy-five years since, large trees grew upon and about these mounds, which were about thirty feet apart. From these mounds a good view of the Gamble Fort and the mound at Orange can be had.

In examining the south mound some sixty years ago, Thomas Sprott and a brother came upon a sort of stone coffin, constructed of flat stones set on the edges, which contained the skeletons of some six or eight Indians, neatly cleaned and packed, in a good state of preservation. On the flat stones constituting the lid of the coffin, over a peck of red vermilion was found. These relics were replaced by Mr. Sprott.

The size of the mound does not preclude the probability that it is an artificial earthwork, for Nebuchadnezzar built a mound four times as high within the walls of the city of Babylon, to please a caprice of his wife.

There are perhaps twenty or more smaller mounds in Ashland that the author has not had time to explore, but from the number given it is fairly shown that the county is rich in prehistoric history.

What connection, if any, existed between the Mound Builders and the Indians is yet unsettled. But it seems certain that many years before Columbus discovered America, the Mound Builders had settlements here in Richland county, as these ancient earthworks attest. That the people were not unacquainted with war is shown by their numerous fortified enclosures. These mounds and other antiquities give us some knowledge of a people that lived here when civilization was but in the dawn in Europe. The history of our own country is at least as interesting as that of the land of the Pharoahs, or of storied Greece, for here we see evidence of an ancient culture, as well as the footprints of a vanished people.

It is claimed by writers that the Mound Builders were of Asiatic origin and were, as a people, immense in numbers and well advanced in many of the arts. Similarity in certain things indicates that they were of Phoenician descent. Of the Mound Builders, we have speculated much, and know but little.

When looking at the past, let us recognize the fact that nations as well as individuals pass away and are forgotten.

Some of our mounds were used as sepulchers for the dead, and should not be desecrated—even in the interest of historical research and investigation.

An old-time poet wrote:

“Oh, Mound! consecrated before
The white man’s foot e’er trod our shore,
To battle’s strife and valour’s grave,
Spare! oh, spare, the buried brave!
A thousand winters passed away,
And yet demolished not the clay,
Which on yon hillock held in trust
The quiet of the warrior’s dust.
The Indian came and went again;
He hunted through the lengthened plain;
And from the mound he oft beheld

The present silent battlefield.
But did the Indian e'er presume,
To violate that ancient tomb?
Ah, no! he had the soldier grace
Which spares the soldier's resting place.
It is alone for Christian hand
To sever that sepulchral band,
Which ever to the view is spread,
To bind the living to the dead."

Some may say why attempt to roll back the flight of years to learn of a prehistoric people, for the searchlight of investigation makes but little impression on the night of time. We have no data on which to base an estimate as to the antiquity of man, but we can contemplate the great periods of geological times, and the infinite greatness of the works of creation, as disclosed by Astronomy, with man's primeval conditon, as made evident by archaeology, and exclaim, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him!"

II.

THE INDIANS AS A RACE.

Scientific research indicates that the Indians followed the Mound Builders of this section of the country and it was long after the first white settler had penetrated into the region now known as Ohio that the Indians left for hunting grounds further west.

The Indians uniformly resisted all attempts to civilize them. They preferred to subsist themselves by the chase, and it has been estimated that it would take fifty thousand acres of forest land to furnish game enough to support one Indian. With almost all the tribes the men furnished the game (meat) as their share of provision for the family. It was considered beneath the dignity of a "brave" to do any manual labor. The squaws had to plant the corn and cultivate it, cut the wood, carry water, do the cooking, feed the horses and carry the luggage when on the march. The women did not murmur at this, but seemed to consider it a natural distribution of family duties.

Polygamy was quite general among the Indians. Every "brave" had as many wives as he could support. In marriages the bride-to-be was seldom consulted, for the suitor addressed himself directly to the parents of the young squaw he wished to marry, and her fate depended on the wish of her parents. The custom of dowry was the reverse from what it is today, for then the suitor made presents to the parents of the bride, instead of receiving a portion with her.

Divorees were frequent, and where there were children, the mother had to support them. With the Dakotas, when a "brave" wished to marry, he had to take the bride's sisters, also. The Indians looked upon women as inferior to

them and made them their slaves. They were savages. With civilized, christian people it is different. I have but little patience with a woman who says she is an infidel, for it is the religion of the Nazerene that has elevated her to the position of honor in which she is held today.

The Indians are fatalists. They never pray, but they sometimes return thanks to the Great Spirit. Whatever of good or of evil happens to them they receive with imperturbable calmness, believing that the fates have so ordered. I use the present tense, for the Indian is about the same today that he was a century ago. The opinions, traditions and institutions of his tribe are endeared to him by habit, feeling and authority; and from early childhood he has been taught that the Great Spirit would be offended by any change in the customs of his red children.

Indians believe in a Great Spirit and in the immortality of the soul. They look upon the future state as a material paradise—a happy hunting ground. They blend sorcery in their belief in the healing art and their priests are also physicians and jugglers. Their tribes seem to be held together by a kind of family ligament; by the ties of blood, which in the infancy of society were stronger as other associations were weaker.

OHIO—THE BATTLE GROUND.

Ohio was the battle ground where the Indians tried to stop the tide of civilization in its westward course across the American continent, and Ashland county was the battle field upon which some of the bloodiest tragedies of that terrible conflict were enacted. America has the unique distinction of being settled by pioneers. Other countries have been peopled by men moving in large bodies from one place to another. Whole tribes would move enmasse and over run or exterminate the inhabitants and occupy their territory. But the pioneers came singly or in small groups and became settlers. When the white men came the Indians had to leave, because the conflict between the civilized people and the savages was irrepressible. The white men possessed the country on the theory of the eternal fitness of things.

It is an interesting study to trace a country's history from its beginning and follow society in its formative state and note its material developments and scientific achievements. It took George Washington eight days to journey from Mt. Vernon to New York to be inaugurated first president of the United States. The same distance can now be traveled in less than eight hours.

The pioneer period is an epoch of the past. The early settlers of Ashland county have passed away. It may have been difficult for some of them to accept and become reconciled to the changes that were brought about in their day and generation—at the change that had stamped its seal upon the wilderness whose winding paths they had known so well and had so often trodden. Many of them lived to see the country lay off its primeval wildness and beauty and grandeur of the forest, until the land bloomed like unto the gardens of gods. How

beautiful has been the result of the labor of the pioneers and how much we owe to them. But that golden era passed away and bore upon its bosom the dear old men and women whose like we shall never see again. We rejoice to know that the glory of one age is not dimmed in the golden glory of the age succeeding it.

To give more fully the changes that have taken place, the spinning wheel of the pioneer days is now known only as a relic in a museum or an antique ornament in our parlor. The loom is no longer used in private houses; a piano has taken its place. Stockings at a trifle a pair have banished knitting, except for ornamental purposes. Water runs into our houses through pipes by turning a faucet and is carried out again by gravity. With gas manufactured or natural as a fuel, with our houses heated from cellar to attic the labor of preparing for, making and keeping a fire is reduced to a very small matter. In cities and villages the baker relieves the housekeeper of the task of bread-making if she so desires, and thus at every point the burdens of life are made less strenuous and more bearable.

The pioneer times are frequently spoken of as "the good old days." An old gentleman sentimentally referring to those days had his remarks taken seriously by a bystander who understood him as wishing for a return of the things and conditions of the past. The bystander said: "Times change. Don't let us fall behind the procession, rather let us be thankful for the better conditions of our day and generation." He further said that the luxuries and comforts of today make us lack nothing. Would you go back to the years when the family surrounded the pot of mush and helped themselves from it a morsel at a time?

The pioneer period was but the preface to the fuller development of the country that followed. The settlers who cleared the land, founded homes and formulated the first laws, builded better than they knew, and as we look back at their work in the lime-light of today, we award them the plaudit of "well done."

Within four years after the first settlement in Ashland county had been made, war was declared against Great Britain. This war is sometimes called our second war for independence. The question has been asked if that war advanced or retarded the settlement of the country. Those have read history to but little purpose if they have not learned that war advances civilization. The fighting instincts of human nature have brought about more important results than has any other one force.

Homer, the earliest of the great poets, began his Iliad by invoking the muse to sing of martial exploits and expressed his faith in war as a means of progress. The spirit then displayed was not materially different from that which the patriots of colonial times manifested, which culminated in the war of the Revolution. The same impelling tendency was seen in the heroic events of the war of 1812, and also in our war with Mexico, as well as in our recent civil strife. The records of the "dull, piping times of peace" do not show the advance of civilization, as do the annals of war.



THE ATTACK ON THE
COPUS CABIN BY
INDIANS - MORNING OF
SEPT. 15, 1812.

AN INDIAN FEAST.

In the fall of 1811, there was a great Indian feast at Greentown, which was attended by Rev. James Copus and Captain James Cunningham, two white settlers of the vicinity. Captain Cunningham was the grandfather of the author of this work. The refreshments at this feast consisted of boiled venison and bear meat, somewhat tainted, and not very palatable to the white guests. The ceremonies took place in the council house, a building composed of clapboards and poles, some thirty feet wide, and perhaps fifty feet long. When the Indians entered the council house, the squaws seated themselves on one side and the men on the other. There was a small elevation of earth in the center, eight or ten feet in diameter, which seemed to be a sort of sacrificial mound. The ceremonies were opened by a rude sort of music, made by beating upon a small copper kettle, and pots, over the mouths of which dried skins had been stretched. This was accompanied by a sort of song, which, as near as could be understood, ran: "Tinny, tinny, tinny, ho, ha, ho, ha, ho"—accenting the last syllables. Then a tall chief arose and addressed them. During the delivery of his speech, a profound silence prevailed. The whole audience observed the speaker, and seemed to be deeply moved by the oration. The speaker seemed to be about seventy years of age. He was tall and graceful. His eyes had the fire of youth, and blazed with emotion while he was speaking. The audience frequently sobbed, and seemed deeply affected. Mr. Copus could not understand the language of the address, but presumed the speaker was giving a summary history of the Delawares, two tribes of which, the "Wolf" and the "Turtle" were represented at the feast. Mr. Copus learned that the distinguished chief who had addressed the meeting, was "Old Captain Pipe," of Mohican Johnstown, the executioner of the lamented Colonel Crawford. At the close of the address dancing commenced. The Indians were neatly clothed in deer skin and English blankets. Deer hoofs and bear claws were strung along the seams of their leggins, and when the dance commenced, the jingling of the hoofs and claws gave a rude sort of harmony to the wild music made upon the pots and kettles. The men danced in files or lines, by themselves around the central mound, and the squaws followed in a company by themselves. In the dance there seemed to be a proper sense of modesty between the sexes. In fact, the Greentown Indians were always noted for being extremely scrupulous and modest in the presence of each other. After the dance, the refreshments were handed around. Not relishing the appearance of the food, Mr. Copus and the other whites present, carefully concealed the portions handed them until they left the wigwam, and then threw them away. No greater insult could be offered an Indian, than to refuse to accept the food proffered by him. So those present had to use a little deception to evade the censure of the Indians.

THE INDIANS WERE THE ALLIES OF THE BRITISH.

In the war of 1812 the Indians acted as the allies of the British. History states that Lord Dorchester, then governor general of Canada, industriously instigated the Indians to hostilities on our northern frontier, and that he had agents throughout Ohio and elsewhere distributing blankets, food, ammunition and arms among the Indians, and at Malden a reward was paid for every white man's scalp brought in by the Indians.

The Indians at Greentown and Jeromeville had received supplies from the British. This fact, coupled with their suspicious action and warlike demonstrations, gave the white settlers reasonable cause for believing that their savage neighbors contemplated a murderous assault upon them.

At the time of which I write Colonel Kratzer, who was in command of the troops at Mansfield, received orders to remove the Indians from both Greentown and Jeromeville, as a precautionary measure against an outbreak, and for that purpose sent Captain Douglas to enforce the order. There were about eighty Indian "braves" at Greentown, and it has been doubted whether Captain Douglas could have successfully coped with them. But such questions are only discussed in "piping times of peace," for in times of war American soldiers whip the enemy first and discuss the matter afterward.

Armstrong was the Greentown chief, and at first refused to consent to be removed. Captain Douglas then sought James Copus, who lived a few miles further up the valley, and requested him to persuade the Indians to comply peacefully with the order. Copus was a local preacher in whom the Indians had confidence. He refused to interfere against them. After entreaty had failed Captain Douglas is reported to have said, "Mr. Copus, my business is to carry out the instructions of my superior officers, and if I can't persuade you to comply with my request I shall arrest you as a traitor to the government of the United States." Mr. Copus then consented to go, the officer assuring him that the Indians should be protected in both person and property.

When the officers returned to the Indian village, accompanied by Mr. Copus, another conference was held with the chief, at which Mr. Copus repeated the assurances that had been given him.

Captain Douglas again explained that his order was mandatory and that the Indians had to comply with its mandate or take the alternative. After conferring with his counselors, the old chief reluctantly announced that they would go, and Judge Peter Kinney and Captain James Cunningham took an inventory of their effects, and the Indians were formed into line and marched away under guard from the village that had for thirty years been the home of that part of their tribe. They had not proceeded far when looking back, they saw a cloud of smoke ascending from their burning village.

The burning of Greentown has been criticised and censured by sentimentalists, who regarded it as a breach of faith with the "noble red man," who

was cruelly driven from his "happy hunting grounds" into a forced exile. But the burning of that village was not a breach of faith, for the officers did not sanction the act. It was done without warrant by five or six stragglers who had dropped out of the ranks for that purpose. They were militiamen who had suffered wrongs too grievous to be borne from the bloody hands of the Indians, and it was but human nature for them to retaliate. It seems like maudlin sentimentalism to dilate upon the wrongs which the white settlers committed against the Indians, for the few misdeeds that may have been done by the pioneers were too insignificant to be given prominence in history. In the early history of France we read of the dark and bloody acts of the Druids and how they immolated human life in their forest temples, but it was as a religious rite, as an atoning or propitiating sacrifice, and while we stand appalled at the bloody spectacle our condemnation is somewhat mollified when we consider the motive that prompted the act. But with the Indians it was cruelty for cruelty's sake. They were savages, and through all the civilizing influences of a century they are savages still. Even those who have been educated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at the expense of the general government, drift back into barbarism, as a rule, after they return to the west. Let those who have tears to shed over the burning of Greentown read the accounts of the Wyoming massacre and its aftermath of butchery, and then consider the Indians' bloody deeds in our own state and county—of cruelty, torture, death,—these three, and then tell us where is their claim for charity! Settlers have returned from the hunt and chase and found their cabins burnt and their families murdered. The bloody tomahawk and gory scalping knife had done their work, and mutilation had been added to murder. Notwithstanding the beautifully drawn and charmingly colored word-pictures given us by novelists, history teaches us that the Indian is cruel, deceitful and bloodthirsty by nature and devoid of the redeeming traits of humanity.

Greentown was founded in 1782, and was destroyed by fire in 1812, after an existence of thirty years. The number of cabins it contained has been variously stated at from sixty to one hundred. The number of the dead buried there is not known, but as about three hundred Indians, on an average, lived there for three decades, the number is no doubt quite large.

The writer recently visited the site of old Greentown in mid-winter,—an appropriate season to view in its dearth and desolation the former location of a town that is now no more. The Blackfork had overflowed its banks in a recent freshet, and, ere the waters could recede from the lowlands, had frozen into sheets of ice that reflected sparkling gems of crystal purity in the glad-some sunshine, and the hills glistened with a white covering of snow, forming a scene of beauty to be remembered in many a future dream.

To appreciate places of historic note, one must enter into the feelings created by reading its history and learning its traditions. Standing upon that village site, we realized that the valley whose broad and fertile acres spread out before us was the place where the civilization of this part of the West was first planted and from which it extended even to the golden shores of the Pacific. The events which stirred the souls and tried the courage of the pioneers seemed to come out of the dim past and glide as panoramic views

before us. A number of the actors in those thrilling scenes were of our "kith and kin," who have long since crossed over the river. But little change has taken place at the old site of Greentown in the past fifty years, except that the old time Indian burial ground, that has withstood the innovations of a century, is being despoiled of its timber, and one feels like exclaiming:

"Woodman, spare those trees;
Touch not a single bough."

But sentiment, it seems, must give way to utility. The burial ground is at the west end of the knoll upon which Greentown was situated and is somewhat triangular in shape. Heretofore, the ground has been held in superstitious, if not sacred, veneration. But it will soon be turned over to the plowshare and the agriculturist.

Greentown was built upon an oblong knoll, of about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, running nearly east and west, with an elevation of fifty feet, and of irregular topography. The Black Fork, after straightening from its tortuous course and running south for a short distance, makes a graceful curve to the east at the southwest limits of the grounds, courses along the base of the south side of the ridge, then turns again to the south and resumes its zigzag wanderings until its waters unite with those of other forks and form the Mohican. The cabins comprising the village stood principally upon the rolling plateau-like summit of the hill, each Indian selecting a site to suit himself, with but little regard for streets or regularity. A sycamore tree, which in the olden times cast its shade over the council-house of the tribe, still stands like a monument from the past, grim and white, stretching its branches like skeleton arms in the attitude of benediction. A wild cherry-tree stands several rods northeast, around which there was formerly a circular mound, evidently made by the Indians, and still discernable; but whether it was used as a circus ring for athletic sports, or as a receptacle, is a matter of conjecture. Many think it was for the latter, as trinkets, if not valuable, have been taken from it; but no general exhumation was ever made.

THE BLACKFORK VALLEY.

The settlers of 1808-09-10 found in the Blackfork valley a village of Delaware Indians, the remnant of a Turtle tribe. Their chief was Captain Armstrong. The village was called Greentown. As a war measure the Indians were removed from Greentown in the early autumn of 1812, after which the village was burnt. The site of their old burial ground is almost obliterated. It is located a few rods north of the Black Fork, upon a gentle eminence, in the southwest part of northeast quarter section 18, Green township. The southern portion of the site is still in woods, and the depressions that mark the graves are quite distinct. Henry Harkell and the author exhumed several of the skeletons in the summer of 1876. In some cases the

remains were inclosed in a stone cist; in others, small rounded drift-boulders were placed in order around the skeletons. The long bones were mostly well preserved. No perfect skull was obtained, nor were there any stone implements found in the graves. At the foot of one a clam shell was found. The graves are from two and one-half to three feet deep and the remains repose horizontally. A few relics, such as stone axes, arrow heads and a few bits of copper, have been picked up in the immediate vicinity. They are in the hands of the author. On the opposite side of the stream and some distance below, near the south line of southeast quarter-section 18, Green township, there are ancient fireplaces. They are about fifteen inches below the present surface, and are formed of boulders, regularly laid. The earth is burned red. Great numbers of stones have fallen into the stream during its incursions upon the west bank. Some three or four of these fireplaces are yet plainly visible, but in a few years they will be swept away by the current. About half a mile east of the graves is a small circular earthwork almost razed. It contains between one and two acres and had a gateway looking to the river, which is westward. It is situated upon nearly the level bottom land of the beautiful valley.

CAPTAIN PIPE.

Captain Pipe was a chief of the Wolf branch of the Delaware tribe and ruled at Mohican Johnstown. There was a Captain Pipe at Greentown at one time, who was supposed to be a son of the old chieftain. He later became a half chief with Silas Armstrong, on the reservation at Pipestown, six miles from Upper Sandusky. This younger Captain Pipe died in 1839, in the Indian Territory.

Old Captain Pipe has been described as a typical Indian, uniting with the blandness and oily address of the cringing courtier, the malignity of the savage and the blood-thirsty ferocity of the skulking panther. With his own hand he painted Colonel Crawford black and by his order the Colonel was burnt at the stake. While painting the gallant Colonel, the treacherous Pipe feigned friendship and joked about him making a good looking Indian, but the black paint belied his words, for it portended death. It has been stated that Captain Pipe refused to join the British against the white settlers in 1812, but as he was a consummate dissembler, the statement should be received in accordance with the character of the man. After Hull's surrender, Captain Pipe was never seen in this part of the state and his fate is unknown.

FAST'S CAPTIVITY.

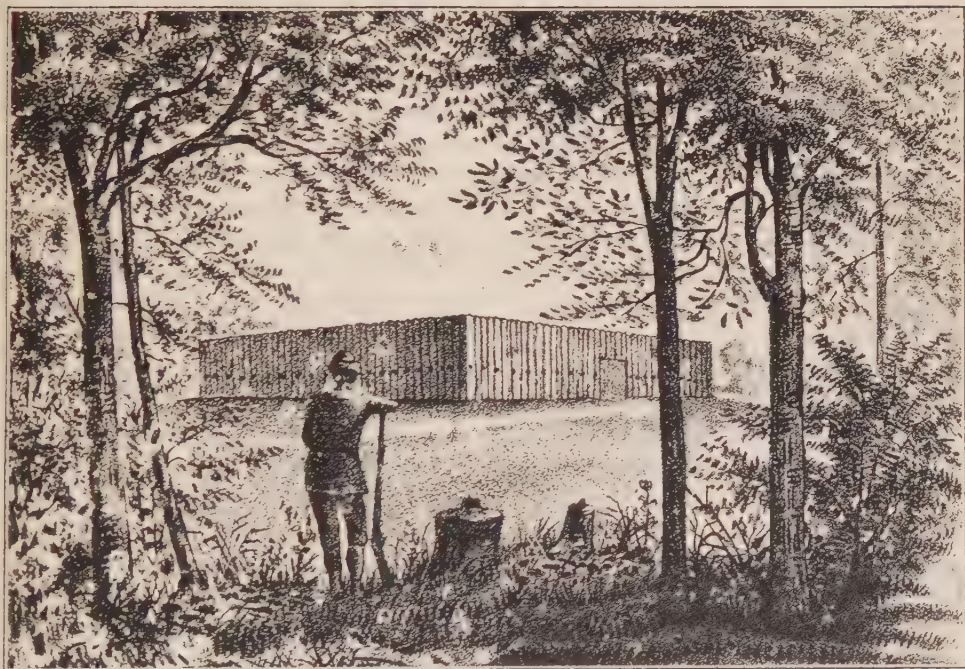
A captive among the Indians before the settlement of Ashland county, was Christian Fast, Sr. He often narrated the incidents of his capture and captivity, which were published years ago. In after years he became a resident of Orange township, Ashland county, where a number of his descendants yet

reside. The narrative is so interesting that we give it place here. It is as follows:

When a boy of sixteen, Mr. Fast was captured by the Delaware Indians near the Falls of Ohio. He had enlisted in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in a company of two hundred men, organized for the purpose of chastising the Indians for depredations committed upon the frontier settlement. This force descended the Ohio in boats, and some distance above the falls, separated into two parties, young Fast being among those in the rear. The forward party were attacked a short distance above the falls, by parties of Indians on both sides of the river. The largest boat in the fleet, in which was Mr. Fast, had landed, and the others were making preparations to do so, when the attack commenced. The smaller boats immediately put up steam but the larger one was hard aground and could not be got off. Of the one hundred on that boat all were killed except some thirty. Young Fast jumped into the water, receiving, at the same instant, a flesh wound in the hip, and swam to the opposite shore, where he was met by three Indians, who demanded that he should surrender, assuring him of friendly treatment. He declined their request and again plunged into the stream, the three Indians firing on him as he swam, one of the balls grazing his cheek, momentarily stunning him. Reaching the middle of the stream, he took observations to determine the course of safety, and concluded to strike the shore several rods below where the large boat was grounded; but on approaching he again encountered the bullets of the Indians, and again made for the middle of the river. Some distance below he discovered a horse-boat belonging to his party, and at once resolved to reach and board it. Just as he had succeeded in getting aboard, the captain received a wound in the arm, and waved his hand to the Indians in token of surrender. The boat was immediately boarded by the Indians, and the whites were all made prisoners.

An old Indian took charge of Fast, by whom he was taken to Upper Sandusky. The prisoners were divested of their clothing, and, as their march led through a rank growth of nettleweeds, the journey was indescribably painful. Fast, becoming maddened with pain, at length refused to go forward, and, baring his head to his captor, demanded that he should tomahawk him, and thus put an end to his sufferings. The Indian took compassion on him and restored his clothing. During the remainder of the journey he was treated with great kindness. At Upper Sandusky he was adopted into a distinguished family of the tribe. He visited the lamented Colonel Crawford after the failure of the expedition, and during his imprisonment, and was within hearing of his cries during the horrid cruelties he suffered at the stake.

About eighteen months after Fast's capture, an expedition left Upper Sandusky for the purpose of attacking the white settlements and fortifications at Wheeling. Connected with this expedition was the notorious James Girty. Fast, who now possessed the full confidence of the Indians, was also of the party. The expedition reached its destination and besieged the fort at Wheeling three days and two nights. On the third night Fast determined upon an attempt to effect his escape. Approaching his adopted brother at a late hour of the night, he awoke him, complaining of thirst, and urged his brother to accompany him to a place where they could procure a drink of water. The Indian pleaded weariness



THE PRIEST STOCKADE. WAR OF 1812

ness, and urged him to go alone, insisting that no harm would befall him. Fast, taking his camp-kettle, started directly for his father's house in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles distant. The night being excessively dark, he made slow progress, and at daylight was yet within hearing of the guns at Wheeling. As soon as daylight appeared, he pushed forward, and soon discovered, by a fresh trail, that about thirty Indians were in advance of him, making for the white settlements in Washintgon county, Pennsylvania. On reaching a spur of a ridge he discovered that the trails separated, and that the Indians had formed two parties, each pursuing parallel lines through the valleys. He hoped, by vigorously pursuing the middle and straight course, to get in advance of the Indians, and in this effort he was successful. Before night he reached the margin of the settlement in Washington county, the Indians being a short distance in the rear. A few rods in advance of him and advancing on his own trail, Fast discovered a white man, with a couple of bridles on his arm, evidently in search of horses. Placing himself behind a tree Fast waited until the white man was within a few feet of him, when he suddenly placed himself in his path, and gave a hurried explanation of his name, object, and the immediate danger that threatened the white settlement. The man was paralyzed with fear, he could not believe that the savage looking man before him, with his painted face, his ears and nose filled with broaches, his hair (all except a tuft in front, which was passed through a silver tube) nearly plucked from his skull, was anything else than a veritable Indian. Mechanically, however, the man obeyed his directions, and each, seizing and mounting horses, which were near at hand, made for the settlements with all practicable speed. They gave the alarm to all the families in the neighborhood, and succeeded in securing all the settlers in the fort except one boy who was killed at the instant he reached the gate which was thrown open for his ingress.

After the beleaguered fort was relieved by the retirement of the Indians, he sought his father's house; but so completely was he metamorphosed by his Indian costume that his parents could not, for a considerable length of time, recognize him. At length his mother, recalling some peculiar spots near the pupils of his eyes, gave a scrutinizing look, and at once identified her son. She sprang forward to embrace him, and would have fainted in his arms, but he repulsed her, explaining that his person, as was the case with all Indians, was covered with vermin. He retired from the house, committed his Indian clothes to the fire he had made, purified his body as best he could, and then clothed himself in garments furnished by his father.

On the very day of his return to Orange township, Ashland county, in 1815, he met Tom Lyons, a chief, and one of his original captors, and a party of Indians, by whom he was recognized. The Indians had no suspicion that he had deserted, but believed he had been drowned in the river. They evinced much joy at the discovery of their lost "brother," and ever afterward offered him numerous tokens of their friendship.

In the summer of 1819, a party of Indians were encamped at the foot of Vermillion lake. Tom Lyons invited his "brother," Christian Fast, Sr., and his children, to partake of a feast which they had proposed. The only members of the family who found it convenient to accept the invitation were Nicholas and

Francis. Lyons, after painting himself for the occasion, insisted that the boys should also be painted—to which proposition, “for the fun of the thing,” they readily assented. Old Tom put the paint on the face of Frank, who was a mischievous lad, “so thick,” that it remained indelible for a period of more than a year.

At the feast one of the dishes was a bear’s head boiled with the hair precisely as it was cut from the body of the animal. The entrails of the bear formed a distinct dish, and the other pieces made separate dishes. Venison, also, formed part of the repast.

III.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

ASHLAND COUNTY VALLEYS.

“Happy valleys, o’er whose fields,
Through the joyous summer hours,
Flowers send their perfume sweet.”

Valleys furnish favorite themes for both story and song. But here we do not deal with the mythical valleys of poets’ fancies nor romancers’ tales’ wherein vine-covered cottages are said to nestle in lovely valleys, whose occupants live in the bliss of love’s young dream.

Our Ashland county valleys are of the material kind, where flowers not only bloom, but where wheat ripens; where birds sing and where cattle fatten, where the artistic, the aesthetic, and the practical unite and blend and where the fanciful goes side by side with the prosaic and the useful things of life.

The valleys of Ashland county are usually interspersed with ravines through which flow tributaries of the larger streams, the latter occupying ancient valleys of erosion, bordered by alluvial bottom lands of various widths. The pre-glacial waterways can be quite accurately defined and traced. After the valleys had been filled up by the “drift,” streams in some places found other channels.

The greater part of Ashland county is covered with a deposit of unmodified bouldered clay, which in some of the northern townships conceals from view the underlying rocks. Except along the banks of the streams, this bouldered clay which is quite thick at places is unstratified. On the margins of the streams there is frequently at the bottom a deposit of laminated clay, with rudely stratified gravel and boulders above. The fragments of the local rocks are rounded and globular, except in places where they have been ground into gravel by the “drift.” The bottom of streams are more or less gravelly or rocky, according to the locality through which they pass.

The valley of the Blackfork is about forty-five miles in length in Richland county, extending from Shafer’s Hollow in Springfield township to the place

in Monroe township where it leaves Richland and enters Ashland county. The width of this valley varies, but on the average is of considerable area, and the land is generally of unusual richness although at places somewhat swampy, as the stream has but little fall and the waters are sluggish. There is, however, but little of the Blackfork valley that is not now cultivated. The clearing of the country and the demolition of the mill dams have worked wonders in reclaiming the lands of the Blackfork valley for cultivation. One of the first settlements in Ashland county was made in the Blackfork valley, and in the same valley occurred some of the most tragic and bloody scenes of pioneer history. In that valley was situated the Indian village of Greentown, where for thirty years from three hundred to five hundred Indians made their homes and where hundreds of their dead are buried. Farther up the valley are the Petersburg lakes, much frequented by fishing parties.

The Blackfork valley in the olden time was grandly beautiful in the summer season. In the morning as the rays of the sun glinted the distant hills, flecked the tree tops with touches of light and tinted fleecy clouds with brilliant rays, making touches of gorgeous hues the scene was entrancing. And at night the moon was wont to peer atwixt the leafy branches of the trees, casting its pale glimmers of light through the languorous atmosphere, ere it sailed forth into the open space, as though to keep watch and ward over the pioneers while they slept.

The Clearfork valley extends from Kings Corners and Johnsville down past Bellville, Butler and Newville, and through the Darling settlement at the foot of which the Clearfork leaves Richland county and enters Ashland, and after making a graceful turn at Professor Sample's, it flows through the defiles of a hilly country, until it joins the Blackfork three miles below Loudonville, where the two streams unite in forming the Mohican river.

ASHLAND COUNTY ERECTED.

From the earliest settlement the white population of Ohio gradually grew in numbers and the desire for new counties finally reached this part of Ohio and resulted in the erection of Ashland county, by an act of the legislature passed on the 24th day of February, 1846. In the schemes and discussions for the new county several propositions were made, one being for the county of Ellsworth, with the seat of justice at Sullivan; another for the county of Mohican, with the seat of justice at Loudonville; another for the county of Vermillion, with the seat of justice at Hayesville; also applications from Jeromeville, Orange and Savannah, with the seats of justice at their several towns; named at a later date for a new county to be called Ashland, the success of which was assured by the passage by the legislature of the act creating the county of Ashland, which was formed of the territory of Richland, Huron, Lorain and Wayne counties. The fractional townships of Mifflin, Milton and Clearcreek, and the full townships of Hanover, Green, Vermillion, Montgomery and Orange, were from Richland county, while Ruggles was from Huron and Troy and Sullivan

from Lorain, and the fractional townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican, and Lake from Wayne county.

On the first Monday of April, 1846, the county seat was located at Ashland by a vote of the electors, the citizens of Ashland agreeing to donate suitable grounds, and five thousand dollars to erect county buildings thereon. The site has an altitude of one thousand seventy-nine feet.

In 1847-48 a jail was erected, by Ozias S. Kinney, architect, and cost the county about fourteen thousand dollars. An old stone church, purchased on the site of the grounds selected for the erection of county buildings, was occupied some seven years as a courthouse. It stood about midway between the present courthouse and jail, and had been erected by the Methodist denomination. The new courthouse was commenced by Ozias S. Kinney, architect, in 1851, and completed in 1853; and cost the county about twenty thousand dollars. The infirmary was erected by Sylvester Alger and George W. Urie, architects and builders, in 1849, and cost about four thousand dollars.

ELECTIONS.

The first election in Ashland county was held on the first Monday of April, 1846.

Commissioners—Josiah Thomas, Orange; Edward S. Hibbard,

Hanover; Abner Crist, Ruggles township.

Auditor—Hugh Burns, Milton township.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Urie, Montgomery township.

Prosecuting attorney—N. M. Donaldson, Hanover township.

Sheriff—James Doty, Mifflin township.

Recorder—Asa S. Reed, Perry township.

Surveyor—John Keen, Jr., Jackson township.

By the terms of the law erecting the county, the officers elected in April only continued until their successors, who were to be elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1846, were elected and qualified.

SECOND ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 13, 1846.

Congress—John K. Miller.

Commissioners—Josiah Thomas, Aldrich Carver, Edward S. Hibbard.

Auditor—Hugh Burns.

Treasurer—George W. Urie.

Prosecuting Attorney—John S. Fulton.

Sheriff—James Doty.

Recorder—Asa S. Reed.

Surveyor—John Keen, Jr.

Coroner—Michael Riddle.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The first school examiners for Ashland county were John McCormick, Nicholas M. Donaldson, Loren Andrews. The first meeting of the examiners was held at Jeromeville, March 28, 1846.

VOTE TO ESTABLISH THE COUNTY SEAT.

In pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled, "An act to erect the county of Ashland," passed February 24, 1856, the associate judges of said county met at the house of G. H. Cake, in the town of Jeromeville, county of Ashland, on the day above written, and in obedience to the sixth section of the aforesaid act, and the poll books from the several townships having all been returned agreeably to said act, the clerk of the court of common pleas, in the presence and by the assistance of the associate judges aforesaid, proceeded to canvass said votes in regard to the location of the county seat as specified in said sixth section of the act aforesaid. Whereupon it appeared that there had been polled in said county of Ashland for seat of justice at Ashland, two thousand six hundred and eighty-two votes; for seat of justice at Hayesville, two thousand and two votes.

An abstract of said votes was forthwith made out and certified by said associate judges and clerk, to be returned to the next court of common pleas agreeably to the eighth section of the act aforesaid.

At a meeting of the associate judges of Ashland county, Ohio, convened at the house of Elias Slocum, in the town of Ashland, Matthew Clugston was appointed by the sheriff his principal deputy; which appointment was approved by the associate judges.

At a court of common pleas begun and held at the courthouse in the town of Ashland in the county of Ashland, in the eleventh judicial circuit of the state of Ohio, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1846, there were present the Honorable Jacob Parker, President Judge of said court; and the Honorables John P. Reznor, Edmund Ingmand and George H. Stewart, associate judges; James Doty, sheriff; and Daniel W. Brown, clerk pro tem.

Nicholas M. Donaldson, prosecuting attorney elect of the county of Ashland, appeared in open court and presented his bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned, as the law directs, with Thomas J. Bull, George W. Bull, and Thomas McMahan, his bail; which bond was accepted and approved by the court, and ordered to be recorded.

A member of the bar furnishes the following list of attorneys in attendance at the first term of court, namely: From Ashland—Messrs. Maffett, Hunter, Gates, McCombs, Kellogg, Fulton, Taggart, Sloan, Rankin, Osborn, Slocum, Kenyon, Donaldson, Geddis, Smith, Broombeck, Scott and Clark. From Wooster—Messrs. Dean, Cox, Hemphill, Rex, Flattery, Bonewitz, Carter, and H. C. Curtis. From Mansfield—Messrs. C. T. Sherman, John Sherman, Brinkerhoff, Purdy, Hull, Smith, I. J. Allen, Bryan, Bartley, Kirkwood and Stewart.

FIRST GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY.

The following named gentlemen were impaneled as grand jurors for the May term, 1846: Hugh McGuire, Daniel Carter, Sr., George Buchanan, Christopher Mykrantz, Christian Miller, Thomas Smith, Samuel Burns, Daniel Campbell, Andrew Mason, Michael Myers, John Smurr, George McConnell, James Boots, Michael Riddle, and John Naylor; of whom Daniel Campbell was appointed foreman. Having been impaneled and sworn, and received their charge, they retired to their room to consider their duties.

ASHLAND COUNTY JUDICIARY.

Extract from the Court Journal

By an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to erect the county of Ashland," passed the 24th day of February, A. D. 1846, certain territory therein described taken from the counties of Richland, Wayne, Lorain, and Huron, in said state of Ohio, was set off and erected into a new county to be and remain a separate and distinct county by the name of Ashland, and by said act is attached and made a part of the eleventh judicial circuit of the court of common pleas.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES FOR THE NEW COUNTY.

After the passage of said act, to wit: On the 25th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the said general assembly duly elected Edmund Ingmand, John P. Reznor, and George H. Stewart, associate judges for the county of Ashland aforesaid for the constitutional term of seven years from and after the day of said election.

On the 3rd day of March, 1846, the said Edmund Ingmand, John P. Reznor, and George H. Stewart, having received their several commissions as associate judges for said county of Ashland, dated at Columbus, February 25, 1846, assembled at the house of James McNulty, in the town of Ashland, in said county of Ashland, and the oath of office required by law was administered to each of said associate judges, by E. N. Gates, Esquire, a justice of the peace in and for said county of Ashland, as appears by the certificates indorsed on said commissions.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK PRO TEM.

On the said 3rd day of March, 1846, and after said associate judges had been qualified by taking the oath as aforesaid, they all sat together as a special court of common pleas of said county of Ashland at the same place at which they were sworn as aforesaid, and made the following order, to-wit:

Ordered, That Daniel W. Brown be and he is hereby appointed clerk pro tempore of the court of common pleas of said county of Ashland, and that said Daniel W. Brown be required to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars with three good sureties, conditioned for the faithful paying over all moneys which may come into his hands as clerk of said court, and for the faithful and



ASHLAND COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 1848



BUILDING IN JEROMEVILLE WHERE FIRST
COURT IN ASHLAND COUNTY WAS HELD

impartial discharge of all the duties of his said office as clerk of the court of common pleas of said county of Ashland as required by law; which bond was forthwith made out and signed by said D. W. Brown as principal, and C. R. Deming, H. Luther, and John L. Lang, as sureties, which sureties were accepted by said court, and the court retained said bond until the proper county officer should be elected and qualified to receive the same.

At a meeting of the associate judges of the county of Ashland, began and held in the town of Jeromeville, in said county of Ashland on Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D., 1846—present E. Ingmand, G. H. Stewart, associates; D. W. Brown, clerk pro tem.

FIRST COURTHOUSE.

The first court of Ashland county was held in the village of Jeromeville, and the building is still standing, notwithstanding the fact that sixty-three years have come and gone since that time, and the building is well nigh a century old. It is now occupied as a postoffice and dwelling. There is but one person now living who was present at that first session of the court. His name is J. O. Jennings, and he was clerk of the court at that time. He is now aged ninety-one years and is a resident of Ashland town. The first session of the court was held March 3, 1846. After Ashland town had been selected as a county seat, the first court held there was May 7, 1846.

By an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to erect the county of Ashland," passed the 24th day of February, 1846, certain territory therein described and taken from the counties of Richland, Huron, Lorain and Wayne "in said state of Ohio" was set off and erected into a new county to be and remain a separate and distinct county by the name of Ashland, which by said act was attached and made a part of the eleventh judicial circuit of the court of common pleas.

After the passage of said act, viz: February 25, 1846, the general assembly duly elected Edmund Ingmand, of Mohican, John P. Reznor, of Montgomery, and George H. Stewart, of Hanover, associate judges for the county of Ashland, for the constitutional term of seven years from and after that date. March 3, 1846, they, having received their commissions, dated at Columbus, February 26, 1846, assembled at the house of James McNulty, in Ashland, and the oath of office required by law was administered to them by E. N. Gates, Esq., "A justice of the peace in and for the said county of Ashland."

At a meeting of the associate judges held in Jeromeville March 16, 1846, there were present Judges Ingmand and Stewart and D. W. Brown, of Ruggles, clerk pro tem. The meeting was held in pursuance of an act passed for the levying of taxes on all property in the state "according to its true value." Said act was passed March 2, 1846, at which time Ashland county was divided into three districts. The first district was composed of the townships of Lake, Mohican, Perry, Jackson, and Montgomery. John Allison, of Perry, was appointed assessor for this district. The second district was composed of the townships of Orange, Ruggles, Clear Creek, Troy and Sullivan. George Mc-

Connell, of Orange township, was appointed assessor for this district. The third district was composed of the townships of Vermillion, Green, Hanover, Mifflin, and Monroe. (Monroe was later made a part of Richland county.) Jesse Hayes of Hanover, was appointed assessor of this district. The meeting adjourned to convene as a court at Jeromeville, March 28, 1846, Edmund Ingmand, judge.

Under date, Jeromeville, Ohio, April 10, 1846, appears the following court entry. In pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio entitled "An act to erect the county of Ashland" passed February 24, 1846, the associate judges of Ashland county, Ohio, met in George H. Cake's hotel in the town of Jeromeville, Ohio, in said county of Ashland, on the date above named, and in obedience to the sixth section of the aforesaid act, the poll books from the several townships having been returned agreeably to said act, the clerk of the court of common pleas, in the presence and by the assistance of the associate judges aforesaid, proceeded to canvass said votes in regard to the location of the county seat as specified in said sixth section of the aforesaid act. Whereupon it appeared that there has been polled in the said county of Ashland for seat of justice at Ashland, two thousand six hundred and eighty-two votes; and for the seat of justice at Hayesville two thousand and two votes.

The first term of the court of the common pleas in the court house at Ashland was held May 7, 1846, there being present the Honorable Jacob Parker, presiding judge, associate judges John P. Reznor, Edmund Ingmand, and George H. Stewart, Sheriff James Doty, and clerk pro tem, Daniel W. Brown.

The next term of court held in Ashland was the March term, 1847. One of the orders of the court at this session was that by which Jacob O. Jennings, of Jeromeville, was appointed clerk of said court for the term of seven years.

For the foregoing facts we are indebted, in part, to C. T. Alleman, of Jeromeville.

IV.

EARLY SETTLERS OF ASHLAND COUNTY.

The simple tastes, habits and wants of the first settlers of Ashland county may excite the patronizing sympathy of the residents of the present day, who perhaps may ignore our obligations to the pioneers and congratulate ourselves that our lot has been cast in a more advanced era of mental and moral culture. We may pride ourselves upon the developments and advancements which have been made in science and in the arts, and that the utilities of the present age are far more advanced than had been conceived of when Ashland county was first settled. If the people of the olden time cared less for costly apparel and ostentatious display, they cared more for their fellowmen and had that broader charity and fraternal love which make life seem to be more worth the living. The type of the christianity of that period will not suffer by comparison with that of our own day. The vain and thoughtless may jeer at the unpretending manner, customs and costumes of the pioneers and they doubtless had their faults, but they were men of strong minds, in strong bodies made

so, albeit, by their compulsory self-denial and their very privations and toil. It was the mission of many of them to aid in the formation of our noble commonwealth, and wisely and well was that mission performed. Had their descendants been faithful to their teachings, there would have been harmony now where violence and discord reign. In those days our mountains and our valleys could say, "We nurse a race who ne'er hath bowed the knee to aught but God." They were the men to found and maintain an empire. They realized the beau ideal of the poet:—

"What constitutes a State?

Not high-raised battlements, or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd:

No! Men, high-minded men;

Men, who their duties know;

But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,—
These constitute a State."

THE TOWN OF ASHLAND.

Ashland was originally known as Uniontown, and was laid out July 28, 1815, by William Montgomery. It retained the name of Uniontown until the establishment of a postoffice in 1822. There was another Uniontown in the state and the name given the postoffice was Ashland, and the town was changed to the same name.

The following were among the first families which located there: William Montgomery, Jacob Shaffer, Elias Slocum, George W. Palmer, Alanson Andrews, Samuel Urie, Joseph Sheets, David Markley, Amos Antibus, Joel Luther, and Mr. Nightingale. Jacob Shaffer, above named, was a shoemaker and a revolutionary soldier, and lived in a small dwelling upon the lot later occupied by the store of Judge Wick.

Daniel Carter, from Butler county, Pennsylvania, raised the first cabin in the place about the year 1811, which stood where the store of William Granger was later in Ashland. Robert Newell, three miles east, and Mr. Fry, one and one-half miles north of the village, raised cabins about the same time. In 1817 the first store was opened by Joseph Sheets.

Francis Graham gave the following statement of the early settlement of the town:

The first school was kept by Mr. Williamson, a cripple, in 1821 and 1822.

The first church was erected by the Methodists, on the lot where the courthouse now stands, and was of stone.

The first blacksmith was the late Samuel Urie. The shop stood where the Citizens' Bank was built, on Main street.

The first cabinet-maker and undertaker was the late Colonel Alexander Miller, who resided on the Daniel Gray lot.

The first tinner was John Croft, who was secured by the late George Swineford, on the lot where the agricultural works of Whitney & Company now are. The next, the late Hugh Davis, at the east end of town.

The first carding-machine was owned by the late Andrew Drumb, associated with his brother, the late Uriah Drumb.

Mr. Swineford, also an early settler in Ashland, gave the following account:

The first grist-mill in Montgomery township, one mile north of Ashland, by Thomas Oram, in spring of 1816.

First sawmill, two miles from Ashland, in Milton township, by Allen Lockhart.

First church, Methodist Episcopal, at Eckley's, now Smith's mills, in Vermillion township, 1819, and Old Hopewell, in Milton, 1817.

First dry-goods store in Uniontown, Joseph Sheets, succeeded by Francis Graham.

First blacksmith, Ludwick Cline, on Wooster road, two miles east of Ashland.

First cabinet-maker and undertaker, the late Alexander Miller.

First carding-machine, stood where Smith's mill now is in Vermillion township, built by Andrew Newman; the next by the late Andrew and Uriah Drumb, in Ashland.

The first tannery stood where Whiting's agricultural works now stand, built by John Croft, and subsequently owned by the late George Swineford.

The first wagon-shop, where Barkholder's sawmill now stands, and was owned by Henry Wachtell.

The first blacksmith in Ashland was the late Samuel Urie.

The second cabinet-maker in Ashland, the late Jacob Grubb.

Ashland is eighty-nine miles northwest of Columbus, and fourteen from Mansfield.

Ashland will go steadily forward in the increase of her population, in wealth, and number of valuable improvements. It is surrounded by a fine, productive country, and can sustain a much greater population.

"Ashland—A 20th Century Inland City," a chapter on the Ashland of today, will be found elsewhere in this work, written by William A. Duff, a promising young writer who was born and reared in Ashland.

Francis Graham, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Ashland county, came to Uniontown (now Ashland) in 1821, and brought with him from Sandusky City a small stock of dry-goods and groceries. Uniontown at that time was a small village, containing about fourteen or fifteen families; a small tannery, two distilleries, a sawmill, a wheelwright shop, a blacksmith shop, and there was one physician there at that time—Dr. Joel Luther. Mr. Graham stated that previous to this, David Murphy, in 1818, had brought to Uniontown a small stock of goods, but did not replenish his stock. Mr. Graham upon his arrival, found Uniontown without a store, without a church, without a tavern and without a postoffice. Mr. Graham said: "Upon my arrival with my stock I rented a room for my goods from Mr. Sheets, and engaged board with him at one dollar a week. Said Sheets entertained travelers when they called, there being no tavern in the place. In 1822, John Hull, the wheelwright, opened

a tavern in a small building, which was some years after moved back to give place for what was afterward the Sloeum House. I found goods in demand, but no money in the country to buy them. They would go off like hot cakes if I would sell on credit, but that would be a dangerous course for me to pursue, as my means were quite limited, and if my goods were sold without getting in exchange for them something that would buy more, it would place me in a critical situation; but I saw no alternative, and trust I must; at the same time I would take in exchange for my goods anything I could turn into money, or considered better than goods, and in pursuing that course, I found some hard bargains on my hands before the year came round.

The products of the country brought low prices at any time, from the fact that there was no market or demand for them beyond home consumption. It was very difficult for people to raise money to pay their taxes. Wheat might have been had for twenty-five cents a bushel, cash, but no one wanted it only for family use; consequently there were no large quantities of that article raised. Oats traded off at twelve to fifteen cents a bushel; corn was in better demand, and brought in store goods from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel, and became almost a lawful tender, because it could be converted into whiskey.

The farmers sold their corn to the merchant for goods or to the distiller for whiskey, and sometimes took it west myself. Horses, cattle, and hogs were sought for to some extent by trading men.

MARKET PRICES FROM 1817 TO 1824.

Salt—at lake, per barrel, twenty-five dollars; Coffee—fifty cents per pound; Calico—fifty to seventy-five cents per yard; Powder—per pound, two dollars; Lead—per pound, fifty cents.

Nearest mills at Wooster (Stibbs's,) and Owl Creek, below Mt. Vernon, thirty-seven miles from Ashland.

Cows—four dollars to six dollars; Wheat—per bushel, average twenty cents; Corn—per bushel, average five to eight cents; Oats—per bushel, average six cents; Ginseng, (dried)—per pound, twenty-five cents; Deerskin, (dried)—per pound, twelve and one-half cents. No money, but “trade.”

Hunting at that time was more profitable than cultivating the soil—the products of the forest being of more value than those of the fields.

The article of maple sugar was an important item of trade in Ashland county, and gave material aid to the community, not from the high prices it commanded, for it was worth but from five to six and a fourth cents per pound, according to quality; but from the large quantity made. It was not unusual in good seasons for sugar, for many of the farmers who had large crops, or sugar orchards, to make in one season from eighteen hundred to twenty-five hundred pounds of sugar. I will here name a few of the most noted sugar makers of those days in the vicinity of Uniontown, viz., Jonas Crouse, Andrew Proudfit, Abraham Huffman, and Elisha Chilcote, as some of the individuals who made for several years after I came to Uniontown about the quantities of sugar above named; even the poor man who had but a small crop, if he

made but three or four hundred pounds, it enabled him to get many necessities that he could not have otherwise paid for. During the spring and summer months, I took at my store large quantities of maple sugar; I generally put it into new flour barrels, which would contain, when filled, from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty pounds; very dry sugar being lighter than damp. I took of that article one year forty-two barrels. Sugar could not readily be sold for cash, but could be bartered for salt, white fish, iron nails, windowglass, and castings at the furnace, in Licking county, or at Vermillion, now in Erie county, Ohio. I have already said there was no market in Uniontown for wheat, nor for some years after, beyond home consumption. About the year 1825, John Stewart, an early settler of Richland county, and a very worthy man, and for many years surveyor of Richland county, built a flouring mill on the Rockyfork, say three miles southeast of Mansfield. When his mill was completed, he put a notice in James Purdy's seven by nine paper, then published in Mansfield, saying his mill is now in running order, and he wished to purchase wheat, and would pay thirty-one and a fourth cents, cash, for good merchantable wheat delivered at his mill. The farmers about Uniontown were much elated with the idea of getting cash for wheat, and a number of them loaded their wagons with wheat, and carried it to Stewart's market for thirty-one and a fourth cents a bushel. I well recollect one of them who sold Stewart wheat was my neighbor Henry Gamble, who is yet living and can speak for himself."

Mr. Graham further stated: "I have said there was no postoffice in Uniontown, when I came to it in 1821. In 1822, I got up a petition to the Postmaster-General for a postoffice at Uniontown, Richland county, Ohio, by the name of Uniontown, praying that Francis Graham be made postmaster, and forwarded it to the Hon. John Sloan, then our Representative in Congress from the Richland and Wayne county district, asking him to do me the favor to present the petition to the Postmaster-General, and use his influence for the establishment of the office and my appointment as postmaster. Mr. Sloan in due time responded to my call, saying he had presented my petition, that the Postmaster-General declined granting us a postoffice at Uniontown, by that name, as there were already two Uniontown postoffices in the state, and there should be but one. Mr. Sloan then made choice of the name of Ashland, their being no postoffice in Ohio by that name. The papers came in due time, and Francis Graham was postmaster.

"I have already related how we obtained a postoffice at Uniontown. Well, the postoffice was Ashland, and the village Uniontown, and continued so for two or three years after the postoffice was established, when the citizens petitioned the legislature, praying that the name of Uniontown be changed to that of Ashland, and Uniontown became extinct.

"I have said in the fore part of this epistle there was no church in Uniontown. When I came to it in 1821, the good people of Uniontown and vicinity who possessed morality enough to appreciate the preaching of the gospel, had built a log meetinghouse in the country, one mile west of the village, on the road to New Haven. Here, I must say, the location of said meetinghouse did not comport with my views of church matters; but directly vice versa—for I

say build your church where there are people. It is more natural and more convenient for the country people to go to town than it is for the citizens of the town to go to the country to meeting. But the wise heads who had the responsible duty to discharge of locating said meetinghouse, had said that was the place for it, and the citizens of the village could go out there to meeting. The Rev. William Matthews, a Presbyterian divine, and a very worthy man, preached in said house, every third Sabbath, and some of the citizens did go to hear him; but not near as many as should have gone.

“Mr. Matthews preached in said house for a few years after my arrival at Uniontown, and was then succeeded by the Rev. Robert Lee, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who purchased and lived on the farm for many years, now owned by Peter Vantilburg, on the Olivesburg road. Mr. Lee preached in said meetinghouse for a number of years and then removed to Leesville, in Crawford county. Mr. Lee was succeeded by the Rev. William Robinson, an elderly gentleman, who resided for a time in Ashland, and removed from there to Orange, then in Richland county. I think I am not mistaken in saying the old man was killed in Wayne or Stark county, while riding in his carriage by the fall of a tree. In the year 1834, the Presbyterians purchased a lot of John Smith, who owned a farm and lived where Christopher Mykrant's brick house now stands, on Cottage street, and erected thereon the Hopewell church. From that time the country meeting-house place was vacated as a place of public worship, and the trustees sold the building to the widow Haggerty for a dwelling house a few years after. About the year 1824 or 1825, the Methodist Episcopal of Uniontown and vicinity organized a society, and for some time held their meetings in a log building, occupied as a schoolhouse, which stood on Main street.

FEATURES OF PIONEER LIFE.

Certain features of social pioneer life will now be given, one of which is the marriage custom of racing for the bottle.

Young men did not go far away from home to get wives then. They courted and married girls of their own neighborhood. The marriage usually took place at the home of the bride and the wedding festivities continued for two days. After the marriage service, congratulations were extended, followed by a dance or “hoedown” in the evening. The first day was called the bride's day, the day following was the groom's day or in-fair, upon which the company of the previous day would re-assemble and ride on horseback in procession to the home of the groom's parents. The post of honor was to race for the bottle, for which two persons were selected. Generally men were chosen for this office, but sometimes the honor was conferred upon a gentleman and a lady, as many women were expert riders in those days. The racers rode at the head of the procession and when the cavalcade got within a mile of the groom's home, a signal was given and off the racers went at Pegasus speed, often taking short cuts through fields, the horses vaulting logs and fences, if any were in their

way. The groom's father would be standing at the door with the bottle in his outstretched hand, the winner would catch the same and hold it proudly aloft as he returned to meet the company, and then a halt would be called, the bottle passed around and the health of the bride and groom drank. They would then proceed to the house where the in-fair dinner would be served.

As April was moving time, the spring was the favorite season in which to marry, and apple blossoms were the favorite flowers used for bridal wreaths and their beauty for that purpose has never been excelled.

Each couple as soon as possible went to homes of their own. And so, under the showery, sunshiny April sky—

“Across the hills they went,
In that new world which is the old.”

In contrasting the morals of the past and present, speakers and writers frequently refer to the fact that there were distillers in the early days, trying thereby to create the impression that the pioneers were a dissipated people, but such was not the case, for early settlers were at least as moral and temperate as are the people of today. The conditions of the country were different then. There was no market for grain, except for local consumption. Distilleries were erected, whiskey made, hauled to the lake and shipped to Detroit and other markets, and money was thus obtained to pay taxes, etc. Corn was converted into whiskey, because that product was a more marketable commodity, and sold for cash. A certain quantity of whiskey was drunk by the pioneers, perhaps, but whiskey was their only beverage, beer being a later production. The “still-house” of the past was an important factor in commercial circles, in the early years of our country history, as whiskey, maple sugar, ginseng, beeswax and potash were the only exportable commodities of that period. Then, too, the whiskey of those days was not adulterated and could be drunk by the hard-working pioneers with apparent immunity from deleterious results.

The pioneers were a people of heroic virtues. The situation forbade much devotion to literature. The actual life of the men who made civilization possible had no time for the literary pursuits. They made history, but did not write it. The flourishing condition of our country today is the result of the labors of the pioneers—the men who toiled for our betterment, not knowing whether succeeding generations would even be informed of the names of those who had hewn down the forests and cultivated the land.

IN THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the early settlement of Ashland county it required from fifteen to fifty days to make the journey from the east to this part of Ohio, as the early settlers made the trip with ox teams and pack horses, sometimes on foot. Where vehicles were used, aged persons and young children were permitted to ride, others frequently had to walk. Many of these early settlers were poor and came to the “Garden Spot of the World” as Ohio was then called, to seek their fortunes amid new environments. In making the journey, streams had fre-



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quently to be forded. It was not unusual for horses to give out on the long journey, which would cause delay of weeks or even months. The roads then were little more than blazed trails and the axe had frequently to be used to cut away timber that teams might pass.

It would require a volume to tell of the habits and customs of the pioneers; of their trapping and hunting; of their solitary lives in the great woods, surrounded by wild animals and savage Indians; of their cabins and furniture, and of the long winter evenings by the log-heap fires.

When the pioneer had erected his cabin home, it was not only a home and shelter for the pioneer and his family, but for every stranger who passed that way, "without money and without price." The latch string was always out, for these pioneers were great hearted people, and no man was turned away empty. Their cabins, often not more than fifteen or twenty feet square, made of rough beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them, were frequently occupied by a dozen, or even a score, of people for the night, and no complaints made for want of room; genuine hospitality always finds room enough, and never apologizes for lack of more.

The cabins which the pioneers built and in which they lived have been often described; their form and proportions, and general appearance have been repeatedly impressed upon the mind of the student of history. They were built of round logs with the bark on, and side chimneys of mud and sticks, puncheon floors, clapboard roof, with and without a loft or second floor, and all put together without a nail or particle of iron from top to bottom. These buildings stood many a year after the original inhabitants moved into better quarters. They served for stables, sheep-pens, hay-houses, pig-pens, smith-shops, hen-houses, loom-shops, schoolhouses, etc. Some of them are yet standing in this county, and occupied, to some extent, in some portions of the county as dwellings.

A second grade of log cabin, built later, was quite an improvement on the first, being made of hewn logs with sawed lumber for doors and window frames and floors. Glass also took the place of paper windows of the old cabin; nails were also sparingly used in these better cabins. It was sometimes built near the old one and connected with it by a covered porch. When nails were first used, for a few years a pound of them was exchanged for a bushel of wheat. They were a precious article, and were made by hand on a blacksmith's anvil, out of odds and ends of old wornout sickles, scythes, broken clevis-pins, links of chains, broken horseshoes, etc., all welded together to eke out the nail-rods from which they were forged. The first cabins were often erected, ready for occupation, in a single day. In an emergency, the pioneers collected together, often going eight or ten miles to a cabin-raising, and, in the great woods where not a tree had been felled or a stone turned, began with dawn the erection of a cabin. Three or four wise builders would set the cornerstones, lay with the square and level the first round of logs; two men with axes would cut the trees and logs; one with his team of oxen, a "lizzard" and a log-chain would "snake" them in; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and frow, would make the clapboards; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and broad-axe would hew out the puncheons and flatten the upper side of the sleepers and joists. Four skillful axemen would carry up the corners, and the remainder, with skids and forks or handspikes, would roll

up the logs. As soon as the joists were laid on, the cross-cut saw was brought from the woods, and the two men went to work cutting out the door and chimney place; and while the corner men were building up the attic and putting on the roof, the carpenters and masons of the day were putting down the puncheons, laying the hearth and building the chimney high enough to keep out the beasts, wild or tame. In one corner, at a distance of six feet from one wall and four from the other, the bedpost was placed—only one being needed. A hole was bored in the puncheon floor for the purpose of setting this post in, which was usually a stick with a crotch or fork in the upper end; or, if an augur is not at hand, a hole is cut in the puncheon floor, and the fork sharpened and driven into the ground beneath; rails were laid from this fork to the wall, and, usually, nice, straight, hickory poles formed the bottom, upon which straw or leaves were placed and the blanket put on. This made a comfortable spring bed, and was easily changed and kept clean. Often the chinking and daubing of the walls, putting in windows and hanging the door were left until fall or some leisure time after the corn crop and the contents of the truck patch were secured. Often the pioneers did not erect a cabin at all until a crop was secured—living, meanwhile, in their covered wagons, and cooking beside a log in the open air, or erecting a “pole cabin,” or “brush cabin,” mere temporary affairs, to shelter the family until time could be had for erecting a permanent one. The saving of the crop was of more importance during the summer season than shelter; but when the first frost came, a sure indication of approaching winter, active preparations were made for the permanent cabin, and the work was pushed forward until a snug cabin stood in the midst of the forest, with a clearing around it, made principally by cutting down trees for the building. Every crack was chinked and daubed, and when completed, and a fire of hickory logs in the great fireplace, the cold did not seriously disturb the inmates. The heavy door was hung on wooden hinges, and all that was necessary to lock it at night was to pull the latch-string inside, and the strong wooden latch against wild animals and storms. But the latch-string was seldom pulled in, for it was a serious offense for the Indians to not find the string out. The writer’s mother frequently told of awakening at night and seeing Indians sitting before the blazing fire, or at the cupboard eating a lunch, and that she could not sleep again until after they had taken their leave. Many of these pioneer cabins had no loft or second floor, but when this was added it was used as a sleeping room for the younger members of the family.

What to eat, drink and wear, were questions not, perhaps, difficult of solution in those days. The forest was full of game, the streams full of fish, and wild fruits were abundant. To get bread required both patience and labor; the staff of life was one the articles that must be earned “by the sweat of the brow;” it could not be gathered from the bushes, fished from the streams, or brought down with the rifle. Every backwoodsman once a year added to his clearing, at least, a “truck patch.” This was the hope and stay of the family; the receptacle of corn, beans, melons, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, etc., each variety more perfectly developed and delicious, because it grew in virgin soil. The corn and beans planted in May brought roasting ears and succotash in August. Potatoes came with corn, and the cellar, built in the side of a con-

venient hill, and filled with the contents of the truck patch, secured the family against want. When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater, and whether stirred into mush or baked into johnnycake, it made, for people with keen appetites and good stomachs, excellent food. Place before one of those brawny backwoodsmen a square foot of johnnycake and a venison steak broiled on hickory coals, and no art of civilization could produce a more satisfactory meal.

Next to the grater comes the hominy block, an article in common use among the pioneers. It consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree, perhaps—with a hole burned, or dug, into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for, and made one of the best of hominy blocks.

Hominy blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet these mills were often so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy block, or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse, or mule, for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go from ten to twenty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey, and chased, or treed by wolves. A majority of the pioneers, however, settled in the vicinity of a stream, upon which mills were rapidly erected. These mills were very primitive affairs—mere “corn crackers”—but they were an improvement on the hominy block. They merely ground the corn, the pioneer must do his own bolting. A wire sieve was then one of the most important articles of household furniture. It always hung in its place, on a wooden peg, just under the ladder that reached to the loft. The meal was sifted and the finest used for bread. How delicious was that “Indian pone,” baked in a large deep skillet, which was placed upon coals raked from the fireplace to the hearth. Fresh coals were continually placed under it and upon the iron lid until the loaf, five or six inches thick, was done through. This was a different thing from johnnycake; it was better, and could not always be had, for to make it good, a little wheat flour was needed, and wheat flour was a precious thing in those very early days.

A road cut through the forest to the mill, and a wagon for hauling the grist, were great advantages, the latter especially was often a seven day's wonder to the children of a neighborhood, and the happy owner of one often did, for years, the milling for a whole neighborhood. About once a month this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances, because able to own a wagon, would go about through the neighborhood, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation, and never thinking of charging for his time and trouble.

Cooking, in pioneer times, was an interesting operation. The trammel and hooks were found among the well-to-do families, as time progressed. Previous

to this, the lug-pole, across the inside of the chimney, about even with the chamber floor, answered for a trammel. A chain was suspended from it, and hooks were attached, and from this hung the mush-pot or teakettle. If a chain was not available, a wooden hook was in reach of the humblest and poorest. When a meal was not in preparation, and the hook was endangered by fire, it was shoved aside to one end of the lug-pole for safety. Iron ware was very scarce in those days. Instances are related where the one pot served at a meal to boil water for mint tea or crust coffee, to bake the bread, boil the potatoes, and fry the meat. By fine management this was accomplished. Frequently the kettle had no lid, and a flat stone, heated, and handled with the tongs, was used instead of one, when a loaf or pone or pumpkin pie was baked. A shortcake could be baked by heating the kettle moderately, putting in the cake, and tipping it up sidewise before the glowing fire. Bannock, or boardcake, was made by mixing the cornmeal up with warm water, a pinch of salt and a trifle of lard, into a thick dough, spreading it on a clean, sweet-smelling clapboard, patting it with the cleanest of hands, and standing it slanting before the fire, propped into the right position by a flatiron behind it. Baked hastily, this made a delicious cake, sweet and nutty and fresh, and the pretty stamp of the mother's dear, unselfish, loving fingers was plainly detected in the crisp crust.

"Kicking frolics" were in vogue in those early times. This was after wool was more plenty, and it was carded, spun and wove into cloth. Half a dozen young men, and an equal number of young women (for the "fun of the thing" it was always necessary to preserve a balance of this kind), were invited to the kicking frolic. The cabin floor was cleared for action and a half dozen chairs, or stools, placed in a circle in the center and connected by a cord to prevent recoil. On these the six young men seated themselves with boots and stockings off, and pants rolled up to the knee. Just think of making love in that shape! The cloth was placed in the center, wet with soap suds, and then the kicking commenced by measured steps, driving the bundle of cloth round and round, the elderly lady with gourd in hand pouring on more soap suds, and every now and then, with spectacles on nose and yard stick in hand, measuring the goods until they were shrunk to the desired width, and then calling the lads to a dead halt. Then, while the lads put on hose and boots, the lasses, with sleeves rolled up above the elbow, rung out the cloth and put it on the garden fence to dry. When this was done, the cabin floor was again cleared and the supper spread, after which, with their numbers increased somewhat, perhaps, they danced the happy hours of the night away until midnight, to the music of a violin and the commands of some amateur cotillion caller, and were ready to attend another such frolic the following night.

The costume of the woman deserves a passing notice. The pioneers proper, of course, brought with them something to wear like that in use where they came from; but this could not last always, and new apparel, such as the new country afforded, had to be provided. Besides, the little girls sprang up into womanhood with the rapidity of the native butterweed, and they must be made both decent and attractive, and what is more, they were willing to aid in making themselves so. The flax patch, therefore, became a thing of as prime necessity as the truck patch.

Clothes for Sunday wear were made of linen copperas and white checked or striped and when bleached was very pretty. Very few could afford to wear it made all of flax; for every day wear, the warp was of flax and the filling tow. What was known as linsey-woolsey was wool and cotton mixed in the weaving, the chain being cotton and the filling wool. The dye stuff in those days was within the reach of all—butternut or walnut hulls colored brown; oak bark and copperas dyed black; hickory bark or the blossoms of golden rod colored yellow; madder, red; indigo, blue; green was obtained by first coloring yellow, and then dipping it into the blue dye. Stocking yarn was dyed black, brown or blue. If the clothes of the pioneers were poor, they made up in brain and heart.

Hunting occupied a portion of the time of the pioneers. Nearly all were good hunters, and not a few lived almost entirely for a few years on the results of the chase. The woods supplied them with the greater amount of their subsistence, and often the whole of it; it was no uncommon thing for families to live several months without a mouthful of bread of any kind. It frequently happened that the family went without breakfast until it could be obtained from the woods.

The fall and early part of winter was the season for hunting deer, and the whole of the winter, including part of the spring, for bears and furbearing animals. It was a customary saying that fur was good during every month in the name of which the letter *r* occurred.

As soon as the leaves were pretty well down, and the weather became rainy, accompanied with light snow, the pioneer hunter, who had probably worked pretty faithfully on his clearing during the summer, began to feel uneasy about his cabin home; he longed to be off hunting in the great woods. His cabin was too warm; his feather-bed too soft; his mind was wholly occupied with the camp and the chase. Hunting was not a mere ramble in pursuit of game, in which there was nothing of skill and calculation; on the contrary, the hunter, before setting out in the morning, was informed by the state of the weather in what situation he might reasonably expect to find his game; whether on the bottoms, on the hillsides or hilltops. In stormy weather the deer always seek the most sheltered places, and the leeward sides of the hills; in rainy weather, when there was not much wind, they kept in the open woods, on high ground. In the early morning, if pleasant, they were abroad, feeding in edges of the prairie swamp; at noon they were hiding in the thickets. In every situation, it was requisite for the hunter to ascertain the course of the wind, so as to get to leeward of the game; this he often ascertained by placing his finger in his mouth, holding it there until it became warm, then holding it above his head, and the side that first cooled indicated the direction of the wind.

These hunters needed no compass; the trees, the sun and stars took its place. The bark of an aged tree is much thicker and rougher on the north side than on the south; and the same may be said of the moss; it is much thicker and stronger on the north than the south side of the tree; hence he could walk freely and carelessly through the woods and always strike the exact point intended, while any but a woodsman would become bewildered and lost.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers of this region were largely from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with quite a "sprinkling" from the New England states. They were generally revolutionary stock, and this may be the reason why Ohio has taken such a prominent position in the nation, politically and socially. The sub-stratum of its population was composed of Revolutionary heroes, whose seven years of struggle and privation had made them men—giants they might be called. From such stock and from veterans of the War of 1812, the people of this county largely trace their ancestry. It was fortunate for Ohio that her territory was upon the frontier at the close of the Revolution. The old soldiers, without money, but with land warrants in their pockets, sought the wilderness beyond the Ohio for their future homes. This state caught the larger share of these most desirable emigrants, for the reason that it was the most promising territory then open to settlement in the west. A treaty with the Indians had been made by the government which opened the larger part of the state to white settlement and a considerable portion of the state was especially reserved for the soldiers, and was known as United States military lands. These lands amounted to two million six hundred and fifty thousand acres.

The War of 1812 checked immigration somewhat, but after it ended the tide began to flow in greater volume than ever. The passage of troops during the war had served to make new roads and widen the old ones, and the war also introduced to the new country hundreds of men who would not otherwise have known its beauty and advantages, and who when at liberty to do so, returned and settled in it. The country no doubt settled far more rapidly than it would have done had there been no War of 1812.

Where no roads existed numerous "blazed" trails led off through the woods in every direction to the cabin of the solitary settler. The most important of the early roads in this section was the one leading north to the lake. This was the great outlet for grain and other produce. Freight wagons did most of the carrying trade for the country. The merchant who wished to purchase goods in the east sent his order and received his goods by these wagons, and in order to pay for the same often intrusted large sums of money to the teamsters. The products of the country, received by the merchant in exchange for goods, consisting mostly of wheat, whiskey, furs, etc., were also shipped by these wagons, going, generally, to the lake, where they were sold or shipped on a vessel for some point east, and months would often elapse before returns could be received.

Another source of outlet for the produce of the country was by the water-courses, which were then untrammelled by mills or bridges; and, by reason of the swampy condition of the country and consequent abundance of water, were navigable for small boats to points which would seem incredible at this time. Flat-boats were built, carrying from twenty to fifty tons. These were loaded with pork, flour, whiskey, the products of the chase, etc., and taken down the Mohican to the Muskingum to the Ohio and Mississippi river to New Orleans, where the cargoes were disposed of, after which the shippers returned home by way of New York city.

The fact that Perrysville was on the old survey maps as Freeport was owing to the fact that flatboats were built there, loaded and floated for the markets at New Orleans. The Blackfork was a larger stream then than it is now making the town of Perrysville quite a town for flatboats. Larger boats however, were built at Loudonville, one of which left there with a cargo of sixty tons. The tonnage of the flatboats differed, usually ranging from twenty tons upward.

About forty years elapsed from the time of the first settlement of Ashland county before these means of transportation were superseded by that great civilizer—the railroad.

The products of the country, for want of a market brought very low prices, the average for wheat being thirty-five cents per bushel; oats twelve cents; corn twenty cents; whiskey fifteen cents per gallon; pork one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; cows eight to ten dollars each, and horses from thirty to forty dollars each. Coffee brought from seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound; salt from four to six dollars per barrel; calicoes from fifty cents to one dollar per yard, etc. Money was the exception, traffic and trade the rule. The great wagons carried the produce to Portland (now Sandusky city) and returned with salt, fish, etc.

Cabins for the purpose of trade and traffic sprang up all along the new roads, and were occupied by some pioneer family, who procured a living partly by hunting, partly by working the "truck patch," partly by trading whiskey, tobacco, knives, blankets, tomahawks and trinkets with the Indians and settlers, and as travel on the roads increased, by keeping travellers over night, finally converted the cabin into a tavern. Frequently these taverns were the means of starting a town, which grew and prospered, or became extinct, according to circumstances. Establishing a town was like investing in a lottery ticket, which might draw a prize or a blank.

SETTLEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The spring of 1812 saw the tide of emigration on the increase. At that period a war was impending between Great Britain and the United States. This checked the influx of the pioneers, for it was evident the Indians of the northwest would be invited to assist the enemy. In fact, it had been observed for nearly two years, that the Greentown and Jerometown or Mohican Johnstown Indians had been in the habit of making frequent visits to Upper Sandusky, and always returned with new blankets, tomahawks and ammunition in abundance. Indeed, it was suspected that British agents were busily at work sowing the seeds of disaffection among the northern Ohio Indians.

These settlers commenced improvements along the Black fork, the Clear fork, and the Rocky fork of the Mohican, each erecting a small cabin, and clearing a few acres of ground for corn. The majority of these settlers were of German descent, and had come directly from the western counties of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and the eastern part of Ohio; and had found the way to their new homes up the branches of the Mohican, and by Indian trails.

Many of them had entered their lands at Canton, Ohio, without seeing them, and had followed their neighbors into these wilds.

These settlers erected new homes along the Blackfork; Alexander Finley and Thomas Eagle, James Loudon Priest, Nathan Odell, Joshua Oram, Benjamin Emmons, John Baptiste Jerome, Ezra Warner, Elisha Chilecoat, Benjamin Bunn, James Conley, Amos Norris, William Metcalf, John Newell, Westel Ridgely, Vatchell Metcalf, Josiah Crawford, and John Shinnabarger. The Odells, Orams, Priests and Metcalfs, settled in the present limits of Lake township. Mr. Emmons settled in Perry, and Mr. Warner in the lower part of Vermillion. These settlers were mostly from the border states, and from Jefferson county, Ohio. They had found their way to their new homes like the settlers on the Blackfork, and commenced the erection of cabins, and clearings, in the same way. Corn was generally purchased and ground, the first year, in Knox county; and the new settlers either packed it on horses, or descended the Mohican in canoes, and transported it in that way. The hominy block was in universal requisition among the early settlers; and jonacake, or journey-cake, pork, and wild game.

Surrounded by dangers and enured to hardships, the pioneer learned to think for themselves, and acquired courage to accomplish the task they had undertaken. It was no place for faint hearts or irresolution. Their limited means, dangers, and dependence upon each other, had the effect to cement the friendship.

At that time two shillings a day, and twenty-five cents a hundred for cutting and splitting twelve foot rails, in trade, was the customary price. He often traveled five miles on foot, to help roll logs or raise a cabin, and was really glad to assist in this manner all new settlers. There were no improved roads; all was new, and no road fund to repair highways. The willing hands and stout arms of the resolute pioneer had it all to do, and right cheerfully did they perform the task.

At the time of the first settlement on the Blackfork there was not a white man in Montgomery, Milton, Clear Creek, Orange, Jackson, and the three northern townships. The number of the cabins in the lower part of Vermillion, in Lake and Perry, as well as all over Mohican, was rapidly on the increase; and the prospect for a large influx of settlers in 1812 was fair. The pioneers were keenly alive to their interests, and traveled far and near to aid each other in raising cabins, felling the forest, rolling logs and fencing new fields. Many hardships were encountered the first year or two, by reason of unripe grain, and the great distance to be traveled in reaching mills. Still, those difficulties were met with fortitude and soon overcome.

In the early settlement of the territory now constituting Ashland county, the system of education adopted by the pioneers were very ineffective. The schools of that period were supported almost exclusively by individual subscriptions, the only aid being a nominal sum received in each township, from leases on section 16. Teachers were employed for low wages, or it would have been impossible for the sparse settlers to have maintained or supported any schools. At first, a few pupils were collected in a cabin of one of the pioneers, for instruction, by a volunteer teacher, deemed capable of imparting a knowledge of the elementary branches.



THE NARROWS
Up the Clear Fork, Near Loudonville

The course of instruction in those days was generally limited to elementary branches, such as spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, to the rule of three.

The earlier teachers were from Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and the New England states. Sometimes an educated Irishman sought and obtained employment as a teacher. In a general way, good order, in school hours, was rigidly enforced; and if a ready compliance, on the part of the pupil, was not yielded an application of birch readily induced the recreant scholar to comply. The theory of moral suasion was not so popular then as now. The commands of the teacher were obeyed, much as those of the military officer, where no argument, as to the right or wrong of a command, is permitted.

The forest abounded in an abundance of game, and these early pioneers could easily supply their families with a sufficient quantity of flesh, though salt to cure and preserve it was a rare article.

Making sugar was rare sport for the young people. Small camp houses of poles were erected and covered with clapboards or bark, and a furnace of stones, cemented with yellow clay, and sufficiently long to receive eight or ten large iron kettles, in which the sugar water was speedily evaporated, and prepared for granulation. When large iron kettles could not be obtained, iron pots, brass kettles and other cooking utensils were brought into requisition. The large iron kettles were generally purchased at Zanesville, Pittsburg, and Portland. Large troughs, dug-outs of white ash, holding two or three hogsheads, were made for the surplus water in a good run. The usual mode of tapping, sugar trees being abundant, was to notch, and bore a hole so as to intersect the inner part of the notch, which sloped down and back, so as to fit in a spile of elder or alder to convey the water into a trough or other vessel. The troughs were generally made of black and white ash, dug out, and would hold two or three gallons each. It was not uncommon for a pioneer to tap from three hundred to six hundred trees, and make from one thousand to one thousand five hundred pounds per season.

SETTLING IN THE WILDERNESS.

The following is taken from statements made to Dr. P. H. Clark by the late Daniel Carter. Mr. Carter says:

"My father settled in the wilderness one mile northeast of where Ashland now is, on February 12, 1812. I was then between nine and ten years of age (being born May 23, 1802) just the age for such events as then occurred to make a deep and lasting impression on my memory. My father's place was six miles beyond the then frontier settler. That spring Benjamin Cuppy, Jacob Fry, Mrs. Sage and family and Stephen Trickel moved into the neighborhood, all built cabins, cleared land, planted corn and potatoes and all went well for some time. The Indians were living at their villages, Jerometown and Greentown and came frequently to our house. Sometimes there were forty or fifty of them at a time, but they were always peaceable and friendly. Father and mother always tried to treat them kindly; fed them when they came hungry, lodged them as best they could, which had its effect when they made their raid

on the frontiers. The British were trying to influence all the tribes of Indians to join them and fight the Americans. A chief of some tribe visited Chief Pipe at Jerometown and Armstrong, the chief of Greentown, and used his best endeavors to persuade them to join the British in the war against America. The Indians agreed to call a council and decide on the course they would pursue. The council was held and they decided to remain neutral. I was sent to Odell's mill with a sack of corn and had to go through Jerometown as there was no other trail. When I returned in the evening they were holding their war dance. They wanted me to stay and see the performance. I hitched my horse and staid till the dance was over, then rode home, a distance of nine miles through the wilderness, arriving at home about two o'clock in the morning.

"This chief visited all the states and territories. Where he could get their consent to join the British he would give them a red stick in token of blood. Consequently he was known as the chief red-stick. This council at Jerometown was held about the last of June, 1812. But after Hull's surrender August 16, 1812, the government thought best to remove them; not so much for fear of their making trouble, but to keep them from harboring unfriendly Indians.

"When Captain Douglas informed them that he came with orders to remove them they were much excited and would not consent to go. Captain Douglas called on Mr. Copus to go with him and use his influence to obtain their consent. Mr. Copus replied that he and the Indians were on friendly terms and they would not think it kind in him to persuade them to leave against their wills. But Douglas threatened to arrest him as a traitor if he refused. He consented on condition that their town and property should be respected. As they could not talk with them Mr. Copus was prevailed upon to go as an interpreter. He told them that if they would consent to go their property should be taken care of and that the officer had authorized him to say so, on the strength of this promise they reluctantly consented to go. They packed up what they could take with them and started. They had not gone more than two miles when looking back they saw their village on fire, some of Douglas' soldiers having lingered behind and applied the fatal torch.

"They were greatly excited in viewing the smoky ruins of their village and property when they had the pledge of soldiers and friends that their property should be taken care of. They were removed immediately after Hull's surrender and taken to Urbana. They were not kept very long for they had asked the privilege of going to their friends at or near Sandusky, on the pledges that they were to remain peaceable and quiet they were permitted to go. On the 10th of September, 1812, a band of about forty-five of them returned, no doubt, with the intention of avenging the wrongs done them, and at this time Martin Ruffner, Fredrick Zeimer, his wife and daughter Kate were inhumanly murdered in cold blood. Five days after this, on the 15th, occurred the massacre of James Copus and three soldiers.

"Immediately after the attack and repulse at the Copus place, they came over into the Jerome Fork valley and burned Robert Newell's house, situated three and a half miles southeast of the present site of the village of Ashland. Previous to these Indian raids Captain Murray came with a company of soldiers to where Jeromeville now stands, as a guard to the frontier settlers and built a

blockhouse. When we got the news of the Zeimer family murder, all excepting father's family fled to the blockhouse. In about five days after the Copus family were attacked the news reached Captain Murray, when he immediately dispatched thirty soldiers for our relief. The news came to Captain Murray the morning after the Copus murder. At the same time Absalom Newell volunteered to go on foot to give us notice to flee, but when he got in sight of his father's house in flames, he ran back to the blockhouse. Father had just got in with his horses from the woods. David Noggle mounted a horse, took his rifle and rode as fast as he could to give us notice to flee to the blockhouse. Father and Noggle threw the harness on the horses and hitched to the wagon while mother and us boys threw some bedding in the wagon and tumbled in. Father with gun in hand mounted one of the horses and drove as fast as he could while Noggle on horseback rode ahead.

"When the Indians were told that they had to leave they told father to remain right where he was, that they would not harm him, that he had been their friend, and had always used them well. Their passing within eighty yards of the house when we were there on their revenging raid shows that they had kept their pledge in good faith. In about a week father with a guard of soldiers returned for the balance of our goods. I went along with them. We counted the tracks of thirty-seven Indians who had passed through our corn field going in the direction of Cuppy's which indicated a loss of eight killed and wounded at the Copus battle. They had passed before we left and before soldiers got there. The soldiers found Cuppy's house on fire and saw the Indians run out of the corn field into the woods and a little further up found Fry's house on fire. I have no doubt that had Newell, Cuppy and Fry been at home they would all have been murdered, as it was known that they had not treated the Indians well. Newell, although a good neighbor, would not allow the Indians around him, neither would he feed or harbor them, but drove them away when they came about his premises. Cuppy, when they came hungry and asked for anything to eat, would order them away without giving them a bite. Fry, although a preacher, would not allow them around him.

"After getting the balance of his goods father concluded to go back to Canton; got as far as Massillon and met William Rhodes, an old acquaintance, who invited him to come and stay with him as he had an empty house and could give us work to do so that we could earn ourselves a living, where we remained until about the 10th of February, 1813. As there was no disturbance along the frontier we found our corn all standing in the field excepting what the turkeys had eaten. We then opened our sugar camp and commenced making sugar when the news came that the Indians had made their appearance at Colonel Colyer's about four miles below the blockhouse. We had almost two kettles of syrup almost ready to sugar when we received the news to flee. We set the kettles off the fire, covered them and fled to the blockhouse about the 5th of March. Colonel Colyer was living on the Muddy Fork of the Mohican. Three Indians made their appearance at the door and asked for something to eat. Colyer told them that if they would give up their guns and tomahawks to him that he would give them something to eat. They handed him their guns and tomahawks, when he set them back in the house where he could stand

between them and their guns and told Mrs. Colyer to set on the table what meat and bread she had, calculating that when they got seated at the table that he would arrange to shoot two of them at one shot and kill the other with the breech of his gun. Mrs. Colyer was a weak woman and was nearly scared to death, and when he raised his gun Mrs. Colyer screamed, fainted and fell to the floor. This alarmed the Indians; they sprang to their feet, held up their hands and begged him not to shoot as they were friendly Indians and meant no harm; that they were on their way to their friends in Goshen, in the Tuscarawas valley. Colyer told them to go out and come around to the window, and if they would promise to go off he would hand out their guns and tomahawks and what they were to eat. Colyer then raised his wife and put her on the bed, then took out the flints from the guns threw out the priming, plugged the vents and handed them out together with their food and told them to leave and not be seen again around there or they would be killed. Colyer and his wife started to the eagle blockhouse as soon as the Indians were out of sight. Colonel James Colyer was a stout, resolute man, who scarcely knew fear by that name unless the odds were too great.

"All around and about the blockhouse took shelter. There were eight families in all who took shelter at the Jerome blockhouse. We were almost without food or raiment. There were about fifteen acres belonging to Mr. Carr and Warner of Cleveland. We all joined in plowing, planting and working that to corn and potatoes. Some worked while others were posted as sentinels. In this way we got some corn and potatoes and in the spring of 1814 we all left the blockhouse. Some of these families had sold their lands and began again in the woods.

"As I had frequently seen Captain Pipe, chief of the Jerometown Indians, perhaps it would not be amiss to give a short description of him. He was about six feet in height, straight and well proportioned, rather round features, slightly pale face with a grave countenance and to appearance was about fifty years of age and I should judge had perhaps one-fourth white blood in his veins.

"I have also seen Armstrong, the chief of the Greentown Indians, and think he had a mixture of white blood in him. I will give the location of those towns for the satisfaction of those who were not here until the last traces of them were wiped out.

"Jerometown was situated one and one-fourth miles a little southwest from Jeromeville, on the state road from Wooster to Mansfield. Greentown was in the Black Fork valley about five miles southeast of Petersburg.

"I saw Captain Lyon, one of the Jerometown Indians shortly after the war was over. He knew me and asked if we had seen them when they went up to burn Cuppy and Fry's houses. I answered 'no.' He then asked if we had seen their tracks in the corn field? I replied 'yes.' He then said, 'we saw you and would have gone to the house and got something to eat but we were afraid you would be frightened; we did not wish to scare you.' "

LEADING ROADS AND WATERWAYS— STAGE LINES, TAVERNS AND FLATBOATS.

Before taking up the history of townships, there are matters of a general character that should be given a separate chapter, and one of these is the state and other leading roads of the county and the travel and traffic over them.

When the first settlement was made in Ashland county in 1807, there were no roads within its borders, except the Crawford route (if that could be called a road) and some blazed trails. The first road that could be called by that name was from Wooster by way of Greentown to the Newman settlement, thence to Mansfield. The next road was from Mt. Vernon north through the McCluer settlement (Bellville) to Mansfield and on to Huron on Lake Erie. History states that a road from Wooster to Mansfield was opened in 1810. Some claim it was at an earlier day. Beall's trail opened up the country in northwest Ohio in 1812, and General Crook's army opened a road from Mansfield west to Upper Sandusky the same year. The road from Mansfield to Ashland was cut through the forest in 1813, at a cost of nine dollars per mile. One of the most important and most used of the early roads was the one from Mt. Vernon through Mansfield to Lake Erie. This later became a state road, and the greatest stage and freight route between central Ohio and Lake Erie. Portland (now called Sandusky) was the great mart upon the lake for Ohio trade and traffic.

From Mansfield the state road ran directly north to Brubaker's creek, thence to the northwest through Ganges to Planktown, where it struck the Beall trail—the stage road running through Ashland to Tiffin. From Planktown there were two roads to the lake, one through Paris (now called Plymouth) to Sandusky, the other north to Huron.

Prior to the opening of the New York and Erie canal there was but little market for the farm products of this part of Ohio. Wheat sold at twenty-five cents a bushel, with other cereals proportionately low—too low to pay for transportation. The principal commodities at that time for shipment were ginseng, beeswax, feathers and maple sugar. Merchants then bought their goods in the eastern cities, usually in Baltimore, and the same were hauled through to Ohio in wagons. The wagons then used were generally of the style called "Pennsylvania wagons" or freighters. These wagons had long, deep beds, set on wooden bolsters without springs. Wooden bows surmounted the beds, and these were covered with canvas. The bed of the Pennsylvania wagon was a frame work mortized together, the slats both horizontal and perpendicular, conformed in curve to their respective body pieces and made the top of the bed longer than the bottom and curved upward. The poles of these wagons were known as "stiff-tongue" and were not supported by neck yokes, as the Ashland county wagons are today. The poles were used to guide the wagon and to hold the same back when going down hill, for which purposes breast-chains were attached from the hames to the end of the pole. Teams of from four to six horses were attached to these wagons and the driver used but a single line in

driving them. The line was attached to the bridle rein of the near lead horse, and might be called the signal rein, for whenever the driver wanted the team to turn to the left, he called out "haw," and pulled on the line, and if he wanted the team to turn to the right, he called out "gee," and gave the line two or three jerks. A trained leader obeyed these signals. There was a saddle on the near wheelhorse and the driver could ride or walk at will. The route of these freighters was along the National road, after it was completed, and it took weeks to make the trip from the seaboard to Ohio. The first transportation line established through Mansfield was by Barney & Marsh, and its purpose was to carry freight between Mt. Vernon and intermediate points to the lake. After a lake market had been made by the opening of the Erie canal many farmers hauled their own products to the lake, and after harvest as high as two hundred teams have been known to pass through Mansfield in one day, hauling grain from the central part of the state to Huron and Sandusky.

The old Portage road deserves special mention. It was cut through the wilderness in 1812, by General Harrison's army. This road enters Worthington township in the south part of Richland county, and runs diagonally through the same from the southwest to the northeast and crosses Gold Run valley in the vicinity of the Butler oil region, thence through to Bunker Hill, the Davis settlement and Ashland county, to its terminal at Old Portage on the Western Reserve. It was called the "Portage" road from the fact that it terminated at Portage, on the divide between the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga rivers. Old Portage, on the Cuyahoga side of the divide, was an old trading post for both whites and Indians, and in the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for troops. New Portage, on the Tuscarawas side of the divide, was in the vicinity of the present town of Barberton.

The old Portage path, between the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga rivers, in Summit county, was one of the most important trails for its length (eight miles) in the state. This path was defined as a portion of the western boundary of the United States in the treaties of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, and Fort Harmar, in 1789, and thus this Portage path became a noted land mark, and when General Harrison opened a military road across Ohio from the southwest to the northeast it took its name Portage road from the Portage path.

Since the opening of the Portage road no other period of equal length in the world's history is fraught with so many marvelous, industrial and scientific achievements as are crowded into the years since this part of Ohio was settled. Railroads have been made since then to span the continent; wires have been strung to carry tidings of the world's affairs around the earth and under the waters of the sea; the human voice to steal swiftly over the mountains and across the plains to convey to distant ears messages of comfort and of love, and the dark places of the earth have been made luminous by electric lights and trolley cars are being propelled by electricity along our roads and through our streets.

In referring to the early transportation facilities, it should here be stated that flatboats were built at different times at Perrysville and Loudonville and sent down the Mohican to the Ohio river and thence to New Orleans, where the cargoes found a money market. The volume of water in the streams of the county at that time was larger than it is now. There were no dams in the

Mohican nor its tributaries at that time. One or more flatboats were built at Newville, loaded and sent down to the Crescent city. One boat built at Loudonville carried a cargo of fifty tons. How to get grain and other products to market was a perplexing question with the pioneers. To relieve the situation, the National road was built and canals were made. As early as 1816, the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow was placed at the head of a committee of the United States senate, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as related to roads and canals, and on the 6th of February of that year, he presented a report recommending a general system of internal improvements. When Mr. Morrow's term in the senate expired, in 1819, he declined a reelection and returned to private life. But public sentiment was against his retirement and he was appointed a canal commissioner in 1820 and again in 1822. Having, however, been elected governor in this latter year, he declined to act as commissioner. But during the four years he occupied the gubernatorial chair, he was industriously encouraging the construction of roads and promoting the great enterprise of connecting the Ohio river with Lake Erie by means of a canal—the success of which had a remarkable influence over the future character of the population of Ohio, and of advancing the grade of the state in the Union.

The two laws of 1821 and 1825 for the construction of the Ohio and Erie canal were secured by a coalition of the "school party" and the "canal party" as certain factions in the Ohio legislature were then called, and neither of which could secure an enactment without the aid of the other. The school party wanted a free school system and the canal party wanted canals constructed as waterways for commerce. The two parties worked together and won both schools and canals.

On the 4th of July, 1825, ground was broken for the Ohio and Erie canal by DeWitt Clinton, then governor of New York, and Governor Morrow of Ohio. But it required years of work before the canal was ready for business. The first passenger packet to reach Massillon was on August 21, 1828, and it was called the "Monticello." The completion of the canal was hailed with great joy by the people, especially by the farming community, for with its opening the price of wheat advanced from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents a bushel. The canal extends from Cleveland on the lake to Portsmouth on the Ohio river, a distance of three hundred and six miles.

In 1842 the Walhonding canal was projected, which was to extend from Coshocton up the Mohican to Ganges, Richland county, but at that time the building of railroads began and the canal was never finished farther than to Rochester, a distance of twenty-five miles. The legislature had previously passed a law declaring the Blackfork of the Mohican a navigable stream up as far as Ganges.

This reference to the Ohio and Erie canal is given to show the great value of the canal, as it opened nearer and competitive markets for farm products. Had the canal been completed to Ganges and the old conditions continued Ganges would have been the metropolis of the part of Ohio lying between the "divide" and Lake Erie. Doubtless large warehouses would have been erected at Ganges and the water power of the Blackfork been utilized to operate mills

and factories, and by the schemes for new counties prevalent at that time, Richland would probably have been divided from east to west instead of from north to south, and Ganges would probably have been the county seat of a new county to the north, but things went the other way, and Ganges barely holds its place on the map today. And pleasure seekers and other transient persons hurrying through the old village today neither know nor care about the history of the little place that was named after the famous river of the Hindus.

BLOCKHOUSES.

The people of today doubtless know very little of the blockhouses of the pioneer period. They were usually constructed of hewn logs, closely fitted together, were two stories high, the length and width of the building being about twenty feet. The logs resting on each other, prevented balls from the enemies guns from entering cracks or crevices, which would otherwise have been between the logs. The doors were made of thick planks or puncheons, hung on strong hinges and bolted on the inside. A door was sufficiently thick to prevent ordinary musket balls from passing through it. The first story of these blockhouses was generally about eight or nine feet high. Sometimes the floor consisted of well packed earth. The second story projected over the lower story about three feet on the sides and end. This over-jet rested upon logs or joists, which were allowed to project over the lower story. The second story was about seven or eight feet high, and was perforated by numerous port-holes, pointing in every direction, so as to guard against the approach of an enemy. The floor of this story was thick and strong, and had port-holes pointing downward, so that if an enemy came under the projection, to set fire to the building, he could be shot from above. There were also port-holes in the lower story, from which the savages could be seen and cut off before they reached the building. The roof was of clapboards, supported by logs. These blockhouses were generally erected in an open space upon some slight elevation of ground, so as to prevent the approach of the savages without being seen by the inmates. Another point to be considered in the location of a blockhouse, was to be near a spring of water. The blockhouse at Jeromeville had a well of water within it. In such a blockhouse, twenty or thirty families could be accommodated, by spreading their beds upon the floors. During the day the inmates could pass in and out most of the time and attend to their duties without being molested by the Indians; their raids being only semi-occasionally and very unexpectedly. Dr. Hill says in his history that there were only two blockhouses in the county which were surrounded by stockades.

Life in blockhouses was extremely irksome and monotonous, and the inmates were always pleased when assured they could return to their deserted cabins with safety.



BLOCK-HOUSE AT JEROMEVILLE

THE PIONEERS

SEEK REFUGE IN THE BLOCKHOUSES.

The pioneers along the different branches of the Mohican creek were almost panic-stricken upon hearing of the murders of Martin Ruffner and the Zeimer family by the Indians, and immediately sought refuge in the blockhouses.

Pack-horses, wagons and carts were in demand—in fact, every means of conveyance was put into speedy requisition; and such articles of bedding and wearing apparel as could not be dispensed with, were put in packs and conveyed along with the fugitives. As near as can be remembered, the following families fled to Clinton: Ebenezer Rice and family, Joseph Jones and family, Calvin Hill and family, Moses Adzit and family, Abraham Baughman and family, Allen Oliver and family, and J. L. Hill and family. There were in all about thirty persons, and they made their way, as rapidly as possible, along the paths leading through the forests to the village of Clinton, near the present site of Mt. Vernon, then a sort of depot for supplies for the army.

The upper settlement on the Blackfork hastened to the blockhouse on the Clearfork, owned by Samuel Lewis. At that time, some twenty or thirty soldiers, under Lieutenant Barkdall, were there as a guard. Those seeking refuge there were Peter Kinney and family, James Cunningham and family, Andrew Craig and family, David Davis and family, John Davis, William Slater and family, John Wilson and family, Peter Zimmerman and family, Harvey Hill and family, Henry McCart and family, and Henry Nail and family. Most of these families made a temporary stay at the blockhouse, returning to their cabins frequently, during the fall months, to keep watch over such household goods as were left in them, and to take care of their abandoned stock.

The next day after the flight to the Lewis blockhouse, Harvey Hill and John Coulter, who aided the fugitives in driving along most of their cattle, returned; and by the aid of the Tannahills and others, whose names are not now remembered, the roof of the cabin of Thomas Coulter was thrown off, and a second story put on, and the cabin thereby became "Coulter's blockhouse." The Coulter cabin was perhaps sixteen or eighteen feet, built for their first dwelling in the fall of 1810, the overjutting part being put on as referred to above. It stood at the base of a bold bluff, on the bank of the Blackfork, near where the mill-dam now is, about half a mile southeast of the village of Perryville, and furnished a safe retreat for the neighbors of Mr. Coulter, when endangered by the savages. As soon as this blockhouse was completed, the following persons occupied it: Thomas Coulter and family, Allen Oliver and family, Melzer Tannahill and family, Jeremiah Conine and family, and George Crawford and family. When the foregoing families had gathered in, Thomas Coulter and Harvey Hill volunteered to go to Wooster, through the forest, to secure soldiers to defend the settlement against Indian incursions. They succeeded in obtaining a guard of eleven soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Winterringer, of the Tuscarawas militia, of the army of General Beall, then collecting at Wooster, for an expedition to Upper Sandusky. The guard accompanied them

home, and in the daytime skirmished about the hills, and up and down the valleys for Indian signs, and then stood guard at night to prevent an attack by the Indians.

While a resident of the blockhouse, the wife of Jeremiah Conine died and was buried in the cemetery at Perryville. She was the second person interred in that ground, the first being Mr. Samuel Hill who died the preceding June.

The settlers along the Jeromefork and its branches were also greatly excited and alarmed over the murder of Ruffner and the Zeimers. Thomas Eagle hastened to Wooster for assistance. The blockhouse at Wooster, then a mere village, was under the command of Captain Stidger, whose company constituted a part of the army of General Beall. The company of Captain Nicholas Murray, composed of about sixty soldiers, immediately hastened to the relief of the Jerome settlement.

A blockhouse was erected by his men, a short distance northeast of the present site of the mill, on a gentle rise of ground, where the settlers commenced at once to concentrate. Mr. Eagle also conducted a guard of eight or ten men to protect a small blockhouse or cabin at the Finley and Collyer settlement, about five miles down the Jeromefork, near where Tylertown now stands.

In the meantime, Robert Newell and family, George Eckley and family, Jonathan Palmer and family, James Wallace and family, Christopher Trickle and family, James Bryan and family, Ezra Warner and family, and David Noggle and others, not now remembered, gathered at the new blockhouse. The families of Benjamin Cuppy and Jacob Fry did not remain at the fort, but passed on east. It was noticed, when all had gathered in, that Daniel Carter and family were missing. Much uneasiness was evinced concerning the safety of Mr. Carter and family. He resided up the stream, about nine miles from the blockhouse, and one mile northeast of the present site of Ashland. Absalom Newell, the eldest son of Robert Newell, volunteered to go and inform Mr. Carter and family of the danger that threatened them. Being an active young man, he soon reached the cabin of his father, some five miles up the Jeromefork which he found almost consumed by fire. Supposing Indians had set it on fire and were concealed in the vicinity, he hastened back and related the circumstance to the company at the blockhouse. David Noggle, a warm friend of Mr. Carter, at once offered to undertake the hazardous task of reaching him on horseback. Thirty soldiers were detailed for the expedition. Mr. Noggle and the soldiers followed a trail cut through the forest by Mr. Carter when he removed his family to his new cabin, which passed south of Newell's, thence over lands more recently owned by Mr. Smucker, Samuel Swinford, and the late farm of Daniel Carter, Jr., and so on to his cabin. Mr. Noggle reached the cabin sometime before the soldiers and found Mr. Carter at work with his team, all safe. From circumstances afterwards developed, it appears that a body of Indians had that very morning passed through the cornfield near the cabin, but had offered no harm to Mr. Carter and his family.

Mr. Carter hastily placed such clothing and bedding on his wagon as he could conveniently remove, and taking his family, accompanied Mr. Noggle. They had gone but a short distance when they met the guard. The soldiers continued in the direction of the deserted cabins of Cuppy and Fry, and on

approaching the former, found it yet burning, and some of the soldiers discovered the rear guard of the Indians skulking in a cornfield. On looking towards the cabin of Mr. Fry, a half-mile west, they could see the smoke ascending from it. They then turned about, and retraced their steps to the blockhouse at Jerome's place, where Mr. Carter and family had arrived a short time before. Mr. Carter and family did not remain at the blockhouse; but passed on through Wooster to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, where he and his family remained until February, 1813.

The band of Indians that burned the cabins of Newell, Cuppy and Fry was undoubtedly the same that the day before made assault on the Copus cabin.

At this time there were six or eight families in the Vachel-Metcalf settlement, some two and a half miles southeast of the fort on Jerome's place, among whom were those of William Bryan, James Conley, Elisha Chilcote, Benjamin Bunn, James Slater and James Bryan. These met and constructed a fort two stories high, the walls of the second story projecting beyond the first on all sides. The floor and sides of the second story were pierced with port-holes. The pioneers with ox teams, axes and strong arms soon erected the fort. The lower story had strong doors securely fastened, and were occupied by the women and children, while the men with their rifles occupied the second story in hours of danger and alarm. A patch of ground was cleared around the fort and enclosed by a palisade twelve feet high, with a strong gate, which enclosed about one fourth of an acre, and all the families of the neighborhood gathered into this fort, while their horses and cattle were placed within the palisade. The settlers remained in this fort during the winter of 1812-13, and a part of the summer of 1813, while cultivating, by occasional visits, small patches of corn and vegetables with pickets to prevent surprise by the Indians.

Hill's History of Ashland county says that the Priest fort was erected near the banks of the Mohican, not far from the point where the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad crosses that stream at Loudonville. The fort was surrounded by a picket of heavy split timber about twelve feet high and enclosed about one-fourth acre of ground. It had a strong gate hung on wooden hinges. In cases of necessity the horses and cattle were brought within the enclosure.

ADVENTURES AND LIFE IN THE BLOCKHOUSES.

General Crook's command, which passed through the southern part of Ashland county and moved to the northwest in the fall of 1812, saw very hard service after leaving Upper Sandusky. The command was ordered to Fort Meigs, with an artillery train and stores, which were dragged through the rain and mud by the soldiers. The command endured great hardships and suffered severe exposures, part of the time wading through mud and water two or three feet deep and being compelled to cut brush and logs to lift them above the water when they encamped at night. General Winchester had advanced with his army, about one thousand strong, to within eighteen miles of Malden, where he was surprised by General Proctor, with his British and Indians, and a battle

ensuing on the twenty-second of January, 1813, Winchester was defeated with great slaughter. The loss of the Americans was about four hundred in wounded, killed and missing, being fully one-third of all the force engaged in the battle! General Winchester was taken prisoner in the commencement of the engagement; and many of his soldiers, after having surrendered, were butchered by the savages in the most wanton manner, without the interference of the British commander to prevent it. This misfortune disconcerted all the plans of General Harrison for the spring campaign; and compelled him to fall back to Fort Meigs, until the troops ordered into the field by Governor Meigs, should arrive. While these bloody scenes were transpiring, the people of Richland, Wayne, Knox and what is now Ashland counties were again compelled to seek safety in the blockhouses, not knowing what moment the infuriated savages, led on by Tecumseh, might appear in their midst. Along the Blackfork and Clearfork the fugitives that found safety at Clinton, the fall before, had returned to their homes in the vicinity of Coulter's blockhouse and that of Samuel Lewis, on the Clearfork; though they had spent most of the winter at their own cabins. Their corn crops, though small, had been secured and safely stored; their cattle and swine were under their control. The mills in Knox county, and below Wooster, had been visited and a stock of corn meal laid in for the winter, so that they had an abundance of cornbread and meat; and by the aid of hominy-blocks, there was no imminent danger of starvation, though the situation was rather exciting.

Along the Jeromefork, the majority of the fugitives remained in the blockhouses during the winter. In the fall of 1812, when Captain Nicholas Murray, with a company of sixty men, was ordered by General Beall to advance to Jerome's place, to build a blockhouse, just after he had crossed the Killbuck, he met the fugitive families of John Carr, Christopher Trickle, Matthew Williams, Robert Newell, Ezra Warner, Daniel Carter, Jacob Fry, and Benjamin Cuppy. Captain Murray offered all these families protection, and they all returned with him to Jerome's place, except Mr. Carter and family, who continued their flight to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. These families remained in and around the blockhouse all winter. About the middle of February, 1813, Daniel Carter and family returned from New Philadelphia, and again occupied his old cabin, one mile northeast of the present site of Ashland, where he found everything as he had left it the fall before. His corn was yet standing in the field undisturbed, except what had been devoured by deer, wild turkeys and small animals.

A pioneer gives the following version of the Collyer affair:

"About the first of March, 1813, in the morning four strange Indians appeared at the cabin of James Collyer, then residing about two miles above the junction of the Jerome and Muddy forks of Mohican, a short distance from Findley's bridge, and asked for something to eat. They appeared to be well armed, and his suspicions were excited. There had not been an Indian seen in that neighborhood for several months, the last of the Mohican John Indians having been sent away by order of General Beall, when he cut his trail the fall before. Putting on an air of confidence and calmness, he invited them into his cabin, entering which, they leaned their guns against the wall near the door,

and were seated. Mr. Collyer told his wife, who was much alarmed, to set some cold victuals on the table for them to eat. She did so putting on a lot of meat, cornbread and such other articles as she had at hand. Mr. Collyer motioned for them to sit down and eat. They went to the table and were seated, and began to eat heartily of the food. While they were eating Collyer moved cautiously to the point where he kept his gun, which was always loaded, and securing it, placed himself, unobserved, between the Indians and the door, and carefully raising his gun so as to get a range on two of them, prepared to fire, seeing which, Mrs. Collyer shrieked out, and fainting, fell to the floor. This alarmed the Indians, and they sprang to their feet; but seeing the threatening attitude of Collyer, raised their hands and begged him to spare their lives, saying, 'me Goshen Injun, me no harm you.' Thereupon Collyer withheld his fire, still keeping his gun pointed at them—his intention having been after killing or wounding two of them at the table, to club it over the other two, and thus secure them all—he being a powerful man and having had a good deal of experience as a hunter, and in Indian warfare. They continued to protest their innocence of any intended harm to him or his family, when he told them he would spare them on condition of retiring from the cabin and leaving their guns within, when he would remove the flints and priming, and hand them the balance of the food on the table, out at the window, when they should immediately leave the neighborhood and never return again. They accepted these conditions, and retired at once from the cabin. After securing the door, Mr. Collyer placed his wife on a bed, and proceeded to remove the priming and flints from the guns of the Indians, and having done which, he passed them out at a small window; after doing so, he handed them the balance of the food, and they disappeared in the forest. After waiting until he was satisfied they were gone and were not intending to attack him, he took his wife and such valuables as he possessed and hastened to the 'Eagle' blockhouse, a strong cabin prepared by Thomas Eagle for himself and neighbors."

The news of this exploit soon reached the blockhouse at Jerome's place, and word of it being sent to Daniel Carter, he again took leave of his cabin, never to return to it, for he was compelled to remain at the blockhouse until the spring of 1814. A few days after this, a number of Indians appeared in view of Eagle fort, and made some hostile demonstrations, but owing to the strength of Eagle's force, they retired in the direction of Jerome's place, killing a number of hogs on their way, and finally disappeared from the neighborhood without doing further mischief. This added to the excitement produced by Winchester's defeat, the particulars of which were now understood at the blockhouse.

On the approach of the season for planting corn, a few fields were put out by the pioneers of the blockhouse. John Carr had about twenty acres cleared; Ezra Warner had about the same number of acres ready; and Jerome had some thirty acres, on the bottom beyond the blockhouse. Mr. Carter had four or five acres near the old Indian village, across the Jerome fork. These fields were plowed, and the planting was done, by the residents of the blockhouse, as a community. While part of them planted and cultivated the corn, during the summer, the others patrolled the forests in the vicinity of the fort, to prevent surprise and capture by the Indians. When the corn had become sufficiently

matured for use, the same vigilance prevailed in and about the neighborhood, to prevent surprise. When the crop was gathered it proved to be quite large.

The summer months in this way seemed to pass slowly. The inmates could rarely get news from the frontiers. The defense of Fort Meigs by General Harrison, and his victory of the 5th of May, 1813, sent joy to the blockhouse along both forks of the Mohican. Harrison and his army had endured, in the most heroic manner, the fierce assault and cannonading of the British army, and finally compelled them to march down the Maumee river. In August, the monotony of the blockhouse was again removed by the reception of the intelligence of the splendid defence of Fort Stevenson (Lower Sandusky) by the heroic Major Crogham and his men. The signal repulse of the British under Proctor, and their hasty retreat from the locality, gave renewed hope and confidence. On the tenth of September, Commodore Perry captured the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, and by that great achievement the territory of Michigan passed into the possession of the American forces.

In the month of June, Mrs. Anna Carter, the wife of Daniel Carter, and his son James, a lad of six years of age, died in the blockhouse at Jerome place, and were buried in the Carr cemetery near the fort. In September, Christopher Trickle also died in the blockhouse, and was buried in the same cemetery. These deaths were occasioned from malaria and want of proper medical attendance, there being no physician within the present limits of the county, at that time.

Upon the recurrence of autumn, the pioneers along the Black fork, the Cedar fork, the Lake fork and the Jerome fork, busied themselves in storing their meagre crops for winter. Stibbs' mill, and one or two other mills on the Vernon river, each running one set of buhrs, some of which were "nigger head," were visited by pioneers with pack horses and small canoes, loaded with shelled corn, to be converted into meal. Their food consisted of cornbread, johnnycake, mush and milk, potatoes, vegetables, and principally wild meat, cattle and swine being very scarce. "Store tea" and coffee, were exceedingly rare and very costly. "Store goods" were a thing of note; and the calicoes of that day were a luxury few could afford. Homespun and wove linseywoolsey, and flax or linen garments were the best to be seen; and many a daring, whole-souled pioneer felt proud, clothed in such garments. Salt and flour were luxuries that few could use profusely. Salt was purchased at Zanesville and Pittsburg, and from its price had to be used sparingly. Ammunition, such as lead and powder, was obtained from the supplies furnished the soldiers left to guard the blockhouses. So far, then, as food was concerned, the inmates of the blockhouses "fared sumptuously"—to use an expression of an old gentleman who was quartered in one about two years. Nothing happened in the fall of 1813 to materially disturb the quiet of the pioneers of this region.

THE EARLY MILLS.

The first settlers of Ashland county experienced many privations and inconveniences. A majority of the first settlers were in moderate circumstances,

and had to depend upon their own strong arms and the smiles of Providence for subsistence. Their food was exceedingly plain, and their habits industrious and economical. Their clothing was generally of the most primitive character, and spun and woven by the faithful pioneer mothers.

From 1809 to 1813 there were but two grist mills within a radius of some thirty-five miles. These mills were owned by Messrs. Shrimplin and Stibbs, and were of hewed logs and quite primitive in appearance. The former was located on Owl creek, some distance below Mt. Vernon. This mill could be reached by descending the branches of Mohican to the Walhonding, and ascending Owl creek or by Indian paths through the forest. By either route it took several days. Stibbs' mill, near Wooster, was less distant, and could be reached by wagon or bridle paths. Packhorses, ridden by small boys, generally made the trip to Stibbs' in from two to three days, depending upon the throng for their grist. These settlements being somewhat earlier in their improvements, generally had surplus corn crops, and were able to supply the new settlers on the branches of the Mohican.

What was known as the "horsemill" was erected in many parts of the county. They were rude affairs, and the machinery was somewhat complicated. They were propelled by horse power, somewhat like a cider mill. Many produced very good meal and flour, and generally had hand-bolts. A description of their machinery would occupy more space than can be allotted in these notes. They were in very general use for a period of about fifteen years. The buhrs of the horsemills were made, mostly of boulders or "niggerheads" and fitted and secured much like the buhrs now in use in the water and steam grist mills.

An ingenious coffee-mill was invented in the days of the early settlement of the county, and it was known as the handmill. They were made from a large boulder, much after the fashion of the coffee mills of today. A hopper was drilled in a niggerhead—stone—and made in the shape of an inverted cone; a cylinder of the same material, exactly fitting the hopper, perforated through the center by a shaft, and also regularly grooved, was placed therein, on a pivot, and propelled by the aid of a lever, by one or two hands, as necessity required. The meal was received in a box below, and sifted by hand. It operated much like the modern coffee mills, and was a great improvement to the former way of putting the coffee in a strong cloth and pounding it fine.

Hill's History of Ashland county tells as follows of the first watermills:

"The numerous small streams throughout the county, during the earlier settlement, furnished valuable mill sites; and a great number of enterprising pioneers erected small grist and sawmills upon them. Before the removal of the heavy forests that covered most of the county, sufficient water was obtained to propel one or two sets of buhrs, in the smaller mills, the major part of the year; but since the forests have been cut away, the water produced by heavy showers is rapidly conveyed by brooks and small streams to the larger ones, while the moisture left on the surface soon evaporates; the result being, that nearly all the smaller mills were compelled to suspend work three-fourths of the year. The consequence is, that while, in our earlier history, every little stream had a grist sawmill, the number has gradually diminished, until there are not over a dozen good mills left, and these are chiefly propelled by steam.

"It will be interesting to note the history of our mills, from the earlier settlements to the present time.

"It is generally conceded that the first grist mill within the present limits of Ashland county, was erected by Benjamin Cuppy, on a small stream one and a half miles northeast of Ashland, on what is now the Orange road, in March, 1816. It had one run of stones, and ground very slowly, not exceeding four bushels of corn per day. It long since has disappeared.

"About four weeks after the completion of the Cuppy mill, Martin Mason finished a small watermill upon the present site of Samuel Leidigh's mill, on the Troy road, four miles north of Ashland. It had one run of hardhead stones. It was of hewn logs. It was a convenient neighborhood mill for many years, and did fair work.

"About the year 1817, John Raver put up a small grist and sawmill on a run about one-fourth of a mile northeast of the present site of Rowsburgh, in Perry township. It run about one-third of the time, had an under-shot wheel and one set of stones and a hand-bolt. It stood several years, and was replaced by a mill built some years later.

"During the fall of 1817, it is believed that Constance Lake, of Jeromesville, erected a small log gristmill, where what is known as Goudy's mill, was subsequently built. The Goudy mill was accidentally burned about 1850. It had sustained a good reputation, and was a great loss to the community. It was not rebuilt, and the site is abandoned.

"Conrad Kline, about the year 1819, built a small horsemill one and a half miles northeast of Ashland, near the late residence of John Mason. It was constructed in the usual form of such mills, had one run of stones and a hand bolt. It made good meal and flour. It long since tumbled into ruins.

"Jabez Smith, in 1820, erected a sawmill and gristmill half a mile south of the present site of Mohicanville, in Lake township. He sold it to R. F. Chandler, who kept the mill moving until the spring of 1875, when it accidentally burned. It was long a convenience to the farming community, and its destruction was much regretted.

"Robert Crawford, a rugged, enterprising pioneer, put up a large and expensive horsemill on the present land of Albert Tilton, in the southeast part of Orange township, in 1820-21. It had one run of stones, a fine bolt, and did a large business for those times. It was finally abandoned about the year 1837.

"About the year 1823 Thomas Ford put up a small horsemill near what is now known as Ford's meetinghouse, in Clear Creek township. It was a neighborhood mill, and did some business for a number of years. It has long since given way to the march of improvement.

"It is believed that Oliver Sloan put a saw and gristmill two miles southeast of Hayesville, about the year 1830. It had one run of stones and a bolt, and did a good deal of neighborhood work. It was conducted, for some years, by a Mr. Vangilder. It is now in ruins.

"John Hendricks built a watermill on Vermillion creek, about one mile west of Savannah, in 1823. It had one run of stones, and a bolt, and did some business. He subsequently sold to the late Joseph Roop, who caused a deep ditch, at heavy expense, to be dug from the lower lake, in the hope of increasing



JEROMEVILLE MILLS



JEROMEVILLE BRIDGE

the flow of water; but only succeeded in draining the lower lake. The enterprise was a financial failure, and the mill went down.

“Conrad Kline erected a small gristmill, about two miles east of Ashland, at the foot of Roseberry hill, in Montgomery township, in 1825. It did some business, and was carried on some eight or ten years, when it was abandoned.

“John Haney built a small horsemill, on a run east of the village of Savannah, in Clear Creek township, in 1825. It was chiefly used for chopping, in connection with a distillery. It stood but a few years, and went to ruin.

“David Weitzel erected a small saw and gristmill on the present site of the Ashland woolenmills, about the year 1825. It had a pair of coffeemill stones and was used chiefly for chop work. It had also a hand bolt. It subsequently became the property of the late John Jacobs, and was by him considerably improved. It was superseded by the large brick flouringmill now owned by John Damp & Company. This mill is propelled exclusively by steam, and its work has long been classed among the finest in the county. It has a fine run of stones and can produce seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

“Andrew Newman built what is now known as the Hershey mill, on the Blackfork, two and one-half miles northwest of the village of Mifflin, in the year 1820. It is regarded as one of the best of its kind. It is chiefly a neighborhood mill, does fine work, and is run by water. It is now owned by Stamen Brothers.

“Silas Longworthy built a small watermill three miles southeast of the village of Mifflin, on the Blackfork, in 1825, and sold to John Hewhey, he to Charles Lewis, and he to Daniel Kauffman. It was carried on until 1845, when Daniel Kauffman, a skilful millwright, tore it down and erected a valuable mill which he sold to John Charles. It is propelled exclusively by water, and is regarded as one of the best in the county. It has a sawmill attached.

“It is believed that James Neely erected a gristmill, on Zimmer’s run, two and one-half miles southeast of Mifflin, as early as 1825.

“Jonathan Harvout built a small horsemill, about one mile northwest of Ashland, on lands recently owned by James Wells, about the year 1830. It had a brief career, and was used mostly as a chopmill by the farmers.

“Joseph Sellers put up a small watermill, on Clear Creek, two miles west of Savannah, in 1830. It struggled along a few years and went down.

“Colonel John Murray erected, for himself, a grist and sawmill, on Mohican creek, one and a half miles north of Orange, in 1831. It did considerable business in wet seasons, but finally became of little value, because of a want of water.

“George McCartney constructed a small watermill in connection with a carding machine—on lands since owned by the late Samuel Urie, in Milton township, in 1830. It had insufficient power, and the enterprise failed and brought disaster upon its owner.

“William Goudy and sons put up the present large gristmill at Jeromesville, about the year 1836. It passed through many hands, and is yet regarded as a valuable property. It has fine water power. It has a good sawmill connected with it.

“Armstrong Meanor erected a small gristmill three miles north of Loudonville, on the Hayesville road, near a small stream, about the year 1831. It was subsequently rebuilt.

"About the same time (1831), Mr. Newman built a gristmill three miles northeast of Hayesville, on a small stream in the Finley settlement. It was carried on for many years, and did a prosperous business. A new mill, not known as Smith's mill, was erected in the neighborhood some twenty years since, and the old mill is going to decay.

"Jacob Mason built a small undershot mill about four miles north of Ashland, on Leidigh's run, in 1831. It was used principally as a chopmill for a distillery. It has long since disappeared.

"Daniel Beach built a sawmill in 1824, and a gristmill on Vermillion river one mile north of Ruggles corners, in 1832. It run to about 1858, and is now in ruins. It passed through four or five hands.

"Daniel Carter, Jr., put up a watermill two miles east of Ashland, near the Wooster road, in 1832. It did a fair business eighteen or twenty years. It is now in ruins.

"The Loudonville mill—a frame—two runs of stones, was built by Alexander Skinner in 1818; Caleb Chapel was carpenter and first miller. He died in 1821, and T. J. Bull became the owner of the mill; he sold to Thomas Carlisle; and in 1835 the mill became the property of Gray & Freeman, of Cleveland. They run it until 1845; then it passed into the hands of James Christmas and John C. Larwill, and in 1861, A. A. Taylor, who erected a new mill."

Haney and Smith, from Rochester, New York, put up a large flouring mill on the Lakefork, three miles southeast of Mohicanville, in 1836. It had fine water power and did a thriving business.

Michael Diblebess erected a small mill on the Catotaway in Montgomery township in 1840. It made some flour and had a hand bolt.

Thomas Stringer erected a large gristmill on the Blackfork below Perrysville in 1839. He owned it but a short time. It had a stirring career and passed through many hands.

John Scott, Sr., put up a valuable gristmill one mile north of Hayesville, on the Ashland road, in 1846.

In 1874 Messrs. Roop, Coble & Myers erected a large brick mill in Ashland, driven by steam and complete in its machinery.

References are frequently made to the distilleries of the olden time, from which it might be inferred that the pioneers were noted for intemperance, but such is not the fact. Chopmills and distilleries were then considered necessities. There was a surplus of corn and of rye, while there was neither a purchaser nor a market for them. Transportation by wagon to the eastern markets was attended with much expense. The only way surplus corn and rye could be made available was to convert them into whiskey, which could be exchanged for groceries and other goods. The result was that many distilleries were erected, which since our improved modes of transportation have long since gone out of commission. But whiskey is still an "institution," nevertheless. It pays an enormous revenue, and is feared alike by moralists and politicians. It has been said that "the mills of the gods grind slow but exceedingly fine." But the mills of the pioneers ground not only exceedingly slow, but exceedingly coarse.

REMINISCENCE OF PIONEER TIMES.

In those early days when mills were distant, the pioneers often pounded corn in a hominy block. When sifted, the finest meal made bread, the next mush and the third grade was grits, or hominy. These, with butter and milk, constituted a large part of the daily food. The mush made by the pioneer women was remembered by the pioneer boys long after they became men as the best they had ever eaten, and it was a compliment to their wives if they said they made as good mush as their mothers had.

An Ashland county farmer gave an interesting account, a few years before his death, of the conditions that prevailed in his part of the county in the '40s. He said: "I had to go as far as forty-five miles to the city of Akron to get a grist of flour. The home mills were run by water then, but owing to drought we were compelled to go elsewhere. We would drive mostly with oxen. I remember one night when I came to Huron with a load of wheat on my way to Milan, here all hauled their wheat at that time, I stopped at Ruggles' Corners. There were two hotels there, and I counted one hundred teams, all headed for Milan with wheat. I will never forget the time I walked to Savannah, a distance of four miles, through the mud, and carried butter and eggs, which I sold at the store at five cents a pound for butter and three cents a dozen for eggs."

The late Francis Graham, father of Mrs. J. H. Black, of south Main street, Mansfield, in giving reminiscences of pioneer life, a few years before his death, stated that he located at Ashland, then called Uniontown, in 1821, and engaged in the mercantile business. Uniontown then contained about fourteen or fifteen houses. The prices quoted by Mr. Graham were, no doubt, the same at Mansfield that they were at Uniontown. The products of the country brought low prices at that time, from the fact that there was no market or demand for them beyond home consumption. It was difficult for people to get money to pay their taxes. Wheat was twenty-five cents a bushel, oats from twelve to fifteen cents, and corn from fifteen to twenty cents. Butter from five to six cents a pound, and eggs from four to five cents a dozen. Maple sugar was an important article of trade in Ashland county, not from the high prices it commanded, for it only brought from five to six cents a pound, but from the large quantity made, some "camps" making a yield of from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred pounds a season. One season Mr. Graham bought maple sugar that filled forty-two barrels, of about two hundred and fifty pounds to the barrel. About the year 1825 John Stewart, for many years surveyor of Richland county, built a flouring mill on Bentley's Run, a branch of the Rockyfork, three miles southeast of Mansfield. Mr. Stewart advertised that he would pay thirty-one and one-fourth cents cash per bushel for good merchantable wheat delivered at his mill. The farmers for twenty-five miles around hauled their wheat to this mill, pleased with the idea they could sell it for cash. Money continued scarce until after the opening of the New York and Erie canal, after which produce of all kinds gradually advanced in price and the volume of currency increased. Swindling, theft or robbery was of rare occurrence in northern Ohio at that time, Mr. Graham stated.

Wolves were both numerous and troublesome when Ashland county was first settled, and the pioneers had to put their sheep and hogs in enclosures at night to protect them. When driven by hunger the wolves would sometimes succeed in getting inside of these enclosures and kill pigs and sheep. Upon such occasions they usually gorged themselves to such an extent that they could not get out of the pen as easily as they had entered, and were killed the next morning by the proprietor.

Of the wolf stories told the following are given: A farmer was riding along a path one evening and when nearing his home discovered in the gloaming a pack of wolves ahead of him. One broke from the pack and jumped at his horse's head. The frightened animal sprang so suddenly to one side that the farmer was unhorsed and falling to the ground was at once attacked by the wolf. His half wolf-dog came to his rescue and attacked the wolf with such ferocity that it turned from him to defend itself and ere the pack could come to its relief, the farmer had taken refuge in a tree, where he remained until the wolves had left. The horse did not wait to see the program through, and the dog put in his appearance at home the next day and his looks indicated that his fight had not been a "glove contest."

Hogs in those days ran at large and in the fall they fattened on chestnuts and acorns, then so plentiful in the forest. And one day as the farmers were making hay a wolf chased a pig into the meadow. It was followed by the drove of hogs, which came to the relief of the pig, and, catching the wolf, tore it into shreds in a few moments.

Although those old stage days are numbered with the past, many things connected with that period are interesting to the people of today. The stage was the only public mode of travel then, and stage drivers were important personages in their time and were character readers of both men and horses. They were terse and sententious in expression upon lines of their duties and could be entertainingly loquacious in narrating events of the past and in giving the history of the country through which their line passed. They would talk to their horses, which, as a rule, intelligently obeyed the orders given them.

A story is told of a stage driver who had inherited a farm, bade good-bye to the hardships of the road and settled down to the pleasures of sheltered prosperity. After enjoying the seclusion and quietude of the farm for a week, he went out to the road to see the stage pass. The driver gave him a salute, and, snapping his whip, the horses started ahead on the gallop, the coach bounded on and disappeared. The farmer felt lonely, and as he leisurely walked back over the fields to his new home, he formed the resolution to again go on the road. Accordingly he packed his carpet bag, went to the nearest stage office, reentered the service, and two days later drove down the same road on the same coach, snapping his whip and waving a good-bye to his farm. He had one week of farm life, and that was enough for him. He preferred the excitement of the road and liked to be in close touch with the living, moving world. He left a record of having driven one hundred and thirty-five thousand miles during his stage service—more than five times round the globe.

When stages were relegated to the past in England, stage men refused to realize the fact that their occupation was gone. This was not the case in

America, where, with Yankee shrewdness, they adjusted themselves early in the day to altered conditions and obtained employment with the railroad companies, and many were advanced in position, and finally obtained wealth. American stage-drivers accepted the railroad and profited by it, and we should accept the improved utilities of our generation.

What changes a hundred years have brought. Ohio is but one of five great states that have been created from what was once known as the "territory lying northwest of the river Ohio." Our forty thousand square miles of area are covered with all the improvements, conveniences, facilities, beauties and adornments of christian civilization, and Ohio is but typical, not only of that original northwest territory, but also of that further west lying still beyond and stretching away to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE PIONEER PERIOD.

When the term pioneer is used it includes the women as well as the men of that period, for the women shared with the men the dangers, work and hardships of the early settlements, and besides their household duties often assisted in the fields and had at times to defend their homes against the attacks of the Indians.

It was not "lady" then, but that better word, "woman." And although clothed in homespun and her hands hardened with toil, she had nobility of soul and character, her courage did not falter at the approach of danger and her deeds well deserve to be written in history and sung in song. The pioneers are sometimes spoken of as an unlettered people. Some of them were, perhaps, while others had scholastic attainments. All classes from the Atlantic states were represented here.

It is true, that that was an age of scanty records, and yet the deeds of those who lived in it were more influential in shaping the civilization which followed than all the other years combined. Pioneer times are as fountains in the wilderness from which rivers are formed, whose waters through all the coming ages will flow in the channels first selected. Ashland county today with slight variations is what the pioneers made it and it will thus continue through generations to come. That I do not exaggerate in my estimate of pioneer times, let us look at the facts of the case in the state of Ohio.

1. Our constitution and laws with all their peculiar differences from other states, are substantially what the pioneers made them, and labor as we will it is impossible to secure any large modifications.

2. Our political divisions into counties and townships, with all their distinctive names and local combinations, which so powerfully affect the daily associations of our people, were all substantially the work of the pioneers.

3. The locations of cities, county seats and roads, in which and through which the public and private life of our people must continue for the most part to manifest itself remain almost entirely as the pioneers decreed.

4. Our religious institutions and tendencies are mainly as the pioneers made them. Men in communities or as individuals develop according to their faith. Unlike an animal, a man's life is the outgrowth of what he believes.

and what he believes is for the most part what he is taught in his youth. So a community develops according to its faith, and its faith in its fountain head is the faith of the men who founded it.

In accordance with this law the faith of Ashland county, not only in religion but also in politics is stamped with the image and superscription of John Wesley, John Calvin and Thomas Jefferson, the faith of the pioneers, and so it will remain for generations to come.

5. The equality of our social life with none very rich, and but few very poor, we owe largely to the pioneers. They were mostly men of moderate means and fulfilled the prayer of the Psalmist who desired neither poverty nor riches. There were no great landed proprietors to absorb the public domain and crowd our population into tenant homes, and the result is that today the average size of the farms in Ashland county is less than one hundred acres, and the great body of our farmers own the land they till, and non-resident proprietors are few and far between. The advantages of this are immense and will continue a subject of thankfulness for generations to come.

So in every direction we look we have reason to rejoice in the legacies we have received from the pioneers of Ashland county; they were wise and prudent in their generation and it is just and fitting that we should honor their memory.

The pioneers of Ohio were a different type of men from those who, for the most part, have settled the prairie states to the west of us. They were hardier and more adventurous, and for the simple reason that the dangers to be encountered and the difficulties to be overcome were greater. Ohio was a gigantic forest, which to subdue was a work in itself so enormous as absolutely to appal the average civilized man. The men in war who volunteer to lead a storming column in battle are honored for life if they survive. So it seems we should honor those who volunteered to charge upon the howling wilderness of Ohio during the early years of the present century.

No wonder Ohio stands today the foremost state in the Union. Her people are the descendants of the mighty men of valor who conquered the wilderness.

REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER.

Pioneer Jonas H. Gierhart gave the following account of his early life in Jackson township. He removed from Maryland to the vicinity of Polk in July, 1817. The township was then unorganized and formed a part of Perry. His nearest neighbor resided about two miles south of him, while on the north, he believed there was not a single white family between him and the lake. When he came to the county with his wife and child, he placed the two latter in temporary charge of the family of Martin Hester, (being the place owned by David and Henry Fluke,) in Orange township, about three miles distant from the tract he owned. The land above mentioned was in its wild condition, not a tree or shrub being cut, and of course without a cabin to afford him and his little family shelter. On the first day he made a small clearing, and preparation for raising a cabin. This work he done himself, although utterly inexperienced in the use of the woodman's axe, as he had never in his life

chopped a cord of wood, made a fence rail, or cut down or even deadened a tree, having previously worked only upon farms long cultivated. On the second day his wife requested to visit the home her husband was engaged in preparing, and accompany him to it with their child. They accordingly set out on horseback, and in due time reached the place, when he proceeded with his work, and Mrs. Gierhart employed herself with her needle and the care of their little child. One of the mares had been belled and hobbled, and, with her mate, was permitted to range for such food as the woods afforded. Thus the day nearly passed, and toward evening the sound of the bell had disappeared, and Mr. Gierhart, taking in his arms his little child, and leaving his wife under the shelter of a tree, started in search of his beasts. His animals had wandered a much greater distance than he had supposed; but he finally recovered the one that had been hobbled, and mounting it with his child, set out on his return to his wife. He had not traveled far before he discovered that he was unable to find the blazed timber; and concluded it the safer way to make for the Jerome Fork, where he would be enabled to intersect the trail that led from Martin Hester's to his land. On his way he met an old hunter, named John McConnell, to whom he explained his situation, and asked aid in finding his way back to his wife. Mr. McConnell gave it as his opinion that he could not that night reach the place, but proposed that he remain at the house of Mr. Hester, then not far distant, until mornong. On their way to Hester's they struck the blazes which led to the place where he had parted with his wife; and committing his child to the care of Mr. McConnell, with directions to leave it with Mrs. Hester, he determined, against the protest of Mr. McConnell, who assured him of the impossibility of success, (as night was then rapidly approaching,) to go to the relief of his desolate wife. He accordingly pressed forward on his way, guided by the blazed trees, and continued until the darkness rendered the marks upon the trees undistinguishable. Here was before him a "night of terror" indeed—such a one as he had never passed, and never dreamed that he would be called upon to pass. The thought of a helpless wife, in the depth of a wilderness of which the savage beast was the almost undisputed monarch, and no possible hope of affording any relief before the dawn of another day, was enough to wring any soul with agony. Despite the darkness, he plunged blindly forward a few rods in what he supposed might be the right direction, and then, impressed with the utter hopelessness of proceeding farther, halted; and, raising a voice, the power of which was made terrible by his agony, called to his wife. Its echoes reached her, and were recognized. She sent forth her answer, but her voice having less compass than that of her husband, the sound did not reach his ear. In his despair he laid himself down beside a tree, and maintained his sleepless vigils until morning, when he resumed his search, and finally came upon the trail he was seeking. Pursuing it rapidly, he soon reached Mrs. Gierhart, who had wisely maintained her position throughout the night, notwithstanding the distraction of mind which her anxiety for the safety of her husband and child her own lonely situation, and the distant howling of wolves, were all calculated to inspire. Soon after he had found his wife, and while they were yet relating to each other the experiences of the night, they heard the blowing of horns, and

were soon met by neighbors, who had been alarmed by Mr. McConnell, who had started forth at the first dawn of day in pursuit of the lost husband and wife.

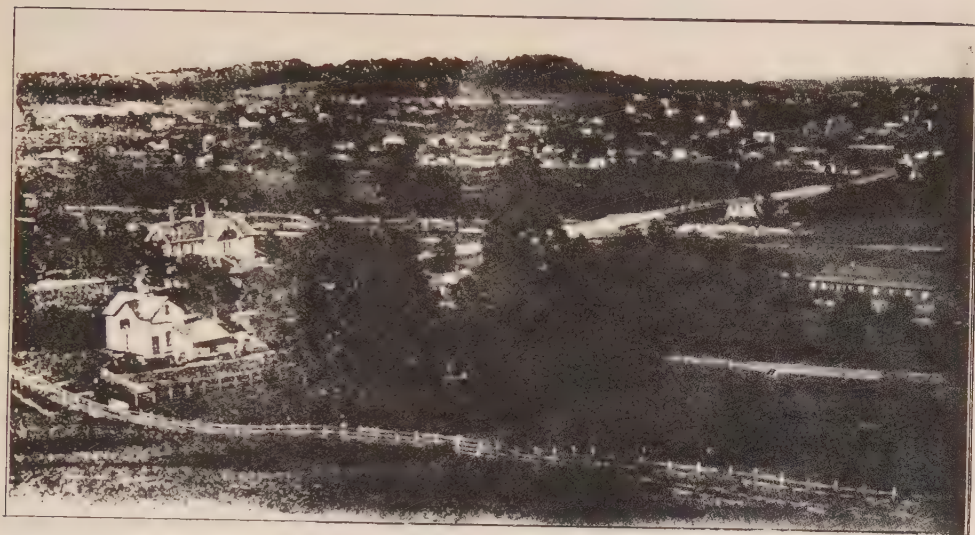
AS TOLD BY THE PIONEERS.

The principal occupation of the first pioneers of Ashland county was clearing the land and farming. In the spring of the year considerable maple sugar was made, which was exchanged for salt and groceries. Clothing was mostly manufactured at home, as each farmer kept a few sheep, and the wool was spun and wove into cloth by members of the family, and made into clothing for winter. A small piece of ground was sown in flax by each farmer, from the lint of which the summer clothing was manufactured; all the labor of producing this clothing being performed at home. All farm products were sold at very low prices—wheat seldom so high as forty cents a bushel, and corn brought from eight to fifteen cents. A first class cow would sell for eight or ten dollars, and all other farm products at equally low rates. Even at these rates it was almost impossible to get the cash. Money was scarce and almost all kinds of business was carried on by barter. The merchants would sell their goods to the farmers on time, the farmer agreeing to pay with wheat, or pork, when he slaughtered his hogs. The wheat and pork were again exchanged by the merchant for goods. Thus trade was carried on with a small amount of money. The wheat was made into flour and packed in barrels, the pork was also packed in barrels, and a considerable quantity of corn converted into whiskey.

The pioneers were also always ready to help each other or a stranger on any and all occasions, and for this purpose would put themselves to great inconvenience and travel great distances. Did one of them want a cabin raised he had only to let his neighbors know (and all were considered neighbors within a circle of five or ten miles) and they would be there promptly.

Log-rollings were a weekly occurrence; every settler would have one or more of these gatherings every year until his lands were well cleared. Settlers for miles around would come with their axes, oxen and hand spikes; the logs were cut, hauled together and piled in great heaps to be set on fire after drying. The younger members of the community, girls and boys, piled the brush and smaller sticks in immense heaps; the boys not yet old can remember when these heaps were set on fire at night, and how all the young people for miles around gathered and played "goal" and "round-town" by the light of the crackling brush.

Cornhuskings are even yet occasionally indulged in by the farming community, though rarely, and will soon be entirely unknown. A night was selected for the cornhusking when the moon was full. Sometimes the corn was husked as it stood in the field, and large fields were thus cleared of corn in a single evening. At other times the owner of a cornfield would go through it a day or two before the husking was to take place, jerk the ears from the stalk and haul them to some dry spot in the meadow, where they were piled in a huge circle. About this circle, on the outside, the men would gather in the evening, and amid the rattle of husks and the general hilarity the yellow ears would flow toward



PARTIAL VIEW OF LOUDONVILLE



MAIN STREET, LOUDONVILLE

the center of the circle in a continual stream, while the huskers buried themselves deeper and deeper in the husks, until they emerged and stood upon the inner line of the circle, with a great pile of corn in front and a pile of husks in the rear.

Occasionally the corn was as nearly as possible divided into two heaps; captains or leaders were chosen by the men, who in turn choosing their men arranged themselves in opposition. Each of the opposing parties endeavored to get through first, the bottle being passed frequently, each one helping himself to as much of the contents as he desired. The successful captain was elevated upon the shoulders of his men and carried around the pile amid prolonged cheers. Sometimes the beaten party was aggravated until knockdowns ensued, after which all would repair to the house of the host and partake of the good things prepared for the occasion.

The settlers exercised a good deal of ingenuity in making traps to secure the wild animals of the forest. This was one of the principal occupations and sources of pleasure for the boys. In certain localities it seemed almost impossible for the pioneers to raise sheep or hogs on account of the depredations of wolves and bears; the latter invariably preferred pork to mutton, but the wolves always attacked the sheep in preference. The state offered six dollars each for wolf scalps; this and other considerations stimulated the efforts of the settlers to destroy them. Many of the young men devoted their time almost exclusively to this business. For the purpose of catching them, a wolf pen was constructed of small logs, six feet long, four feet wide and three feet high. It was formed like a large box, with puncheon floor, the lid was made of heavy puncheons, and was removed by an axle at one end made of a small round stick. The trap was set by the ordinary figure 4 combination, and baited with any kind of meat except wolf meat, the animal preferring any other to his own. Upon gnawing the meat the lid fell, enclosing the unwary native for the benefit of the trapper.

Steel traps were generally used for the mink and muskrat, but for the coon the figure 4 arrangement was often used. The habits of this animal (as well as of all others) were taken into consideration. It is well known that the coon frequents swails, swamps and stagnant pools in search of frogs, of which he is very fond, and upon which he subsists largely when roastingears are not at hand. In his search for frogs he will traverse the logs that are always to be found in the swamp. The trapper understands this, and places his trap upon the log upon which the unwary animal must enter the swamp or make his exit therefrom. The trap is simply a small log, placed lengthwise of the log which the coon must walk, and held up by the figure 4, to the treadle of which three or more strings are attached and stretched along between the two logs in such a way that the coon must come in contact with them in his passage, and thus spring the trap, letting the small log fall upon him. This small log must be made sufficiently heavy by weights to crush him.

Wild pigeons were once very numerous, and were caught in large numbers in traps. During the season when the mast was ripe and plenty, millions of these birds frequented the country. The flocks were so great that they would sometimes be hours in passing over a given spot, and it is said that they would occasionally obscure the sunlight, and bring on twilight in midday by their im-

mense numbers. For the last twenty years these birds have been gradually disappearing until at present only small flocks are occasionally seen. Probably the clearing up of the country and the gradual disappearance of the mast-bearing trees has caused them to seek other feeding grounds. They were here slaughtered in great numbers, both by gun and trap, and were considered a great table delicacy.

When the white settlers first touched the borders of this country, a great variety of wild animals contended with the Indian for supremacy. Some of the native animals of this primeval forest had gradually given way to the general westward movement of the white race.

The elk was gone when the pioneers came, but the numerous wide-spreading antlers he once carried, were found profusely scattered in the forest, showing conclusively that he had once been here in considerable numbers, and at no remote period; but probably no living wild elk was ever discovered here by the pioneers.

Panthers were not numerous, but occasionally one was seen or heard, and a few were killed during the first ten or fifteen years after the first settlement. They disappeared from this section about 1812.

Bears were more numerous and remained longer, an occasional straggler being seen at intervals of many years, until 1846, or later. Bruin was hard on young domestic animals, pigs particularly, he had a good appetite for, and it was with great difficulty that the pioneers were able to raise their own pork.

Wolves were found in great abundance, and long continued to be a great annoyance to the settlers. The legislature encouraged their extermination by laws which authorized the payment of liberal sums for wolf scalps, both old and young. The records of the county commissioners show that large sums were paid the pioneers of the county for wolf scalps, four dollars being the price for full grown and two dollars for those less than full size. They have long since disappeared.

Deer were very abundant, and for many years after the first settlement, supplied the pioneers with most of their animal food. The pioneers were mostly hunters, and the chase yielded them much profit as well as amusement. So numerous were the deer in early times that an hour's hunt was generally sufficient for securing a fine buck or the more palatable doe or fawn. So plenty and tame were they, that they were killed frequently with a shot gun charged only with squirrel shot.

Gray foxes, raccoons and ground-hogs were plenty, and hunting them afforded fine sport. The two latter of these are yet found in limited numbers, but the first has, probably, entirely disappeared.

Red foxes, catamounts, wild-cats and porcupines, were found in large numbers, but they early disappeared, except the first named, which may, perhaps, even yet be occasionally found.

Rabbits and squirrels, if not here before the settlement of the county, came soon after in great numbers, and still remain. They seem to follow rather than precede the settlements.

The beaver and otter were here in considerable numbers, and were much sought after by the trapper for their valuable furs. The former has long

since disappeared, and the latter is exceedingly scarce, if indeed, any remain.

Muskrats are very numerous and have continued so, affording much profit to the hunter and trapper.

Wild turkeys were also very abundant in pioneer days, and so continued for many years, affording no inconsiderable portion of the food of the early settlers. They were so numerous and tame that they could be procured by the hunter on very short notice. They are yet occasionally found in the woods.

Pheasants were not so numerous as the turkey, and have almost wholly disappeared.

Wild geese and ducks were plenty around the little lakes and swamps, and along the streams. These are rarely seen at present.

Quails are not natives of the wilderness; neither are crows, blackbirds, bluebirds nor turtle doves, but they all became plenty after the settlement of the county, and still remain in moderate quantities.

Bees were plenty, and the tables of the pioneers were generally supplied with honey.

Cranes, woodcocks, woodpeckers and pigeons were plenty, and yet remain, with the exception of the first named.

Birds of prey, such as turkey buzzards or vultures, hawks, ravens, owls and eagles, were very numerous, but have been slowly disappearing, particularly the eagle, which is now seldom seen.

Singing birds of various kinds became plenty soon after the settlement of the county, and yet remain.

The streams abounded in fish of large size. The pike were from two to five feet in length. It has almost, if not entirely, disappeared from the waters of the county.

The catfish were plenty and of large size, but there were no eels. The white perch and sucker were numerous and of large size; the black jack and clear jack were here and grew large, but have long since disappeared. The streams, no less than the forests, contributed to the support of the early settlers. Indeed, so plenty were game, fish, fur animals and the fruits and other spontaneous productions, that it was hardly necessary to till the ground to procure subsistence.

Serpents were of many varieties and in great abundance. Especially numerous were the rattlesnake, the copperhead, the viper, blacksnake, the garter and watersnake. They were often found in the cabins of the settlers, and even in their beds. It was not unusual for the settlers to be bitten by them, but few, if any deaths occurred from this cause, as the settlers understood the treatment of snake bites.

The flax was grown in the summer, scutched in the fall, and during the long winter evenings was heard the buzz of the little flax-wheel, which had a place in every cabin. Even those who are not pioneers can remember this flax-wheel, for it was in use as late as 1850, or later. It stood in a corner, generally ready for use by having a large bundle of flax wrapped around its forked stick, a thread reaching to the spindle, and a little gourd filled with water hanging conveniently at the bottom of the flax-stick, and whenever the good pioneer mother had a little spare time from cooking for a dozen work hands, caring for a

dozen children, milking a dozen cows, and taking care of the milk and butter, besides doing all the housework and keeping everything clean and neat as a pin, she would sit down to this wheel and with foot on the treadle and nimble fingers, pile thread upon thread on the spindle, to be reeled off on a wooden reel that counted every yard with a snap, and then it was ready for the great loom that occupied the loft. This loom was a wonder—it would be a wonder today, with its' great beams, larger than any beams they put in the houses of today—its treadles, its shuttles, etc. Day after day could be heard the pounding of that loom, the treadles went up and down, the shuttles flew swiftly from one hand to another through the labyrinth of warp, and yard after yard of cloth rolled upon the great roller. And then this cloth was to be cut into little and big clothes and made up with the needle, and, remember, this and a great deal more than any one can think of was to be gone through with every year. Wool went through about the same operation, only it was spun on the large wheel, colored with butternut bark and other things, but woven on the loom and made up for winter clothing.

The cultivation of domestic animals, both beasts and fowls, for the purposes of food, began early. Cows for milk, butter, beef, and leather, and swine for pork, were bred, ear marked and turned into the woods to browse. "Root hog or die," was the law for man and beast, but the woods were prolific and the hogs grew fat. The young pigs were exceptionally a sweet morsel for the bear. Bruin always singled out these young animals in preference to any other meat; but the pigs were often successfully defended by the older hogs, who, upon the least signs of distress from one of their number, would go boldly to the rescue and fiercely attack the foe, however formidable; often the pig was released and bruin, or the panther, compelled to ascend a tree for safety.

The boys often found wild turkeys' nests in the woods, and would bring home the eggs, and place them, to be hatched, under a trusty old hen, in an outside chimney corner, where they could assist the hen in defending the eggs and brood from the opossum or hawk. A flock of turkeys sometimes originated in this way, but more often, as they grew to maturity, they would fly away into the woods and never reappear. This grandest of birds is identical in civilized and savage life, and is the peculiar production of America. The wild ones were always a dark brown, like the leaves of their native woods, but when tamed, or "civilized" the diversity of color becomes endless.

When cornbread and milk were eaten for breakfast, hog and hominy for dinner and mush and milk for supper, there was little room for tea and coffee; and at a time when one bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee and four bushels for a pound of tea, were considered a fair exchange, but little of these very expensive articles was used.

Next to water, the drink of the pioneers was whiskey—copper-still rye whiskey. Everybody drank it. It was supposed to be indispensable to health, to strength and endurance during the labors of the day, and to sleep at night. It was supposed to be absolutely indispensable to warmth and animation in cold, chilly winter weather. It was the sacrament of friendship and hospitality; it was in universal use; yet there was probably less drunkenness in those days

than at present. The whiskey was absolutely pure; it was not drugged, doctored and poisoned as it is today.

At a little later time, say from 1820 to 1840, the pioneers were living a little easier. Their farms were partially cleared, many of them were living in hewed log houses and many in frame, and even brick houses. Most of them had barns and innumerable out-houses. They generally had cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, and were living in comparative comfort. Their neighbors were near, and always dear. Their schools and churches had improved somewhat, yet even at a later day there were hundreds of log schoolhouses and churches. About three months in a year was all the schooling a farmer's boy could get. He was sadly needed at home from the age of five years, to do all sorts of chores and work on the farm. He was wanted to drive the cows to water and to pasture; to feed pigs and chickens and gather the eggs. His duties in the summer were multifarious; the men were at work in the field harvesting, and generally worked from early morning until late at night, and the boys were depended on to "do the chores;" hence it was impossible to spare them to attend school in summer. There was no school in spring and fall. In winter they were given three months' schooling. Their books were generally anything they happened to have about the house, and even as late as 1850, there was no system in the purchase of school books.

Parents purchased for their children whatever book pleased their fancy, or whatever the children desired them to purchase. A geography was a geography, and a grammar a grammar, regardless of who was the author. This great confusion in school books made trouble for the teacher, but that was of small moment. He was hired and paid to teach whatever branches, out of whatever books the parents thought were best. The branches generally taught in the early schools, however, were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and later, geography and grammar. Boys attending school but three months in a year made but little progress.

There were always three or four classes in spelling, and this exercise was the last before school was dismissed in the evening. The old books were conned over year after year, until they were worn out and the children grew up to manhood and womanhood, and never knew, and perhaps do not know to this day, what was in the back part of them. This was the kind of a start many a great man had.

There was always much competition in the spelling classes as to who should get the "head mark." In the later schools it was the custom that the best speller might stand at the head until he missed, when the one who spelled the word correctly should take his place, and he then stood next to the head; but they did things differently in the earlier schools; the head of the class once gained and held until the last spelling at night, the headmark was received and the lucky scholar then took his place at the foot of the class, to again work his way gradually to the head. These classes sometimes contained thirty or forty scholars, and it was something of an undertaking to get from the foot to the head. Spellingschools were the beauty and glory of school-days. The scholars were always coaxing the teacher to appoint a night for a spellingschool, and were usually gratified one or two nights in a month or oftener. A night

was chosen when the moon shone, and the sleighing was good, and then the entire neighborhood and perhaps the adjoining neighborhood would turn out to the spellingschool; whole families came on the great two-horse sled, including the old lady and gentleman, all the children, little and big; even the baby and the dogs came. Schools in adjoining districts sent their best spellers to try and carry off the honors.

KATOTAWA.

Upon the theory that the traditions of a place are a part of its history, we give the traditions of the locality in the eastern part of Ashland county known as Katotawa, copying the following from the Times:

“Your correspondent has received numerous inquiries as to the correct pronunciation and spelling of Katotawa. My own way of spelling is as I have always spelled it and pronounce it Ka-tot-a-waw. There is no real authority for spelling the word and every one can spell it his own way if he chooses. Will give some of the numerous ways of spelling: Catotaway, Katatawa, Katotowa, etc. or if you wish you can grind it out thus; Cha-tacht-a-waugh and still be correct. Believing with Josh Billings that the easiest way of spelling a word is as it is pronounced I think my way as near correct as any other. Perhaps a sketch of the tradition of Katotawa will be interesting to the readers of the Times. Old Katotawa was a chief of one of the many tribes of Indians that once populated this—then wilderness. Through our valley runs a small stream which has its source near Polk and flows southward, unites with the creeks east of Ashland and flows into what is called Jeromefork. On the banks of the former stream Old Katotawa or ‘Cha-tacht-a-waugh’ often pitched his tent and fished in its waters which are always cool being fed by fresh water springs and small tributaries, and once well stocked with river trout. When advancing civilization reached this point, as usual, the ‘noble red man’ was significantly pointed toward the setting sun and given Horace Greeley’s advice ‘Go West.’ The Indians were steadily crowded back from the frontier but not however, without several desperate fights of which the History of Ashland county gives sketches. Katotawa, then a very old man, remained alone in his hut on the banks of the stream, the few remaining days of his life. Some say that he was killed—beheaded; and the superstitious claimed that his ghost—the ghost of a headless body wandered along the river on dark and foggy nights. Your correspondent never had the pleasure of seeing his royal ghostship or any one who ever did; yet this is part of the tradition of Katotawa. The stream has ever since been known by that name which it is said was given by this old sachem and the prosperous valley along the Katotawa stream we call the Katotawa valley.”

HYSTORIC LYONS’ FALLS.

There are traditions that are not historically correct. For years past, it has been generally believed in these parts that Lyons’ Falls were named for the old Indian chieftain, Captain Tom Lyons.

It may seem like uncalled-for iconoclasm to dispel belief in such a mythical personage as Lily Pipe, or to rob Lyons' Falls of Indian traditions. But history should be accurately given, and its correct narration is more instructive and can be as entertainingly told as though its warp were woven with the woof of fiction.

Lyons' Falls are situated about fifteen miles southeast of Mansfield. There are two falls, and the place, which has been a noted picnic resort for many years, is wild in its primitive forest and grand in its rugged picturesqueness. During the past summer a party of ladies and gentlemen, whose names are conspicuous on the list of Mansfield's "400," took a day's outing at these falls, and a grave was pointed out to them as that of the "noted Lyons," and like many others they inferred that the Lyons buried there was the celebrated Indian chieftain of that name. Upon their return to Mansfield they told entertainingly of the wooded hills and sylvan dell, of the overhanging rocks and of the eighty-foot leap of the waters from the edge of the precipice to the basin at the bottom of the chasm, casting its sprays into the cool grottos which the hand of nature chiselled out of the everlasting rocks. And the further fact that the party had seen the grave of a great warrior, lent additional interest to the story and to the locality.

With such allurements it was not long until another detachment of the "400" also visited these noted falls, and the gentlemen of the party fired volleys over the grave, danced a war-dance and gave Indian funereal whoops and came home satisfied that they had held suitable commemorative ceremony over the earthly resting place of the body of an Indian chieftain.

Tom Lyons, the Indian, who took a prominent part in the Wyoming massacre (1778), and was afterwards a noted character in the early history of Richland county, was killed by a young man named Joe Haynes, to avenge the murder of a kinsman and he buried the old chief in Leedy's swamp in the southern part of Jefferson township.

The Lyons buried at the falls was Paul Lyons, a white man. He was not a hermit, as one tradition states, for he took to himself a wife, who bore him a son, and he did not particularly shun his neighbors, although he did not admit them into his confidence.

What Paul Lyons' object and motives were for leaving the civilization of the east and seeking a home amid the rocks and hills of that wild country are matters only of conjecture, for he never gave his antecedents, and refused to explain or to give reasons for hiding himself away in the forest and leading such a retired life. He had 'squatted' on land too rough to till, and never attempted to clear off the timber nor to cultivate the rocky soil. He simply built a cabin amid the trees and passed his time principally in hunting and fishing, but as the country became settled around him, and farmers needed help to harvest their crops, he often assisted them in such work. He never made any exhibition of money, yet always paid cash for what he bought. He has been described as a large man, and that he had ability and education is shown by the statement of a lady now living, who says that he was an intelligent and entertaining conversationalist and that at the funeral of a neighbor he read a chapter and sang a hymn, and that was the best reading and singing she had ever heard.

In about 1856 Lyons, while assisting in hauling logs, met with an accident

which resulted in his death, and he was buried upon the hill, between the two water falls.

The late Rosella Rice had a headboard, painted and lettered, put up at the grave, but visitors shot at the board until it was riddled into slivers by bullets, and later the body was exhumed and the skeleton mounted by a physician. A slight depression in the ground is the only sign showing where the body had been interred.

Lyons' wife was not an intellectual woman and it is said that she was sent away and died in an asylum. It is also reported that the boy was taken to an eleemosynary institution after his father's death, and that when he grew to manhood he went west and prospered.

The most noted personage for the past twenty-five years in the region of the falls was Lewis M. Lusk, the fiddler who played for hundreds of dances. In past seasons there were dancing floors at the falls, and Lusk furnished the music with his "fiddle and his bow," while the dancers kept step to its enlivening strains.

Mr. Lusk is now dead, but tourists will long remember seeing him sitting in the door or in the yard of his cabin, playing his fiddle, while the ripples of the waters of the Mohican seemed to echo the refrain of the music as the current of the stream swept around its graceful bends in front of the humble dwelling, the rugged rocks forming a rustic background to the picture framed by the encircling hills, all combined to impress the passerby with the thoughts, how sweet is the music, how dear is home and how inspiring is all the handiwork of the Creator.

OLD TOM LYONS

Tom Lyons, an old Indian of an infamous character, who had taken a bloody part in the Wyoming massacre, (1778), was killed in the southern part of Ashland county in about 1820, by a young man named Joe Haynes to avenge the murder of a kinsman. The killing occurred on the outskirts of the Leedy swamp, in the southern part of Jefferson township, Richland county. He was an ugly looking savage, and was known to all the pioneers.

On a few occasions he related his achievements. He had been in many battles on the border, and had taken many scalps. He related some of his acts of extreme cruelty, and a few of his barbarities inflicted upon the wives and children of the border settlers. He was with the other Greentown and Jerometown Indians in the battle of the Fallen Timbers.

AN INDIAN HUNTER.

John McConnell was called an Indian hunter as well as a beast hunter, for the reason that his kindred had suffered more from the murderous assaults of Indians than from the wild beasts of the forests, had an encounter with a couple of Indians on the Wabash which is worthy of record. At an Indian camp he



SANDUSKY STREET, ASHLAND



CLEVELAND AVENUE, ASHLAND

was visiting, his hunter's knife had attracted their attention, and he was importuned to sell it. When he positively declined their propositions, his wary eye detected mischief in their looks. He took his leave of them, and had not traveled many miles, before he became convinced that he was being pursued by the Indians. To confirm his suspicions, he suddenly quit the trail after crossing a prairie, and took observations from behind a tree—the result being to fully establish in his mind that their designs were against him. This was in the afternoon of the day, and he resumed the trail and pushed forward rapidly until the shades of night began to gather, and he had left his pursuers some distance in the rear. Again quitting the trail he hastily kindled a fire, a few rods distant, within a few feet of the fire he arranged an effigy on a log by adjusting his blanket in such a manner as would lead one to suppose that it covered its owner; and then concealing himself at a proper distance, awaited the progress of events. He had not long remained in this situation before a rifle ball from a concealed foe entered his blanket, and soon the two Indians were hurrying towards the effigy with uplifted tomahawks. The progress of the larger Indian was instantly arrested by a ball from McConnell's unerring rifle; and the smaller Indian reversed his movement and escaped in the woods before McConnell could reload his gun.

SIMON GIRTY

The notorious renegade, Simon Girty, was the son of a notorious drunkard, who had emigrated from Ireland. The old man was beastly intemperate, and nothing ranked higher in his estimation than a jug of whiskey. His sottishness turned his wife's affections, and she yielded her heart to another, who knocked Girty on the head, and bore off the trophy in his prowess. Four sons remained behind, Thomas, Simon, George and James. The three latter were taken prisoners in Braddock's war, by the Indians. George was adopted by the Delawares, and died in a drunken fit. James was adopted by the Shawnees, and became a bloody villain. Simon was adopted by the Senecas, and became an expert hunter. In Kentucky and Ohio, he distinguished himself as an unrelenting barbarian. It was his constant wish that he might die in battle. This was gratified. He was cut to pieces, by Colonel Johnson's mounted men, at Proctor's defeat.

JOHNNYCAKE AND HIS WIFE.

The Indian was well known to the early settlers by the above name. He was a tall, wellbuilt, fine-looking man, of genial temper, good moral habits, and enjoyed much the society of his friends.

His wife was a half-breed—the daughter of a white woman who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Her mother, after having endured several years of captivity, made her escape, and returned to her white friends, leaving her little daughter among the Indians. This

infant child remained among the Indians—attained the condition of womanhood—married—and became an exemplary and faithful wife and mother, and remarkable for shrewdness and tact.

Mr. Knapp refers to the residence of Johnnycake in Clear Creek township at a late date. In 1824, in the spring, Johnnycake had a wigwam in the vicinity of the present site of Savannah.

In 1829, when the Delawares were removed to their new home, west of the Mississippi, Johnnycake and his family went along.

Johnnycake died on the Delaware reservation, in Kansas, leaving two or three sons. In the war of the Rebellion of 1861-5, three grandsons of Johnnycake served in Company M, Sixth regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John W. Duff. Their names were: John, Benjamin and Philip Johnnycake. Captain Duff says they were excellent soldiers.

A PIONEER TALK.

Essay by Miss Rosella Rice (now deceased) read
Before the Ashland County Association
in 1879.

There is a vast store of rich material almost untouched lying waiting for some writer who will hold the mirror up to nature and give us pictures of the people and the manners and customs of early times. What a royal book could be made! We grow so weary of politics, the sham side of religion; the ruthless clambering after high places; the desperate struggles for riches and fame and honor; men standing on other men's necks to elevate themselves. Oh, sometimes, if it were not so sentimental and so like twaddle, or the talk of whispering lovers we could cry out in the language of Moore:

“O, had we some bright little isle of our own,
In a blue summer ocean, far off and alone,
Where a leaf never dies in the still blooming bowers,
And the bee banquets on through a whole year of flowers.”

etc. etc. You all remember it, and how charming you thought it sounded when you almost sang it to lengthen out its delicious sweetness.

There is not half the material nowadays for the manufacture of readable stories and sketches there was in pioneer times. We are surprised when we the field over. How fresh and charming and breezy were the stories written by Eggleston, the only writer who has ever ventured into this broad and beautiful field.

The stories that are the simplest and most natural and that cuddle the closest to Nature's great warm, true heart are the best. Their narration brings the quick, hearty laugh and the sudden mist of tears the soonest. Bret Harte may, in his strange, bold way, bring out wonderful words, pictures of heroism, history may tell of great men who sacrificed their lives in a fury of

enthusiasm, forgetting everything only fame that was to follow after. But in our own humble opinion we do believe God and the angels have looked down and beheld the truest heroes in the lowliest walks of humble life. Oh, we bare our heads in the presence of our grantees; we bow graciously, we smile and fawn upon them because they are great. The richest carpet is spread for them to walk upon from the doorway to the glittering carriage in the street; we beg for their autographs; we look after them adoringly and we sigh when they are gone and we read glowing accounts of where they go and how they are received and the honors that are heaped upon them, and our hearts warm with exultation. We call these our heroes. We believe the heroism hidden in the commonest walks of life, and perhaps not known beyond the horizon's rim, not read about, nor sang about, nor talked about, and scarcely known or dreamed of by the nearest neighbors, is the grandest example of brave courage and devotion that there is. In pioneer times such heroes were found in every neighborhood. They were not shrined, neither did they stand on pedestals. They sat on benches at their looms, and on rickety chairs close up to their little wheels, and from early dawn until bedtime they made music; the music of the flying shuttle and the banging of the lathe, the buzzing of the flyers, and the fine metallic ring of the sharp teeth of the hackle. They dressed in clothing that they had manufactured themselves, and they clad their husbands and their children in the same. The heroism of these wonderfully energetic women will never be known, because they know it not themselves. We may talk of the spirit of our missionary women and laud them, but no need of theirs can compare with the self-denial of these managing, planning, contriving, overtaken, active foremothers of ours. Their creative ability was marvellous. Their generalship was splendid. Their strategy and maneuvers and devices without parallel. And yet, revering their memory as we do, cherishing the bold, brave, beautiful examples they have left us, we cannot but lament the sad heritage they bequeathed likewise.

These noble grandmothers and mothers wrought with hands and brain; they toiled beyond their strength; they used up the vitality that they should have shared with us—their defrauded bodies. They robbed us, and the consequences abide with us today. We have white faces and flabby muscles and are short of health, and we have to coax ourselves to walk up hill, and then we hold a hand on our side and gasp. Instead of springing out of a wagon or off the side saddle, or from the top rail of the fence, we creep down as though we carried a set of china or a basket of imported eggs. They would have run up stairs three steps at a clip if they'd only had the stairs. As it was, they tripped up the ladder that stood in the corner, carrying a bushel of corn or twelve dozen skeins of flax thread with the ease that one of us would carry a glove box. We know one mother who died at middle age with a flush as of roses on her lips and her cheeks and a sunny sparkle in her eyes, and her glossy brown hair smoothed back from her white forehead. She lay down to sleep and to dream at night and the sleep came in the twinkling of an eye, but it was the dreamless slumber of death, and the word went forth that she died of heart disease—a very pretty name by which to designate such sudden calls of death, such untoward freaks of Providence. But her bereft family knew the limits

of a life spent in overwork, an energy that knew no boundaries at all. She had said, "Now I will make fifty linen sheets for ourselves and then I will quit spinning and weaving." That was two hundred and fifty yards of linen. Any one who has raised flax and carried it through the stages prescribed, will know what that means. Raising, pulling, spreading, ratting, gathering into bundles, then breaking, scutching, hackling, spinning, boiling the skeins in ashes and water, spooling, warping and weaving. Then comes the bleaching out on the grass in March and April and the web is ready for use. Besides the stores of family and bed and table linen she wanted the fifty homemade linen sheets to lay aside for herself and husband in their old age and after the children were all married and settled in life. Poor, short sighted woman! She died before half the number were made. Her husband, a young man, was left disconsolate with five little children between the ages of fourteen and four. What an absurd mistake she made! And the linen sheets. The cold, clinging, clammy things. Well, the daughters-in-law cut them up and used them for baby linen and tea towels and dish rags, with never a thought of what they cost. And the sons-in-law wipe their bearded faces and tidy about their ears with the towels made out of them, and instead of thinking that the life of a noble but unwisely energetic woman was twisted up into the nicely spun woof and warp, and the fine gold of it beaten up into the flossy fabric, they scrub diligently, thinking of the sharp bargains they make in swapping horses, perhaps getting a good, two year colt for an old crowbait with its bony back thatched over with newspapers.

If there is one thing in this life that we sorrow over more than another, it is to see energy—that great lever that moves the world—misspent, poured out wastefully. Our possibilities for accomplishing good and great works are wonderful and we have no right to trifle them away and spend our time making overmuch provision for our perishable bodies. Why, the very time devoted to making pies, if spent out in the woods under the gracious roof of gold and green, when days are long and skies are bright, and woods are green and fields are breezy, would tend to make one fresh and active and interesting, and to grow mellow in a kindly way. So many lives dwarfed and disappointed, and in complete owe their failure to the wearing of the shackle that they impose upon themselves. They seem to glory in their manacles. They hug their thralldom. We say to such:

There'll come a day when the supremest splendor
Of earth, or sky, or sea,
What e'er their miracles, sublime or tender,
Will wake no joy in thee.

Sometimes we wonder if our own township is an exception in its wealth of story making material. Every old cabin hearth stone holds a story, sometimes wonderful, sometimes tragical and sometimes stranger than fiction. Away off in the woods on our way to and from the school we taught long ago we used to sit and dream and rest awhile on a heap of old hearth stones, the birthplaces of a poor little boy who, when he came up to manhood, received the appointment of Foreign Minister. His father made baskets and trays and half bushels, and his mother spun sewing thread and hackled flax and colored copperas and rocked her babies in a sugar trough.

What to them was poverty? Contentment disarmed of its sting. Their wants were few. There was no aristocracy in those early days. When the women wanted to visit neighbor Prudence and have a good social time and not tax the poor family, they took provisions with them. One would take half a quarter of tea and a pitcher of cream, another a loaf of bread and a roll of butter, another some maple syrup or wild honey, with venison or pork or raised cornbread or doughnuts, always carrying a good deal more than was needed, and then the woman whose honored guests they were could get up a plain meal without any embarrassment whatever.

At the time we used to indulge in these dreams, William was abroad an honor to the nation he represented, and perhaps many a time in his far-away political home, there came up before him the shady little nook in the wildwood, with its rich undergrowth of cool ferns and mosses and leaves mingling in wild luxuriance. Oh, such examples are so encouraging to poor boys. Energy and perseverance with a character based on good sound principles can accomplish anything. And how true and full of exaltation comes to such the ringing song of the sweet minstrel girl, Alice Carey. Her own soul alive with the inspiration that thrilled herself and others when she sang

“For many a lad born to rough work and ways,
Strips off his ragged coat and makes men
Clothe him with praise.”

But one hearthstone there was that could have told a boss story, as the boys say. Just the man and his wife and her sister comprised the family. It was the bleak November time, when the rains seem to have a sobbing sound and the winds cry about the leaves, and the dead vines swing mournfully, and the waters drip like tears from the dead leaves. The husband was away at the mill down at Shrimplins, and would not get home till late that night. The two women sat conversing over the embers. One subject only was in their thoughts, and that was “There will be no dress for the baby.” Now did anybody ever hear of a wideawake woman who couldn’t see her way through or over or under or around the obstacles in her path? Surely not. The husband came home late, ate his corn bread and milk, buried the glowing coals and went to bed. Away in the night the young wife woke her sister with “Bet, say Bet, I’ve studied it out. Hark’ee! Early in the morning he will kill Old Nan, for what’s the use o’ keepin’ just one sheep, poor, lonesome creetur’, and me and you’ll go to work and we’ll make a bit o’ flannel out o’ the fleece, an’ that’ll be very daddle for a good, warm, soft baby dress. Don’t ye see, Bet?” Poor, sleepy Betsy. We don’t know whether she saw it or not, but she acquiesced with a drowsy “eh, heh.” He killed the sheep bright and early the next morning. The two sisters picked off the wool nicely carded, spun, put the infantile web into the loom and wove it that day and evening, and at night they cut out the dearest little coatie and made it before they went to bed. There wasn’t much margin left to boast of, because the next day’s dawn found a sturdy little man child taking the tailor out of the brannew coatie. A little sprout of a pioneer with round, red fists and heels that tested the new flannel vigorously. And this was the stuff that pioneer women were made of in the long ago.

Sixty years ago a poor boy in Green township used to get up very early winter mornings, when the snow lay deep and white upon the ground, and as he flipped his homeknit suspenders over his shoulders he peered out between the cracks of his cabin home and whispered through his chattering teeth, "Jinks, do b'lieve I see tracks!" Then despite the cold he clad his feet in his father's old boots and sallied out to hunt rabbits. That boy wanted an education. He needed one of the first requirements—a spelling book. If it had been summer time he could have dug ginseng or columbo roots and sold them. But the winter season locked up this only resource, and all he could do was to catch rabbits and sell the skins for one cent apiece. Forty rabbit skins would buy a spelling book, a nice one with a good wooden back to it. That man died worth one hundred thousand dollars. And this was the stuff that pioneer men were made of. Those were close times when rabbit skins and ginseng roots and wolf scalps and whiskey were currency. We often take down from the top shelf in the library a homely old leathercovered account book of our grandfather's and father's, and look over the items of trade. In the way of a deal, our dear old ancestors once obtained a barrel of the currency of those times, whiskey, which he used to deal out, we presume, to the best advantage. This was over sixty years ago. One page in a clear, bold, graceful style of penmanship runs thus: Dr. John Smith, dr.

Aug. 1, to five quarts of whiskey	\$0.50.
“ 3, to two quarts of whiskey	.25.
“ 5, to one bottleful of whiskey	lent.
Sept. 1, to one quart of whiskey lent,	.07.
Sept. 26, to two quarts of whiskey	.25.
Sept. 11, to three gallons of whiskey, lent	
Oct. 2, to three bushels of rye at 5 cts. per bushel	.15.
Nov. 4, by one quart of whiskey	.12.

And then the mother and wife came, a palefaced sad woman and her tears stopped the flow of currency. And our heart is glad when we look the old book over and follow the track of that barrel of whiskey, peddled out and discover that not the man who sold it nor one of those who bought it are represented today by one bloated face or pussy form, or red nose, or bleary eye. We thank God for that signal favor. If ever our dead grandfather helped to foster the love of strong drink in any one whose tainted blood was inherited today by a weak son or grandson, we'd root out and wash out the foul curse, with our prayers and our tears. The John Smith referred to has three sons, elderly men, and because of the father's bad example, and the mother's tender watchfulness, her careful early training and early teaching, every man of them is a strictly moral man, advocating total abstinence. So we sit down and look the old book over as calmly as we would turn through Watt's hymns; but if he'd had a distillery and one of our beautiful springs hidden in a green gush in a hillside had been perverted to such a base use, its sweet gushing waters made accursed and instrumental to the degradation of his fellowmen, our poor shamed face would have been bowed today with marks of Cain on the forehead.

There always was a charm to us in the relation of the incidents of pioneer life. It is so good to hear about those who have passed away, and are passing

away—people, just like ourselves in all their loves and hates, their hopes and fears, their aims and aspirations. How often we hear these people say: “we never were so happy as when we lived in the cabin. I can’t make such corn bread as I used to make, and oh how I would like to taste of the nice corn cake I used to bake, on a clean shingle, tilted up before the fire with a flat-iron back of it. What a sweet crisp cake it was and how nutty the fine flavor.” No elegant parlor can have that air of cosiness that had the one room in the cabin home. How high the beds did puff up. How neat the pile of bed clothes looked heaped upon an old arm chair, or box, or something between the windows folded just as evenly as possible. The little mirror was the one nice thing in the house. Across its top wound a string of the shells of bird eggs, and a spray of asparagus drooped over like dainty mist. Under the glass hung a snow-white towel ironed in the most perplexing and abstruse folds and checks and diamonds and octagons. A very precise pin cushion hung over the white towel so as to show to the best advantage; sometimes the bullet pouch hung inside of it. The dresses and skirts turned best side out hung on pegs around the walls. The old bureau if there was one had a cloth netting and fringe around it, and the bandbox containing the Sunday bonnet held its place of honor on the top of it. The gun lay in hooks upon a joist over head. If there was a fiddle in the family it dozed in a green baize bag from a nail beside the window. The dresser stood in one corner with a scant supply of delf; one whole shelf devoted to the cups and saucers which were ranged in a row, every cup standing on the bottom of a saucer. The ladder stood in the other corner, and a wide fire place filled almost one end of the cabin. Overhead hung bags of seeds and hops and roots, and the poles suspended by leather thongs above the heads of the family, had socks hanging on them, and dried pumpkins and choice seed corn and wallets of dried plums and dried cherries.

Sometimes a knotty branch of a hickory was cut off and hung up and strung full of tallow dips. But you all remember these old time things. Some of you women will recall the satisfied feeling you had at night, after a hard day’s work, when you sat with the baby on your lap, swaying in the easy old chair that creaked out a weake-wock-weake-wock, and you sat and sang little aimless odds and ends of camp meeting songs, your thoughts far away and as you looked up and surveyed the little stores, you felt gratified that everything was in order, kept with an eye to economy and neatness. Oh, not riches nor fine clothing, nor grand furniture, nor any of these things can bring back that sweet sense of enjoyment that was yours in your humble little home.

On a birthday occasion, an old pioneer dined with us a few years ago. We were telling what roused our anger soonest, and with a gurgling musical laugh, the old man said, “nothing ever made me madder than when I used to plow out in the clearings. My shins were all bundled up with bits of sheep skins so I could endure the blows of the little roots that spring up with such vengeful force when cut off by the plow share, and yet many and many a time I swore in spite of me. I was called a good Methodist and the Lord knows I tried to be a Christian and a good man. I had a great deal of very substantial praying to do for myself.” On the same pleasant occasion, another old pioneer related a funny incident on himself. He was a young farmer who held the position of

drum major in the militia. He didn't know every thing. The crows were very troublesome, pulling up his corn. One day when he was plowing it, he "shooed" at them and waved his hat, and threw clods, and finally a master idea entered his mind: he could get his drum and drum them away. He could sling it over his shoulder and carry it with him, and how much nicer that would be, and so genteel, too, and such a patriotic way of protecting his crop. When opportunity offered he turned his back to the old horse and struck up the strain of Yankee Doodle, just as if he were at general muster. The result was that the horse didn't concur with this new departure, and kicking up its heels it ran off and broke the plow and the harness and helped to scare away more crows than did the man with the new idea. The narrative of this incident was never drusick, but once, and then he was out on the creek in a canoe with his friends and fell overboard. The splash in the water roused him a little and he felt a touch of shame and humiliation and tried to take his own part, when they dragged him back in the canoe. He fumbled around and found one of his suspender buttons was gone. "There," said he, "ding it all, how could a fellow help fallin' in right backwards, when his gallus give way suddent?" We used to visit at his home a good deal. Such boisterous boys and girls we never saw to play blackman, and ball, and shinny, and silly bang, and poison, and steal partner. The mother would let us all turn summersaults on her bed, and the father would let us slide all in a row down the sides of the straw stacks, no matter if the straw all scooted down to the ground. And they would let us boil chestnuts in the tea kettle, and roast potatoes in the ashes, after night, and have all the nice butter we wanted to eat with them. And in improvising plays and theatricals they allowed us the use of all the wearing apparel the house afforded. The old mare was free for any four of us to ride at one time, out on the race course, which was round and round the house. How we longed to exchange mothers with the jolly little ones of this favored family. She scolded frequently to be sure, and declared that the terrible racket would kill her, but her husband, the drum major, assured us in homely language that "her bark was wuss nor her bite."

How the little mother would scold sometimes. She'd say: "Andre Jackson you and Thomas Jefferson and Jonathan Edwards git right down off o' that table! or Peter Cartright you're swingin' on that trammel again; first thing you know down it'll come and hurt Martha Washington or Molly Stark, or John Wesley; or Mary Magdelene, that's not the first time I kitehece you eatin' crout by the handful right out'n the bar'l."

When the little woman died a dozen years ago, we were glad the old drummer didn't ask us to write an obituary. No language could have expressed our thoughts. We loved her dearly. We are indebted to her.

A few days ago the men who were working with plow and scraper removing the gravelly little knoll on the bank of the creek at the edge of our village, brought to surface some human bones. There was the sturdy thigh bone, the arm, the ribs and finally the bold square jaw of the resolute old red man, the teeth worn down as though for a century he had eaten his tough venison seasoned with sand. And then came a shelly bit of a woman's skull, and her jaw tight and more delicately fashioned by far than was that of the old slumberer who had



shared her dreamless couch for so many, many years. This incident impressed us forcibly. The fine quality of gravel in which lay for so long the bones of these unknown savages, was discovered to be just the thing needed on the principal streets in our village. No doubt the old chieftain selected that breezy knoll, on the banks of the then beautiful and freely flowing stream under the magnificent trees that crowned its summit, for at that time the fertile valley had not been trodden by the foot of the bold pioneer. Whoever selected that spot had an eye for the beautiful in nature, and had the same thought that comes to us when we meditate on the last sad and closing scenes. Who knows! may be the poor old chieftain loved that pretty knoll as we did in our early years, and he may have dreamed there in saddened mood of the tide of civilization that was slowly coming nearer and nearer to crowd aside his people even as they had obliterated the mound builders, and in turn possess their vast hunting grounds.

Bryant must have had such a picture as this in his mind when he coined into song the painful thought of the Indian:

I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

So the little knoll is profitable and according to one of nature's immutable laws, the Indian's grave and its mouldering contents will live anew in a highway to be trodden under foot of man and hereafter whoever drives down main street, may grind his carriage wheels upon bones that are turning to dust. And the old chieftain's yellow teeth may be picked up any day and find a lodgment in the pocket of the little Arab's ragged jacket.

It is related that an apple tree planted on the grave of Roger Williams, the founder of the state of Rhode Island, who died in 1683, that the roots of the tree struck down and spread out into the shape and figure of the man, following his arms and legs and trunk. So that learned men familiar with the mysteries of nature and her strange metamorphoses, declare that Roger Williams passed into an apple tree, and lives again on this earth in another form, that of red-cheeked juicy apples.

The statue of Sir Robert Peel, a very eminent British statesman, was melted over to make one for Lord Palmerston. We need not shudder at these things, for nature set the first example. With her there is no death, no decay, nothing repulsive. Where Hamlet spoke of turning the clay of Alexander into the bung of a beer barrel, he spoke the naked truth. The heathen gods, even vaguely, penetrated this great mystery, as those familiar with mythology will remember. But at first when the old mound was opened and its sacred treasures brought to the surface by plow and scraper, 'we' almost rebelled. We woke in the morning after, and walked out under the pines and looked down that lovely sweep of picturesque valley below us and we sighed as the words of the old quaker poet Whittier came, as though borne to us on the breath of the serene summer's dawn.

And city lots are staked for sale.
Above old Indian graves.

The words followed us about our work; they seemed so sad; they expressed so much. We thought of the poor old pioneers who had beheld this vast wilderness, its grandeur of woods and waters, until now it blooms like unto the gardens of the gods. How beautiful the labor of their hands! How much we owed them! But the olden time, with its white crowned patriarchial heads is passing away. The glory of one age is dimmed in the golden glory of the age succeeding it. Change stamps its seal upon all things. The trail of the redman will soon be lost in the net work of the railroad, that like great arteries stretch themselves among our beautiful hills and smiling valleys. The green graves multiply. The old graves dimple the quietest corners of our cemeteries. And still the words, full of prophecy that makes us sadder, abide with us, and burn with our thoughts:

And city lots are staked for sale,
Above the Indian graves.

MISS ROSELLA RICE.

The following sketch of Miss Rosella Rice, late of Perrysville, Ashland county, was written by Colonel Sullivan D. Harris, and appeared in William T. Coggeshall's *Poets and Poetry of the West* a work which appeared in 1860.

Rosella Rice is a native of Ashland county, Ohio. Her father Alexander Rice, was among the early settlers of Perrysville, and Rosella has always resided at the old homestead, where she was born, about the year 1830. Miss Rice is a born poet, and has nursed her strange wild fancies amid the equally wild hills and glens and rocky caves which she has haunted with a devotion that has amounted to a life passion. Meeting with but few associates who could appreciate the depths of her passions for such communings her spirit was wont to retire within herself except when it was called forth by the presence of the sylvan gods which she worshiped. Her early contributions to the county papers are marked by her own rude, but genuine original characteristics. Coming but little in contact with the world at large, she built upon ideal models, wherever she departed from her own original. Miss Rice has read much and well, and within the last few years she has visited the wide world considerably. She has contributed to *Arthur's Home Magazine*, Philadelphia, and to several of the Cleveland, Columbus and other Ohio papers. Her prose writings always attract attention and secure a wide circulation from their peculiar original vigor and directness.

In addition to the foregoing from Mr. Harris, the author adds that Miss Rice was on the regular staff of *Arthur's Home Magazine* for at least a quarter of a century. Miss Rice died June 6, 1888.

EARLY DAY SPORTS.

It may be interesting to the younger as well as to the older class of people, to recall some of the sports and pastimes of the early settlers of Ashland county.

A commendable feature of pioneer sports was that utility was blended with amusement, social gathering being cabin and barn raisings, logrollings, corn-huskings, woodchoppings and quilting parties. Rich and poor then met upon lines of social equality and the old and the young mingled alike in these old-time sports.

The people of those early days were helpful to each other not only in "raisings" and "rollings" requiring a force of men, but also in many other ways. If a man was incapacitated by sickness or other causes his neighbors set a day and went in force and plowed his corn, harvested his grain or cut his wood for the winter, as the season required. And when a pig, or a calf, or a sheep was killed in the summer a piece of the meat was sent to each family in the neighborhood, who reciprocated in kind, and in this way all had fresh meat the greater part of the season.

Cornhuskings were gala occasions. Frequently the ears were stripped from the stalks and hauled to a favorable place, where the unshucked ears were put in parallel or semi-circular windrows. Moonlight nights were usually chosen for husking occasions, and when the company gathered in the evening, captains were selected and the men chosen into two platoons, which competed in the husking work, each platoon trying to finish its pile or row first. At the finish the captain of the winning squad would be carried around on the shoulders of his men, amid their triumphal cheers, after which the bottle would be passed.

Women attended such gatherings, also, and sometimes assisted at the husking, but were more frequently engaged during the early evening in quilting or sewing, or knitting and in helping to prepare the great supper feast which was served after the work was done.

There was a rule that a young man could kiss a girl for each red ear of corn found at a husking. It goes without saying that the girls all got kissed, some of them many times, for it was surprising how many red ears were found—so many that the number was *prima facie* evidence that some of the boys went to the gathering with their pockets full of red corn ears.

Nearly all the pioneer gatherings wound up, after supper, with a dance, in which the old joined as well as the young. When a fiddler could not be obtained, music was furnished by some one blowing on a leaf, or by whistling "dancing tunes." This dancing was more vigorous than artistic, perhaps, for there were vigorous people in those days, effeminacy not becoming fashionable until later years.

The pioneers were industrious people. The situation required the men to chop and grub, and clear the land ere they could plow and sow and reap. And the women had to spin and knit and weave and sew in addition to their household work. Upon one occasion a minister's wife was telling about her day's work, that in addition to making a pair of pantaloons and a bed-tick, "I've washed and baked and ironed six pies today."

Wool had to be carded into rolls by hand, and after it was spun into yarn and the yarn woven into cloth, the flannel had to be thickened or fulled to make it heavier for men's wear. This necessitated "fulling" or "kicking" parties, an enjoyable line of amusement. Upon such occasions the web of flannel was stretched out on the puncheon floor and held loosely at each end, while men with

bared feet and rolled up trousers sat in rows at each side. Then the women poured strong hot soapsuds on the web, while the men kicked it vigorously, making the white foam of the suds fly over both kickers and attendants. This pouring and kicking lasted an hour or two, after which supper was served after the fashion of the times.

Carding and fulling mills and spinning and weaving factories came later, served their purpose, and their time, and now they, too, are gone, and now people can go to stores and get "hand-me-down" suits, without asking or caring where or how they were made.

While there were many social amusements in the early times, religious devotions were not neglected. As there were but few church buildings, camp meetings were frequently held during the summer months. While the Methodists and "Brethren" took the lead in these outdoor gatherings, the Christians (Disciples) held similar convocations, one of which was at the Bently spring, south of Mansfield. At that meeting Captain James Cunningham was baptized by immersion by Elder McVay. This was the first baptism by that denomination in Ashland county.

Camp meeting trips were enjoyable to both old and young. The roads to these "camps" often ran by sequestered farms and through shady woodlands, where the rays of the sun shimmered through the leafy treetops, and the fragrance of the June flowers sweetly perfumed the morning air.

At last glimpses of white tents could be seen, forming a semi-circle and surrounding an amphitheatre of rude seats in front of a pulpit canopied by the boughs of trees. At the camp, visitors were received with cordial greetings, for the "campers" had the warmth of friendship in their hearts and of Christian zeal in their souls, and their frank, unstudied manners and winsome ways were favorable preludes to the services that were to follow.

At these camp exercises some of the worshipers became quite demonstrative for the personal manifestations of joy or devotion differ as much as our natures differ. No two persons give expression in precisely the same terms to any human experience; the law of temperament forbids it. Religion can come to you only in accordance with your nature, and you can respond to it only in the same way.

Singing was a prominent feature of the religious services. It was the old-fashioned singing, such as our dear old mothers sang, and although faulty, perhaps, in note, came from the heart and went to the heart. The singing of today may be more artistically rendered, but it is the old-time tunes that comfort us in our sorrow and sustain us in our trials, as they come back to us in sweet remembrance from the years that are past.

A SALT-BOILING INCIDENT.

In the early history of Ohio salt boiling was conducted wherever there were saline springs. Generally two or three men would join fortunes, erect a rough cabin and build a furnace near a saline spring, and there spend weeks, perhaps months, boiling salt in the wilderness.

One of these establishments was owned and operated by a rough, mischievous fellow by the name of Miller, who was always ready for a joke, no matter how severe, or at whose expense. While Miller and his two associates in the enterprise were seated around the great roaring furnace one morning, a stranger, lean and lank, having every symptom of a genuine Vermonter, approached on horseback, and asked permission to leave his pack saddle and other traveling appendages in their care, while he should spend the day in hunting. The favor being cheerfully granted, he dismounted, left his saddle, and wandered off in quest of deer.

As soon as the new comer was fairly out of sight, Miller, who looked upon him as an intruder, determined to annoy him; and as a convenient method of testing the calibre of the stranger he threw his pack saddle into the furnace, where it was soon reduced to ashes. Towards evening the hunter returned, and on very deliberately making inquiry for his saddle was told the less he said about that the better, otherwise he might share the same fate. The remark was accompanied by a significant look towards the fire, which instantly suggested to the indignant stranger the whereabouts of his saddle. However, he said nothing and was soon on his homeward way.

In a few days he returned once more, seeming in a fine humor, and brought a new pack saddle, which he left in Miller's care, as before, charging him emphatically not to burn that one, or else there would be a noise about it. Of course the warning not to touch the saddle was more than Miller was willing to bear, and he resolved to repeat the experiment as soon as the stranger should start on his day's hunt. No sooner had he turned his back upon the furnace than Miller called after him, "Look-a-here, mister! I'll show you who's a goin' to do the orderin' round here," and into the fire went the saddle with a will! But in a moment the huge kettles, the walls of the furnace, and everything thereunto pertaining, were scattered in one universal wreck, the hot fluid sprinkling freely over the unsuspecting heads of the salt boilers, and the clouds of hissing steam completely blinding them for awhile, thus affording the revengeful stranger opportunity to make good his escape, which he did without the formality of bidding his victims good bye! The truth flashed upon Miller's mind about as soon as the hot ashes flashed in his face: the pads of the new pack saddle had been stuffed with gunpowder.

FACTS VERSUS FICTION.

The book entitled "Philip Seymour, or Pioneer Life in Richland County," written by the Rev. James F. McGaw, is a work of fiction and is not a history. It only claims to be a "romance founded on facts." The Rev. McGaw was a minister of the Wesleyan denomination and at the time of writing that romance was a resident of Washington village, Washington township, Richland county. The story was written for the old Mansfield Herald newspaper, and appeared as a serial in 1857. The events narrated in the work are true in the main, but the characters introduced are partly mythical, while others are given fictitious

names. The name Zeimer and Anglicized into Seymour, and later others Americanized the name into Zimmer.

In 1799 Frederick Zeimer came with his family, wife and seven children, from Maryland to Ohio and entered one-half of section 27, in Washington township, Pickaway county. He was a man of means and after getting considerable land upon which he established his married sons, he removed to Richland county, with his wife, youngest son, Philip, and daughter Kate, and entered a quarter section of land in the Blackfork valley, now in Mifflin township, Ashland county, where the terrible tragedy, narrated in this work, occurred September 10, 1812. At the close of the war of 1812, Philip returned to his former home in Pickaway county, and later sold the Richland county land to Michael Culler, the deed for which was executed May 1, 1815, before Thomas Mace, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Pickaway, Ohio.

On the 2d day of April, 1815, Philip Zeimer was married to a Pickaway county girl named Betsy Valentine, whose family was a prominent and numerous one of that county. Their marriage is recorded in the probate court records at Circleville. Philip and Betsy Zeimer were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, all now deceased. Philip's wife died in 1836, aged forty-eight years and seven months. Philip died August 8, 1850, aged sixty-five years. The foregoing are facts from historical records, from the muniments of their estates and from monuments erected to their dead.

The man who was said to be engaged to Kate Zeimer was Jedediah Smith, who came and entered land in Washington township, Richland county, Ohio, in 1812. Mr. Smith, in looking for land, as McGaw's story goes, was directed by Johnny Applesseed to the Zeimer cabin, where he met and fell in love with Kate. McGaw gives Mr. Smith in his romance the name of Henry Martin. Mr. Smith was at his old home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, when the Zeimers were killed by the Indians, and did not return to Ohio until 1816; he married some years later and lived to an advanced old age.

The Billy Bunting in the McGaw story was Levi Bargahiser, who became a wealthy farmer in Sharon township, Richland county, where he died December 26, 1868, aged seventy-seven years. While he may have had some peculiarity of speech, he did not lisp as McGaw represented, and neither did he marry an Indian. His wife's maiden name was Susanna Eshelman, whose family lived in Licking county, Ohio. A daughter of Mr. Bargahiser married the late J. C. Skiles, at one time a commissioner of Richland county. Some of the Bargahisers yet live near Shelby.

McGaw's work was a very interesting one and in book form passed through three editions. The copyright for the same is owned by A. J. Baughman, of Mansfield. The story is a very absorbing one, as it graphically depicts and portrays pioneer life and conditions, but it should not be taken seriously as a history of the county.

V.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

There are many incidents which are difficult to classify and yet which were events that left their impress upon the history of the county and deserve to find a permanent place in the early records. One of these was

THE COPUS MASSACRE.

“The Indians shook the morning air
With their wild and direful yells.”

As the dawn of Tuesday morning, September 15, 1812, approached, the nine soldiers, true to their promise, left their couches of hay at the barn and went to the cabin. As they grouped around the door, amber streaks darted into golden rays in the eastern sky, heralds of the coming day. The troops, no doubt, recalled the red-flamed sky of the preceding sunset and were thankful that the night was being succeeded by the glorious light of another day, so beautiful in its aerial aspect that one might have imagined it presaged the resurrection and looked for angels to appear and proclaim that “Time was, time is, but time shall be no more,” but it was the angel of death that was soon to claim four of that little band.

Mr. Copus, still apprehensive of danger, cautioned the soldiers to be on their guard, but they laughed at his fears and, leaning their muskets against the cabin, went to the spring, a few rods from the house, but ere they had finished their lavations the Indians came upon them with demoniacal yells, and—“On the right, on left, above, below, sprung up at once the lurking foe.”

And forty-five painted savages, armed with muskets, tomahawks and scalping knives rushed upon the unarmed soldiers and a scene of carnage, of butchery and death ensued. When the attack was made Mr. Copus hastily seized his rifle and went to the door and as he opened it, a ball fired by an advancing savage passed through the leather strap that supported his powder horn and entered his breast, inflicting a wound from which he expired within an hour.

When fired upon, being unarmed, the soldiers fled in different directions; two attempted to reach the forest upon the hillside for protection, but were pursued by the Indians, were overtaken, murdered and scalped. Their names were John Tedrick and George Shipley. A third, named Warnock, was shot through the bowels, but went some distance and, becoming weak from loss of blood, sat down by a tree and died. He had stuffed his handkerchief into the wound to stop the flow of blood. His body was found several weeks afterward in a sitting posture.

Five of the soldiers who were nearer the cabin got inside safely, but the sixth, named George Dye, was not so fortunate and was shot through the thigh as he entered the door and George Launtz was shot in the arm, a short time later, while removing a chink to make a port hole in the wall.

Mr. Copus, who realized that he was mortally wounded, entreated the soldiers to defend, as best they could, his wife and children.

The scene within the cabin was pathetically dramatic. He, who an hour before stood as the protector of the family, now lay in the throes of death, his grief-stricken wife and seven children grouped about the bedside and as the spirit of this just man took flight, the mother, as the center of that little band of mourners, was seen to gaze upward, heavenward, as if in prayer commending her fatherless children to Him who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb and who alone can bind up the broken heart.

But they had to soon turn from the dead and assist the soldiers in their defence of the cabin. Early in the contest, Nancy Copus, aged fifteen, was shot above the knee, inflicting a painful wound. The children were then placed upstairs for greater safety and that was but poor, for a number of the Indians were upon the hillside in front of the house and kept up an incessant firing upon the roof of the cabin, until the clapboards, it was said, afterwards presented almost a sieve-like appearance. And nearly all that forenoon the battle raged and the deadly lead was fired not only upon the roof, but upon the walls, windows and door of that home and the yells of the murderous savages were enough to daunt the bravest heart.

The few soldiers within made a heroic defence. They fired through port-holes and their aim was often unerring as a number of the redskins were seen to fall to rise no more. After five long hours of murderous assault from outside and of valiant defence from within, the awful contest ended by the Indians retreating, taking their dead with them, and firing a parting volley into a flock of sheep which had huddled together in terror near the barn.

After the Indians had disappeared, one of the soldiers got out upon the roof of the cabin and cautiously glanced around and, seeing no foe, climbed down and went to the Beam blockhouse for assistance. About one o'clock Captain Martin and his squad of soldiers, who had been expected the night before, arrived upon the scene two hours after the battle had ended, but before assistance had time to come from the blockhouse. Captain Martin, not seeing any Indians in his reconnoitre the day previous and not expecting any trouble at the Copus home had bivouacked for the night at the Ruffner cabin, near where Mifflin now stands and three and a half miles north of the Copus settlement.

During the forenoon, Captain Martin thought he heard firing, but supposed the troops below were at target practice. When Martin and his troops arrived at the scene of the tragedy, they were appalled at the horrible spectacle that met their view. Attention was given to the wounded and the dead were buried.

An attempt was made to track the Indians and it was thought they went east, but as they had three hour's start they were not pursued. The bodies of Copus, Tedrick and Shipley were buried in one grave a few rods from the cabin and a monument now marks their grave.

Stretchers were made upon which to carry the wounded and the march of the whole party to Beam's blockhouse was commenced. As it was late in the day when the start was made, they only went a short distance until they stopped for the night. By that time the number of the party had increased to about a



LUTHERAN CHURCH, JEROMEVILLE



OLD STAGE TAVERN. JEROMEVILLE

hundred, and pickets were thrown out to guard against surprise. The march was resumed the next morning, the route being up the valley to Mifflin, thence west along a trail now known as the Mansfield-Wooster road, and then down to the Beam blockhouse, the distance being about thirteen miles, where they arrived in safety in the evening.

Several weeks afterwards a squad of soldiers, accompanied Henry Copus, a son of James Copus, to the cabin, and on the way, some distance from the house, they discovered the missing soldier (Warnock) sitting against a tree dead. They buried him near where he was found. They also found the bodies of two Indians, which were left to their fate.

Mrs. Copus and children remained in the blockhouse about two months and were then taken to Guernsey county where they lived until the close of the war, when they returned to their home on the Blackfork and where Mrs. Copus reared the family and lived to a good old age, beloved and respected by her neighbors and friends. Sarah Copus, the daughter, became Mrs. Vail, and lived to be present at the unveiling of the monument, September 15, 1882, erected to the memory of her father and the soldiers who were killed in that awful tragedy at that humble cabin in the wilderness, September 12, 1812.

Among the incidents of the fight, it is stated that Copus and an Indian fired at each other simultaneously, the former receiving a mortal wound and the latter being killed instantly. Copus did not fall when he was shot, but staggered back across the room to a table, from which he was assisted to the bed. He told his wife that he could not live and that she would have to rear the children as best she could.

A number of times while the battle lasted the savages tried to take the cabin by storm, but the soldiers had taken the precaution to barricade the door and windows with puncheons removed from the floor.

George Launtz, the soldier who had an arm broken by a bullet, caught sight of an Indian peeping around a tree and, taking deliberate aim, fired and had the satisfaction of seeing the savage bound into the air and then roll down the hill, dead. Another redskin, who had been shot, fell in the yard. His groans were heard as he attempted to crawl away, but a well directed bullet from the cabin put an end to his suffering.

Forty-five scoopouts where fires had been were afterwards found in the cornfield, where the Indians had roasted corn and from that it was taken that there had been forty-five savages in the assault. Of that number nine were carried away by the Indians when they retreated, which, with the two bodies found later, made their loss eleven killed and wounded.

During the greater part of the battle the Indians fought from ambush, taking refuge behind the trees on the hillside in front of the house.

The same day of the Copus battle, the cabins of Newell, Cuppy and Fry, farther east, were burned and the Indians, who attacked the Copus family, were supposed to have been the incendiaries, as they went in that direction. Those families were at the Jerometown blockhouse.

After the close of the war a number of Indians returned to this county. Sarah Copus, the girl who had seen the Indians lurking around the day before the attack was made on their home, did not seem to be in favor with the savages.

Going to the hill beyond the spring one day after the family had returned from Guernsey county, she saw one hiding behind a tree. She ran towards the house, the Indian pursuing her almost to the door. They said the girl "knew too much" was too observant of them and their actions.

Tom Lyon, an ugly old redskin of the Delaware tribe, in a conversation with Mrs. Copus in 1816, admitted he knew all about the attack on their cabin, but denied that he took part in it.

After the times became more secure the settlers returned to their homes, but affairs were more or less troublous until the close of the war.

STORY OF KANOTCHE.

The principal object of the Indians in killing the Zeimers was plunder. Frederick Zeimer was wealthy, as wealth was rated in the pioneer times, and it was supposed that he kept considerable money in the house. The news of the massacre soon spread over the country. Although there was neither telegraph nor telephone in those days, yet news spread and flew—

"Like heath-bird, when the hawks pursue."

In the clanish days of Scotland, whenever a chieftain, upon a sudden emergency, wished to summon his clansmen, a swift and trusty bearer was sent with a "fiery-cross" and ran with it to the next hamlet, and it was from there taken by relays until the news and summons were spread from district to district. Ways and means to send news from one place to another have been devised and used in all ages of the world, and the pioneers were as resourceful in this respect as they were vigilant and brave in the defense of their country and their homes, and the news of the Zeimer massacre flew as upon the "wings of the wind," and the settlers were soon aroused to a sense of the dangers which environed them.

Upon news being received at Wooster that three suspicious-acting Indians had been seen in the vicinity of Odell's Lake going eastward, with the Tuscarawas county as their probable destination, Captain Mullen's militia company was ordered out and pursued them, and arrived at New Philadelphia the day after the Indians had been captured.

Soon after the report of the Zeimer massacre had been received at New Philadelphia, it was learned that three Indians, supposed to be the Zeimer murderers, had been seen going down the Shoenbrun trail, whereupon Captain McConnell called out the New Philadelphia militia, and traced and followed the redskins down to Fern Island, where they were captured and taken to New Philadelphia and lodged in jail.

As Captain Mullen's Wooster company was approaching New Philadelphia from the west, John C. Wright, then a Steubenville lawyer, rode into town on horseback from the east. He saw an excited crowd of people on the public square, and upon inquiry, Sheriff Henry Laffer explained the situation to Mr. Wright, that the Indians who had murdered the Zeimers were confined in the jail, and that a company of militia from Wooster was then coming down High street to wreak vengeance upon his prisoners. Judge Wright, looking at the

case from a legal standpoint, declared that the prisoners should not be punished without a trial. He suggested to Sheriff Laffer that an alarm be sounded and the citizens called out. To this Sheriff Laffer replied that the people were so excited and exasperated over the news of the massacre that he feared they would side with the soldiers and put the Indians to death. "Is there no one to stand by you to prevent such a murder?" inquired Judge Wright. "None but Captain McConnell, who captured them," replied the sheriff. He also added that one of the Indians, Kanotche, had admitted that he was the slayer of Kate Zeimer, which had still further incensed the people against the prisoners. The three men, Wright, Laffer and McConnell, took their stand at the jail door and declared if the prisoners were taken, it would be over their dead bodies. Parley, threats, entreaty and remonstrance ensued, but the men retained their position. Finally, Captain Mullen ordered his men to fire upon them, but this they refused to do. The militia company finally gave way and abandoned the project of lynching the murderers.

The Indians were kept in jail until Governor Meigs instructed Lieutenant Shane, then recruiting for the United States army, to take the Indians with his men to the rendezvous at Zanesville. From Zanesville, the Indians were taken to the western part of the state, where under the terms of a cartel, they were released as prisoners of war, the charge of murder not being placed against them. While enroute from Zanesville to the west, the Indians and their military escorts stopped over night at Newark, where an attempt was made to poison the prisoners. On account of the atrocities and murders committed by the redskins, an avenging feeling had been aroused against them. The attempt to poison them at Newark was made principally on account of Kanotche, the avowed slayer of Kate Zeimer.

John C. Wright, who figured so conspicuously in this New Philadelphia incident, was later a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and served in congress from 1823 to 1839. He died in February, 1861, while a delegate to the peace congress in Washington. Judge Wright was for several years the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. He wrote an interesting account of the capture of the Indians at Fern Island and the subsequent attempt to release and lynch them at New Philadelphia.

From that article the facts in this sketch are taken.

The following is taken from a "Seymour" massacre story recently published:

"A short distance from the house they met Billy, who had come to see if help was needed, and took him a prisoner, but he escaped from them one night and by accident met Philip, who, after burying the body of his parents, sister and friends, had gone in search of revenge.

"Shortly after he had gone into the woods he met Kate's betrothed on his way to claim his bride. Deep indeed was his grief at the death of his love. He too, vowed vengeance. On the same night that Billy came to them they saw a light shining up from a deep ravine and on stealing up they saw three Indians sitting by the fire. Each took his man, Billy taking the center one, for two of them were at the Seymour massacre and this one had tried to tomahawk him when he was taken prisoner. They fired together. Two fell over dead and the other mortally wounded. After some time they went into the

camp. The wounded Indian knew them and told Philip he had helped to kill his parents. The other of the two was the one who had killed Kate. On his finger was her ring and by his side was her scalp."

A Moses who attempts to lead the public through a wilderness of history should be better informed and not flounder in a sea of inaccuracies. The above quotation shows that the writer is as ignorant of the facts as he is of the orthographer of the name Zeimer. If Kanotche had been killed, as stated by the writer of the article from which the quotations are taken, the New Philadelphia and Newark incidents could not have occurred. Judge Wright's statement is correct beyond a doubt and is fully substantiated by other historical accounts.

Billy Bunting remained at the Ruffner cabin all night the night of the Zeimer massacre, and when neighbors went to look for him the next morning they found him milking the cow, unaware that Mr. Ruffner had been killed. No Indians were killed in that vicinity, except the two at Zeimer's and those who fell in the Copus battle a week later, and Billy Bunting was not there at that time. "Billy Bunting" was Levi Bargaheiser, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Sharon township, where he died December 26, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

The man who was said to be engaged to Kate Zeimer—called Henry Martin by McGaw was Jedediah Smith, who came to Richland county and entered land in Washington township in the spring of 1812. A month or more before the Zeimer massacre, Mr. Smith had gone to his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and did not return to Ohio until 1816, and therefore could not have killed the slayer of Kate, as he was not here at the time.

As two of the five Indians were killed by Martin Ruffner at the time of the massacre, and three were captured a week later at Fern Island, none of the party was left in the Blackfork valley, and no Indian was killed there during the interim between the Zeimer massacre and the Copus battle.

While confined in the jail at New Philadelphia, Kanotche gave the particulars of the Zeimer massacre to Judge Wright and Sheriff Laffer. Kanotche had wonderful descriptive powers, considering his limited knowledge of the English language, and narrated the incidents of the bloody tragedy with dramatic effect. He was one of the most cruel, revengeful and vindictive of his tribe. Instead of feeling remorse over his bloody deeds, he took delight in narrating them. After the removal of the murderous trio to the west, it was stated that Kanotche met his death by the hands of one of his own race.

THE CAMPAIGN

AND SAD FATE OF COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD

The Rev. Joshua Crawford, now pastor of the Methodist church at Perrysville, contributes the following sketch of the campaign and cruel death of his late kinsman, Colonel William Crawford.

"My attention has been called to an article concerning the exact spot where stood the stake at which Colonel William Crawford was burned by the Indians

in 1782. I can throw no new light on the subject and only know it was by the Big Tymochtee, near a grove. I have never visited the place, but presume the grove has long since disappeared and every landmark save the lay of the land and the stream. It is reasonable, however, that those who from long residence nearby have kept a tab on the spot should make a much better guess than those unfamiliar with it. I am not a descendant of Colonel Crawford, but belong to his kindred, the family lines coming together in his grandfather five generations back of myself. His tragic death has been much talked of in the numerous Crawford circles. There are a few legendary tales of the battle which are somewhat different from written history, especially from 'Dodridge's Notes' as transcribed in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio. There were several members of the Dye and Leet families among the troops who intermarried with the McIntires and Bradens, ancestors of my mother, and some of whose descendants yet live southeast of Galion; and also with the Hiskeys, who once resided south of Lexington, in Richland county. It is said that Major Leet differed with the other officers of the council of war held the night the retreat commenced. He proposed that instead of returning over the same route they had come they should cut through the enemy's lines, go southward to a point somewhere in the present Marion county, then turn eastward and strike the Owl Creek trail and take that to the forks of the Muskingum, now Coshocton, and from thence over the route of Bouquet's army to Mingo Bottom. The council decided against him. Leet was self-willed unto stubbornness and when the retreat was ordered, his command being a part of the rear, he, with ninety men, broke away from the main body, carried out his project and reached the place of rendezvous before the others. Young John Crawford, the son for whom the Colonel went back to search was with this ninety and got home safely.

"If this be true it solves the mystery of how Crawford and Knight were soon lost from the army for he kept on expecting to meet other troops and thus went too far. It is not known where Crawford was captured, but it was not, as some conjecture, near the place where the battle of the Olentangy was fought. It would have been sure death for them to have followed in the wake of the army, hence, after proceeding northward for a few hours they turned, going eastward in a straight line as nearly as possible. They may have been captured somewhere in Vernon township, Crawford county. It is probable one more day of travel would have brought them to the track of the returning troops. They would have struck the old trail leading from Mohican Johnstown to Mohican Johns Lake, (Lake Odell) near which the main body encamped on the night of the 7th of June.

"For many years public opinion has done Crawford and his army great injustice, seeming to regard the expedition as a wild and reckless raid without other motive than revenge and bloodshedding. To say that these brave men, 'hoped to murder the Moravian Indians before their beligerent friends could take up arms in their defense,' is false. To say that 'it was rash and undertaken and conducted without sufficient forces to encounter with any prospect of success the Indians of the plains,' is a reflection on the wisdom of those who planned the campaign.

"It never should be forgotten by true Americans that British officers who

had the management of the war against our Revolutionary Fathers saw fit to hire savages to annoy our frontier and even condescended to pay a stipulated price for American scalps. They made Detroit a center to supply the Indians with arms and all other munitions of war and kept there a body of troops under Major De Peyster whose only purpose was to aid their savage allies. Under this inhuman stimulus the Indians made the whole frontier from Oswego, New York, to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, Virginia, red with the blaze of burning cabins and the blood of innocent and peaceable settlers. There was scarcely a mile in that long stretch that had not witnessed some horrid deed of massacre. The fagot and scalping knife were spreading terror everywhere. Something had to be done to relieve this dreadful situation. An unauthorized foray had gone to Gnadenhutten and wreaked a bloody revenge on those Christian Indians. It was wrong and I blush at the shameful cruelty of the affair, and yet I assert that these Indians were not half as innocent and lamblike as some prejudiced writers try to make them appear. The village was full of treacherous spies and even blood stained garments of massacred people were hidden there, and some of them died defiantly singing war songs instead of Christians hymns.

"The stronghold of Indians, (paid allies of Great Britain) was the region of Upper Sandusky. It was a strategetical point, because it was at the head of canoe navigation of both the Ohio river and the Great Lake regions. Supplies could be transported from Detroit through the lakes and up the Sandusky to a point where the portage was only two miles from thence over the Scioto to all the waters of the Ohio. The Crawford campaign was planned by General Irvine and submitted to General George Washington and received his approval. The design was to surprise and destroy or force a treaty from the Indians of this region before English help could reach them and thus put a check upon their cruel forays. That Gnadenhutten might not be repeated Colonel Crawford was chosen leader, with the understanding that the troops be permitted to vote for a leader, but if their vote had given it to Williamson the militia would have been sent home and the expedition temporarily abandoned. It was planned in secret and here was the fatal mistake. There were Tory sympathizers on the frontier and even before the troops gathered at Mingo Bottom, British spies had carried the news to Indian runners posted along the border who hurried to every Indian village of the northwest and to Detroit. General Irvine had not calculated on the swiftness of these Indian runners nor the promptness of England to send aid to her savage allies.

"When Crawford reached the Upper Sandusky country there were not less than five hundred Indians and one hundred and fifty British troops ready to meet him and others pouring in every hour. Simon Girty, an ingrate white man but an Indian commander of no mean ability, and Captain Caldwell of the British army were on hand to plan the battle. A wooded knoll, since called Battle Island, was the key of the situation which was captured by Crawford's men after a sharp conflict. The enemy made several strenuous attempts to retake it but were sorely repulsed.

"I shall not describe the battle for you readers are familiar with the details. It's Crawford legends of which I wish to write. There are many tales of the

losses on each side. Captain Caldwell reporting to Major De Peyster, says: 'My lossess were very inconsiderable, one ranger killed and myself and two others wounded, and four Indians killed and eight wounded.' He estimated the American losses in killed and wounded at two hundred and fifty. Let me say right here that Crawford's army consisted of four hundred and eighty men, the finest marksmen in America.

"Being militiamen, they may have lacked in military consistency but they were not wanting in cool headed bravery, knowledge of Indian warfare and perfect marksmanship. They were not defeated nor demoralized. The only time of confusion was during the first few hours after the retreat commenced, when Indians and British opened a rapid fire in both front and rear. The fact that they fell back in two bodies one of ninety and the other of three hundred men, is evidence that they were not panic stricken and the enemy did not capture any except isolated parties and these isolations were probably due to Leo's disobedience of orders. The total loss of the Americans did not exceed seventy men and members of the troops even contended that they inflicted a heavier loss on the enemy than their own.

"Leet, a scout, (not the Major) who had afterward married a Dye, told his children many times that when Battle Island was first taken fifteen dead Indians were found; and he further said the next day he saw Girty riding back and forth among the Indians greatly excited while they were carrying away the dead and wounded. He also said that during the retreat when Butler's rangers and some mounted Indians were making dashes to cut out stragglers he saw three white men fall from their saddles who did not rise again. When the last dash was made near the Olentangy when Lieutenants Rose and Gunsaulus had placed a body of Americans in ambush and had sent out a few men to act as stragglers and decoy the foe, when the enemy came dashing up, he said in all his war experience he had never seen so many saddles emptied in so short a time. The last little fight so severely punished the enemy that they did not fire another shot at the main body but contented themselves with picking up stray parties.

"I do not know what percent of the Dye, Leet and Braden tales are exaggeration but I am sure that when the British and Indians undertook to retake the position they had lost that the unerring marksmen of the frontier did not send them back unpunished. Neither would they allow themselves to be hectorred from daylight until two or three p. m. by an exulting foe and not occasionally empty a saddle. Crawford's men never admitted that they were defeated in battle and boasted that they would have made short work of the one thousand Indians, but it was the certainty of four hundred English bayonets and the boom of coming artillery that convinced them of the necessity of retreat.

"Another story I have heard is that in 1806 when the surveyors were busy laying off the lands of Wayne and Richland counties, Mrs. Hannah Crawford, widow of the colonel, visited the spot where her husband was burned and at that time there was no grass growing upon it. Her guide was Billy Crawford, said to be a nephew of her husband. My informant says she stayed over night with his grandmother, Mrs. Allison, in Harrison county, and a man by the name of McBride was her escort from there home.

"Another legend claims that friends and relatives of Colonel Crawford swore uncompromising revenge against every Indian who helped handle the fagots that tortured him and that they carried this oath out to the letter. That they were with Harmer, St. Clair and Wayne marking these Indians and shooting them at every opportunity and even made a hunt on the banks of the Sandusky for this bloody purpose. It is said the last one was shot in Holmes county in time of peace. Here is the Story:

"An Indian once came to a tavern in Killbuck, where under the influence of liquor he boasted that he was present at the burning of Colonel Crawford and said that after the Big White Chief had fallen that he and several other Indians jumped on him and cut his heart out and he had eaten a piece of the raw heart, and, smacking his lips, said it tasted good. Billy Crawford heard this boast and when the Indian left he followed him. Billy afterward admitted that he had killed him near Holmesville and buried the body and gun in a pile of stone. Years afterward the body was found, but such was the sympathy of the people for those who suffered from Indian outrages that nothing was ever thought about it.

"Society in those days had been worked up to a fearful spirit of revenge. Men had suffered under Indian outrages until their natures became fierce and drove out that high sense of human love taught by the Savior, and they went forth, guns in their hands, to hunt and shoot Indians as though they were wolves or bears."

THE ZEIMER MASSACRE

At the northern limit of Blackfork settlement in the year 1812 there lived a Pennsylvania German named Martin Ruffner. The Ruffner cabin stood about a mile northwest of Mifflin and about a half mile west of Staman sawmill on the Ruffner run. Ruffner had in his employ a German boy who is known by the historical sobriquet of "Billy Bunting."

The Zeimer cabin was further down the valley and nearer the old Indian village of Greentown. The cabin stood on an elevation near a fine spring of pure water and a clear babbling stream. All was forest then except the clearings in which the cabins stood. The Zeimer family at that time consisted of Frederick Zeimer and wife, their son Philip and their daughter Kate.

A few days after the burning of Greentown, a party of Indians was seen by Billy Bunting sitting on a log between the Ruffner and Zeimer cabins. They inquired if Ruffner and Philip were at home. Billy told them that Ruffner was at home and that Philip was at his home. The Indians started toward the Zeimer cabin, and Billy hastened to inform Ruffner what had transpired. Ruffner took his rifle and deployed around the Indians, reaching the Zeimer cabin in advance of the savages. A consultation was held. Philip suggested that he had better go and inform the settlers further down the valley and secure their assistance. Ruffner first objected to this, thinking that if Philip remained and they were attacked they could kill the savages themselves. Finally, it was agreed that Philip should go and inform James Copus, John Lambright and



NORTH ORANGE STREET, ASILAND

other settlers of the approach of the Indians and ask them to return with him. As the settlers lived several miles apart, it took Philip some time to make the trip. As the Indians were afraid of Ruffner, it was not thought they would attack the family while he was there.

Soon after Philip had left the house the Indians arrived, and seemed surprised at finding Ruffner there. The Indians had frequently been at Zeimer's, especially Kanotche, who had tried to shoot Philip the day before, claiming he was shooting at a bear. The savages seemed sullen, evincing that their call was not a friendly one. For some time a desultory conversation was held at intervals, but finally the actors to the impending tragedy sat and eyed each other in silence, conflicting emotions, no doubt, passing through the mind of each. Ruffner, the valiant German, sat like a Trojan soldier between the helpless family and their savage foes. They seemed to suspect the cause of Philip's absence, and would cast glances at each other and then at Ruffner, who had his eyes riveted upon them, watching them closely.

Finally, when suspense could be borne no longer, the Indians sprang to their feet with a yell of demoniacal fury, and made a rush at the brave Ruffner, who shot his foremost assailant dead, and clubbing his rifle, felled another prostrate to the floor. As he struck at the third, he accidentally hit the stock of his rifle against a joist, and the Indians, taking advantage of the mishap, fired upon him, two shots taking effect, either of which would of itself have been fatal. They dragged the body of the dying man into the yard, and inhumanly removed his scalp ere he expired.

At the beginning of the assault Kate fainted. When she regained consciousness she realized that Ruffner had been killed, and, seeing them assault her aged parents, she again fell in a swoon, unconsciousness kindly veiling from her sight the horrible spectacle. I, too, would fain turn a page rather than further prolong this story of blood, but history is remorseless and must be written whether its narration brings smiles or tears.

When Kate recovered and realized the awful butchery that had been committed, her grief gave vent in heart piercing shrieks and lamentations whose intensity should have reached the calloused hearts of even those inhuman savages. But instead she was ordered by her relentless foes to give them her father's money and the valuables of the family, and as she complied with their demand, her betrothal ring was rudely taken from her finger. But they did not then spare her life, for Kanotche, raising his tomahawk, buried it in her brains, and she fell upon the hearth, mingling her life's blood with that of her parents.

The account of this tragedy was given some time later by Kanotche himself while he was confined as a prisoner in the jail at New Philadelphia.

The principal motive which led to the murder of the Zeimers was that of robbery, as they were regarded as quite wealthy and were known to possess considerable money.

When Philip returned with his party, nature had already thrown her sable mantle of night over the valley. Except for the occasional hooting of an owl there was almost death-like stillness. No breath of wind stirred the leaves of the forest, and the stars shown with a pale, flickering light.

As the party neared the cabin no light was seen and all was quiet and still within. After a consultation, Mr. Copus advanced alone to the rear of the house and tried to peer through its four-light window, but nothing could be seen in the darkness within. He then cautiously crept upon his hands and knees around to the front of the building, and finding the door ajar, endeavored to push it further open, but found something against it like a body, on the inside. He then placed his hands through the opening of the door and found that the floor was covered with blood.

Returning to the party, he thought it best not to tell Philip what he had discovered, fearing that the Indians might still be in the house waiting the son's return. Enjoining silence he led them quietly away, and when at a safe distance, told them he feared the family had been taken prisoners, and that they had better go to the blockhouse for assistance.

Philip's anxiety for the safety of the family made him want to rush recklessly inside the house to learn their fate, but his friends restrained him and the weary, groping walk through the darkness to the blockhouse was commenced. A halt was made at a Mr. Hill's, where the town of Lucas now stands, and upon the break of day they proceeded to the Beam blockhouse on the Rocky Fork, where the first settlement in the county was made, and there got a detachment of troops and some settlers, who accompanied them back to the Zeimer cabin, where they found the dead and mutilated body of the brave Ruffner in the yard, and those of the family inside the house.

The grief of Philip was so great that many of the strong men present were moved to tears by witnessing his sorrow. Father, mother and sister all gone, and he left alone! Would that he had shared their fate with them, was his wish. Kind friends tried to console him, while others dug graves and performed the last office that the living can do for the dead. They then returned to the blockhouse.

Philip gave his service to his country during the remainder of the war. Several years later he sold the farm to a Mr. Culler, whose descendants own it today, and upon the site of the ill-fated cabin a monument now stands, erected to the memory of the Zeimer family and Martin Ruffner who fell in their defense.

The Indians who committed these crimes were stragglers from the Green-town tribe, who returned for rapine and murder. Of the five who constituted the party, Ruffner killed two, whose bodies were carried away, as was the custom among the Indians, and the three survivors were afterward captured about five miles below New Philadelphia, on what is now called Fern Island, a picnic resort on the C., L. & W. railway, near the Royal Clay works. The exciting and sensational events which followed their capture will be given later on.

Kate Zeimer was described by the writer's father, who lived a few miles further down the valley and often saw her, as being a beautiful girl, a brunette, rather stout in build, and of a cheerful disposition. She was engaged to be married to a man who lived near her former home in the east.

The month of September is regarded by many as being the most charming of the year. The hazy halo of the atmosphere with its languorous warmth are conducive to day dreaming. And there were days of dreaming, no doubt, for the beautiful Kate whose betrothed lover was soon to come to claim her as his

bride. Days of roaming in the leafy forest or rowing upon the crystal lake; days of watching the crimson sunset shining redly through the darkness of the branches and glittering away as golden threads to a paradise too sweet to name; days when love seemed to fill the air and make music sweet in the rustle of the leaves; days when Kate wondered vaguely whether she was not dreaming happy dreams, dreams too enhancing to last, and they were for instead of bridal robe, the winding sheet was soon to be her habiliment.

The news of the murder of the Zeimer family caused the settlers to go to the blockhouse for safety, and nearly every cabin was left tenantless, and the country was filled with alarm, and not without cause, for other deeds of blood were soon to follow.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

“They knew no dread of danger,
When rose the Indian’s yell;
Right gallantly they struggled,
Right gallantly they fell.”

The massacre at the Zeimer cabin aroused the feelings of the people, not only in Richland, but in other counties, almost to frenzy and companies were organized at Wooster, New Philadelphia and other places to protect the settlers.

Captain Mullen commanded the Wooster company and Alex McConnel the one at New Philadelphia.

Of the five Indians who committed the Zeimer-Ruffner murders, two had been killed by the heroic Ruffner in his defence of the Zeimer family ere he himself fell in the murderous assault of the savages. Some weeks later the three surviving Indians of that murderous gang, after having been seen lurking near Odell’s lake, were captured at Fern Island, five miles down the Tuscarawas river from New Philadelphia.

Fern Island is now a famous picnic resort and is reached by steam and electric cars both from New Philadelphia and Urichsville.

The Tuscarawas is, perhaps, the most poem-inspiring river in the state. It courses through one of Ohio’s most fertile valleys with an ease and grandeur that is both restful and inspiring. As rays of light shine upon its dark waters they reflect emerald tints as though the bottom was paved with precious stones.

But the Indians had not sought that locality for its romantic beauty, nor because the waters of the Tuscarawas were wont to dazzle one with their diamond-like gleams, but for the protection the dense forests of that secluded isle would give them. The mark of Cain was upon them and the avenging Nemesis was following their trail. In that forest-embowered isle stood armies of ferns with nodding plumes and crimson falchions and among these the tired savages lay down to sleep.

Captain McConnel, hearing that Indians were upon the Island, marched his company over the “Plains” and when the destination was reached he left his men on the bank and swam his horse across the eastern branch of the river

and, surprising the redskins, took them prisoners. On reaching the company with his prisoners, some of the men suggested that the Indians should be put to death. "Not until they have a trial according to law," said the captain. The prisoners were then marched up past the old site of Shoenbrun, to New Philadelphia and there incarcerated in jail.

When the news of this capture reached Wooster the excitement there became intense and Captain Mullen marched his company to New Philadelphia to take summary vengeance upon the captives.

Henry Laffer, then sheriff of Tuscarawas county, called upon the citizens to turn out and protect the prisoners, which they refused to do. John C. Wright, an attorney from Steubenville, was in town, and volunteered his services to the sheriff. Mr. Wright was afterwards the judge of the court of that circuit. Captain McConnel, Sheriff Laffer and Mr. Wright pleaded with the attacking party for the lives of the Indians and declared if the prisoners were molested it would be after they had walked over their dead bodies.

The attack was finally abandoned and the company returned to Wooster. While in jail there, Kanotche made a confession to the sheriff, detailing the Zeimer-Ruffner murder, and the part he took in the same, admitting that he had killed Kate and that the principal motive for the crime was robbery. The other prisoners did not confess and Kanotche refused to either implicate or exonerate them.

The Indians were kept in jail until Governor Meigs arrived in New Philadelphia, when they were turned over to the military authorities and were conducted by Lieutenant Shane of the regular army to the western part of the state, where, under the terms of a cartel, they, as prisoners of war, were released, the charge of murder not being placed against them.

While enroute, Lieutenant Shane, with his troops and prisoners, stopped over night at Newark, where an attempt was made by two recruits to buy drugs to poison the Indians, which shows the deep-seated feeling then existing against them on account of the atrocities and murders they had committed.

Returning again to the Blackfork settlement, to the locality where James Copus lived, on the east side of the stream, about midway between Mifflin and the old Indian village of Greentown, we are upon the memorable grounds where the sanguinary conflict took place between a large party of attacking Indians and Mr. Copus and a "corporal's guard" of soldiers. As we look about the place the various scenes of that bloody battle come up from the history of the past like a panoramic view before us. But few can walk indifferent and unmoved over fields of bloodshed and strife and the lapse of time only serves to enhance the memories of other years. And these are heightened by the thought that the relatives of many of our neighbors and friends shared in those conflicts.

Of the old-time families and their descendants of that historic neighborhood, the names of the following are recalled: Solomon Vail, William Kuntz, G. H. Mowry, A. Bowen, Samuel Wilson, Mr. Syler, Manuel Charles, George Bittinger, Philip Culler, Sebastian Culler, Mrs. Martha King, Harrison Hoover, W. Milligan, John Simpson, Simon Whitemyer, Mrs. Barrick, Curt Greenewald, William Lattimer, Mr. Giffen, Mrs. Harland and A. Milligan, the latter owning and residing on the Copus place.

The name Zeimer was pronounced by the Pennsylvania German settlers something like Zemer, and McGaw, in his romance, changed it to Seymour. The government deed was to Philip Zeimer and when the land was transferred to Mr. Culler, the deed was signed by Philip Zeimer and Elizabeth Zeimer, his wife.

Philip Zeimer married a Pickaway county woman soon after the close of the war, and the deed for the land in Richland (now Ashland) county, was executed May 1, 1815, before Thomas Mace, a justice of the peace in Pickaway county.

Captain James Cunningham, who had charge of the troops at the burial of the Zeimers, dispatched couriers in all directions to inform the settlers of what had occurred and to advise them to go to the blockhouses for protection. Captain Cunningham took in situations intuitively and was prompt and intrepid in action. He was the son of an Irishman who served in the Revolutionary war and helped to consecrate the battle field of Brandywine with his blood.

While our German citizens are no less brave and might more tenaciously hold a fort or endure a siege, the Irish have that dash and daring which wins applause and their bravery is equaled only by their chivalry. Moore, the great Irish poet, paid a deserved tribute to the honor of Erin's sons in his ballad, which is as immortal as it is beautiful:

“Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore;
But oh! her beauty was far beyond
Her sparkling gems, or snow-white wand.
‘Lady, dost thou not fear to stray,
So lone and lovely through this bleak way?
Are Erin’s sons so good or so cold,
As not to be tempted by woman or gold?’
‘Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm,
No son of Erin will offer me harm;
For, though they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more!’
On she went, and her maiden smile
In safety lighted her ’round the isle;
And blest forever is she who relied
Upon Erin’s honor and Erin’s pride.”

All the settlers of the Blackfork, James Copus and family included, had taken refuge in the blockhouses. But Mr. Copus soon became restless of confinement in the Beam blockhouse and wanted to return home. He believed the Indians were all gone, but if any were lurking around, he felt confident they would do them no harm as he was their friend. When he stated that he intended to return to his cabin Captain Martin, the commandant at the blockhouse, protested against him taking such a step and told him he would endanger the lives of himself and family by doing so. Mr. Copus was a man of decided opinions and on the morning of the fourth day after the Zeimer murder, started with his wife and seven children to their forest home, a detail of nine soldiers going with them. Captain Martin, who was going out with a scouting party,

promised to call and spend the night there. Finding no trace of the Indians and reconnoitering farther than they had intended to go, they did not get to the Copus home until noon the next day, too late to avert the fate that had fallen upon that household.

When the Copus party had arrived at the cabin they found things undisturbed, with the stock grazing in the fields. The soldiers indulged in athletic sports during the day and, seeing no signs of Indians, felt no uneasiness for the safety of the family. However, Sarah, the twelve year old daughter of Mr. Copus, going into the field for potatoes for dinner, saw some Indians lurking there. This she did not tell, knowing her father did not believe they were near and, being a very strict man, would punish her for trying to raise an alarm.

As evening drew near, the sun gave a strange, weird aspect to the sky that seemed ominous of ill. Its rays melted into a transparent sheen that stretched over both hill and valley, casting a foreboding aspect upon the earth, which was remembered and commented upon in after years by those who witnessed the phenomenon.

Mr. Copus became apprehensive of danger and insisted upon the soldiers sleeping within the cabin, but, the night being warm, they preferred the barn, a few rods distant, but promised to come to the cabin at the morning's dawn.

As the night advanced, Mr. Copus' fears increased and the intervening hours were weary, sleepless, restless ones, and he told his family of his forebodings of dangers. Except the barking of the dogs, silence reigned without, but the death angel hovered over the valley.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF "JOHNNY APPLESEED."

Upon the occasion of the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Johnny Appleseed, in the Sherman-Heineman park at Mansfield, Ohio, November 9, 1900, A. J. Baughman, secretary of the Richland County Historical Society, and the author of this work, gave an address on the work, life and death of John Chapman, commonly called "Johnny Appleseed."

A. J. BAUGHMAN'S ADDRESS.

John Chapman was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1775. Of his early life but little is known, as he was reticent about himself, but his half-sister who came west at a later period stated that Johnny had, when a boy shown a fondness for natural scenery and often wandered from home in quest of plants and flowers and that he liked to listen to the birds singing and to gaze at the stars. Chapman's passion for planting apple seeds and cultivating nurseries caused him to be called "Appleseed John," which was finally changed to "Johnny Appleseed," and by that name he was called and known everywhere.

The year Chapman came to Ohio has been variously stated, but to say it was one hundred years ago would not be far from the mark. An uncle of the late Rosella Rice lived in Jefferson county when Chapman made his first advent in Ohio and one day saw a queer looking craft coming down the Ohio river above Steubenville. It consisted of two canoes lashed together, and its crew was one

man—an angular, oddly dressed person—and when he landed he said his name was Chapman, and that his cargo consisted of sacks of apple seeds and that he intended to plant nurseries.

Chapman's first nursery was planted nine miles below Steubenville, up a narrow valley, from the Ohio river, at Brilliant, formerly called Lagrange, opposite Wellsburg, West Virginia. After planting a number of nurseries along the river front, he extended his work into the interior of the state—into Richland county—where he made his home for many years. He was enterprising in his way and planted nurseries in a number of counties, which required him to travel hundreds of miles to visit and cultivate them yearly, as was his custom. His usual price for a tree was a "fip penny-bit," but if the settler hadn't money, Johnny would either give him credit or take old clothes for pay. He generally located his nurseries along streams, planted his seeds, surrounded the patch with a brush fence, and when the pioneers came, Johnny had young fruit trees ready for them. He extended his operations to the Maumee country and finally into Indiana, where the last years of his life were spent. He revisited Richland county the last time in 1843, and called at my father's, but as I was only five years old at the time I do not remember him.

My parents, (in about 1827-35), planted two orchards with trees they bought of Johnny, and he often called at their house, as he was a frequent caller at the homes of the settlers. My mother's father, Captain James Cunningham, settled in Richland county in 1808, and was acquainted with Johnny for many years, and I often heard him tell, in his Irish-witty way, many amusing anecdotes and incidents of Johnny's life and of his peculiar and eccentric ways.

Chapman was fairly educated, well read and was polite and attentive in manner and was chaste in conversation. His face was pleasant in expression, and he was kind and generous in disposition. His nature was a deeply religious one, and his life was blameless among his fellow men. He regarded comfort more than style and thought it wrong to spend money for clothing to make a fine appearance. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat. He went barefooted, not only in the summer, but often in cold weather, and a coffee sack, with neck and armholes cut in it, was worn as a coat. He was about five feet nine inches in height, rather spare in build but was large boned and sinewy. His eyes were blue, but darkened with animation.

For a number of years Johnny lived in a little cabin near Perrysville (then in Richland county), but later he made his home in Mansfield with his half-sister, a Mrs. Broome, who lived on the Leesville road (now West Fourth street) near the present residence of R. G. Hancock. The parents of George C. Wise then lived near what is now the corner of West Fourth street and Penn avenue and the Broome and Wise families were friends and neighbors. George C. Wise, Hiram R. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Cook and others remember "Johnny Appleseed" quite well. Mrs. Cook was, perhaps, better acquainted with "Johnny" than any other living person today, for the Wiler House was often his stopping place. The homes of Judge Parker, Mr. Newman and others were ever open to receive "Johnny" as a guest.

But the man who best understood this peculiar character was the late Dr. William Bushnell, father of our respected fellow townsman, the Hon. M. B.

Bushnell, the donor of this beautiful commemorative monument, and by whose kindness and liberality we are here today. With Dr. Bushnell's scholastic attainments and intuitive knowledge of character he was enabled to know and appreciate Chapman's learning and the noble traits of his head and heart.

When upon his journeys Chapman usually camped out. He never killed anything, not even for the purpose of obtaining food. He carried a kit of cooking utensils with him, among which was a mush pan, which he sometimes wore as a hat. When he called at a house, his custom was to lie upon the floor with his kit for a pillow and after conversing with the family a short time, would then read from a Swendenborgian book or tract, and proceed to explain and extol the religious views he so zealously believed, and whose teachings he so faithfully carried out in his everyday life and conversation. His mission was one of peace and good will and he never carried a weapon, not even for self defense. The Indians regarded him as a great "Medicine Man," and his life seemed to be a charmed one, as neither savage man nor wild beast would harm him.

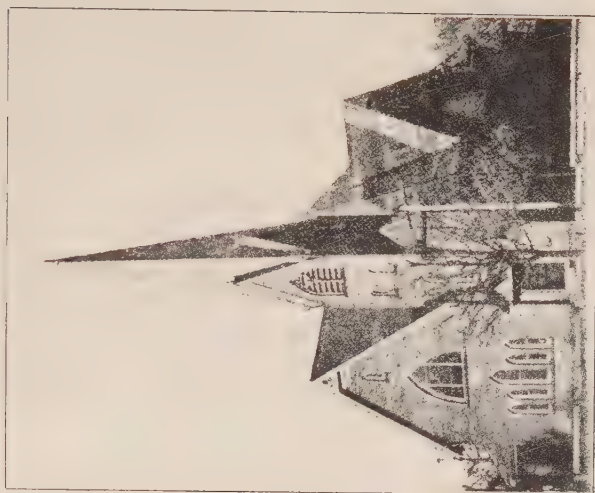
Chapman was not a medicant. He was never in indigent circumstances, for he sold thousands of nursery trees every year. Had he been avaricious, his estate, instead of being worth a few thousand might have been tens of thousands at his death.

"Johnny Appleseed's" name was John Chapman—not Jonathan—and this is attested by the muniments of his estate, and also from the fact that he had a half-brother (a deaf mute) whose Christian name was Jonathan.

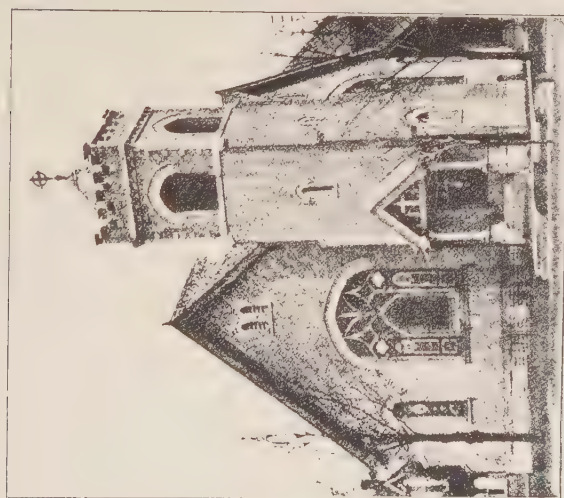
Chapman never married and rumor said that a love affair in the old Bay state was the cause of his living the life of a celibate and recluse. Johnny himself never explained why he led such a singular life except to remark that he had a mission, which was understood to be to plant nurseries and to make converts to the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swendenborg. He died at the home of William Worth in St. Joseph township, Allen county, Indiana, March 11, 1847, and was buried in David Archer's graveyard a few miles north of Fort Wayne, near the foot of a natural mound. His name is engraved as a senotaph upon one of the monuments erected in Mifflin township, Ashland county, this state, to the memory of the pioneers. Those monuments were unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the presence of over six thousand people September 15, 1882, the seventieth anniversary of the Copus tragedy.

During the war of 1812 Chapman often warned the settlers of approaching danger. The following incident is given: When the news spread that Levi Jones had been killed by the Indians and that Wallace Reed and others had probably met the same fate, excitement ran high and the few families which comprised the population of Mansfield sought the protection of the blockhouse, situated on the public square, as it was supposed the savages were coming in force from the north to overrun the country and to murder the settlers.

There were no troops at the blockhouse at the time and as an attack was considered imminent, a consultation was held and it was decided to send a messenger to Captain Douglas, at Mt. Vernon, for assistance. But who would undertake the hazardous journey? It was evening, and the rays of the sunset had faded away and the stars were beginning to shine in the darkening sky, and the trip of thirty miles must be made in the night over a new cut road



BAPTIST CHURCH, LOUDONVILLE



METHODIST CHURCH, LOUDONVILLE

through a wilderness—through a forest infested with wild beasts and hostile Indians.

A volunteer was asked for and a tall, lank man said demurely: "I'll go." He was bareheaded, barefooted and was unarmed. His manner was meek and you had to look the second time into his clear, blue eyes to fully fathom the courage and determination shown in their depths. There was an expression in his countenance such as limners try to portray in their pictures of saints. It is scarcely necessary to state that the volunteer was "Johnny Appleseed" for many of you have heard your fathers tell how unostentatiously "Johnny" stood as "a watchman on the walls of Jezreel," to guard and protect the settlers from their savage foes.

The journey to Mt. Vernon was a sort of a Paul Revere mission. Unlike Paul's, "Johnny's" was made on foot, barefooted, over a rough road, but one that in time led to fame.

"Johnny" would rap on the doors of the few cabins along the route, warn the settlers of the impending danger and advise them to flee to the blockhouse. Upon arriving at Mt. Vernon, he aroused the garrison and informed the commandant of his mission. Surely, figuratively speaking,

"The dun-deer's hide
On fleeter feet was never tied,"

for so expeditiously was the trip made that at sunrise the next morning troops from Mt. Vernon arrived at the Mansfield blockhouse, accompanied by "Johnny" who had made the round trip of sixty miles between sunset and sunrise.

About a week before Chapman's death, while at Fort Wayne, he heard that cattle had broken into his nursery in St. Joseph and were destroying his trees, and he started on foot to look after his property. The distance was about twenty miles and the fatigue and exposure of the journey were too much for his physical condition, then enfeebled by age; and at the eventide he applied at the home of a Mr. Worth for lodging for the night. Mr. Worth was a native Buckeye and had lived in Richland county when a boy and when he learned that his oddly dressed caller was "Johnny Appleseed" gave him a cordial welcome. "Johnny" declined going to the supper table, but partook of a bowl of bread and milk.

The day had been cold and raw with occasional flurries of snow, but in the evening the clouds cleared away and the sun shone warm and bright as it sank in the western sky. "Johnny" noticed this beautiful sunset, an augury of the spring and flowers so soon to come, and sat on the doorstep and gazed with wistful eyes toward the west. Perhaps this herald of the springtime, the season in which nature is resurrected from the death of winter, caused him to look with prophetic eyes to the future and contemplate that glorious event of which Christ is the resurrection and the life. Upon reentering the house, he declined the bed offered him for the night, preferring a quilt and pillow on the floor, but asked permission to hold family worship and read, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven," "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," etc.

After he had finished reading the lesson, he said prayers, prayers long

remembered by that family. He prayed for all sorts and conditions of men; that the way of righteousness might be made clear unto them and that saving grace might be freely given to all nations. He asked that the Holy Spirit might guide and govern all who profess and call themselves Christians and that all those who were afflicted in mind, body or estate, might be comforted and relieved, and that all might at last come to the knowledge of the truth and in the world to come have happiness and everlasting life. Not only the words of prayer, but the pathos of his voice made a deep impression upon those present.

In the morning Chapman was found in a high state of fever, pneumonia having developed during the night, and the physician called said he was beyond medical aid, but inquired particularly about his religious belief, and remarked that he had never seen a dying man so perfectly calm, for upon his wan face there was an expression of happiness and upon his pale lips there was a smile of joy, as though he was communing with loved ones who had come to meet and comfort him and to soothe his weary spirit in his dying moments. And as his eyes shone with the beautiful light supernal, God touched him with His finger and beckoned him home.

Thus ended the life of the man who was not only a hero, but a benefactor as well; and his spirit is now at rest in the Paradise of the Redeemed, and in the fullness of time, clothed again in the old body made anew, will enter into the Father's house in which there are many mansions. In the words of his own faith, his bruised feet will be healed, and he shall walk on the gold-paved streets of the New Jerusalem of which he so eloquently preached. It has been very appropriately said that although years have come and gone since his death, the memory of his good deeds live anew every springtime in the beauty and fragrance of the blossoms of the apple trees he loved so well.

"Johnny Appleseed's" death was in harmony with his unostentatious, blameless life. It is often remarked, "How beautiful is the Christian life;" yea, but far more beautiful is the Christian's death, when "the fashion of his countenance is altered," as he passes from the life here to the life beyond.

What changes have taken place in the years that have intervened between the "Johnny Appleseed" period and that of today! It has been said that the lamp of civilization far surpasses that of Aladdin's. Westward the star of empire took its way and changed the forests into fields of grain and the waste places into gardens of flowers, and towns and cities have been built with marvelous handiwork. But in this march of progress, the struggles and hardships of the early settlers must not be forgotten. Let us not only record the history but the legends of the pioneer period; garner its facts and its fictions; its tales and traditions and collect even the crumbs that fall from the table of the feast.

Today, the events which stirred the souls and tried the courage of the pioneers seem to come out of the dim past and glide as panoramic views before me. A number of the actors in those scenes were of my "kith and kin" who have long since crossed "over the river" in their journey to the land where Enoch and Elijah are pioneers, while I am left to exclaim:

"Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand
The sound of a voice that is still."

While the scenes of those pioneer days are vivid to us on history's page, future generations may look upon them as the phantasmagoria of a dream.

At seventy-two years of age, forty-six of which had been devoted to his self-imposed mission, John Chapman ripened into death as naturally and as beautifully as the apple seeds of his planting had grown into trees, had budded into blossoms and ripened into fruit. The monument which is now to be unveiled is a fitting memorial to the man in whom there dwelt a comprehensive love that reached downward to the lowest forms of life and upward to the throne of the Divine.

At the close of Mr. Baughman's address, the monument was unveiled, after which a quartet sang "Onward and Upward." The exercises closed with the singing of "America."

AN ESTATE OF JOHNNY APPLESEED.

Alexander Finley, in his lifetime, sold to John Chapman what is estimated to be three acres, in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 26, being in the quarter originally entered by said Finley, and which is now owned by A. J. Young, and forms part of the little town of Lake Fork. This land was deeded to Chapman by Finley, but the deed was lost, though recorded, and the tract never transferred on the auditor's books. For some time the land was in the possession of the Finley heirs by whom the taxes were regularly paid. Later a Mr. Young came into possession of the property, and some contension arose later about the ownership of the same. Chapman had made slight improvements and had started a small nursery.

THE MURDER OF THOMAS URIE.

In 1816 Mr. Urie and his brother Thomas were on a hunting excursion through the eastern part of Ohio, and established their camp between New Philadelphia and Cadiz. The brothers, in pursuit of their game, had become separated during the day. Thomas had succeeded in killing a bear, the skin of which he was conveying, toward evening, to the camp, which he had nearly reached. Solomon was also making his way in the direction of the camp, driving before him his horses, which had been belled and spancelled. When within hearing distance of the camp, his ears were greeted with a sound similar to that of a double crack of rifles, or of the falling of two trees. Knowing that hostile Indians were in their neighborhood, as they had unmistakable evidence during the night before, he considered it prudent to lead his horses and reach his camp by another route. On approaching, he discovered two Indians in his camp, plundering it of its contents, while a third stood upon the outside as sentinel. He raised his rifle with the intention of shooting the Indian on the outside; but before he could fire, his brother's dog commenced barking and his position and attitude were discovered by his enemy.

In the rear of Solomon was a swamp, but comprehending that it would be an unsafe retreat, he boldly pushed forward to the assault of the sentinel. The latter ran, dodging behind trees, with the view of protecting himself and gaining

an opportunity for shooting his antagonist. Mr. Urie pressed forward, and in his course discovered the dead body of his brother. The three Indians pursued him about three miles to the brink of a precipice, down which, without a moment's hesitation, he descended; and, on reaching solid ground, discovered that the breech of his rifle was broken—the trigger of the lock, however, being uninjured. The Indians, on reaching the margin of the precipice, were so appalled at the height that they gave up the pursuit. Mr. Urie continued his journey, in the direction of the Ohio river, five miles, when he came to an encampment which, much to his agreeable surprise, contained, among its inmates, several of the Brady's and other Pennsylvania friends. He remained during the night, with his friends, and on the following morning the entire party returned with him to the late camp of himself and brother, and found the body of the latter covered with the skin of the bear he had killed on the day previous. One of his legs was stripped of its "leggin" and moccasin, and on the posterior part of his neck was a cross, indicating that this mode of warfare against the whites was to be continued. His body had been pierced by two bullets, doubtless fired by the rifles the sound of which Solomon had heard the evening before. The body was deposited in a grave made with wooden shovels, and in a coffin made of puncheons. The Indians had taken their two horses, forty deer, ten bear, and ten beaver skins, together with their entire stock of provisions and traps. Mr. Solomon Urie offered his friends the full property of which he had been despoiled, and an equal amount in addition, if they would aid him in their pursuit and infliction of summary punishment upon the murderers of his brother. They regarded the undertaking, however, as too hazardous, and declined the offer of Mr. Urie.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Urie and his son Samuel served in the army as volunteers, and in the fall of 1815 removed to land in Orange township, and upon which land he had previously made some improvements. His family, at this time, consisted of his wife and the following named children: Samuel, Thomas, Susan, David, Solomon, John, Elizabeth, George W. and James.

Mr. Urie brought with him to the country a couple of dogs, one of which, taking a dislike to the "home of his adoption," made his way back to the old homestead, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles. This journey he performed, traversing the wilderness and swimming the rivers, in less than twenty-four hours.

A BAND OF OUTLAWS.

Among the pioneer incidents of Green township, the following is given:

In the year 1825, a band of outlaws, locally called land pirates, under the leadership of John Driskel, made their principal headquarters in Green township, upon the farm later owned by John Taylor. They were the terror of the good people of Green and neighborhood, as they had previously been of the inhabitants of Columbiana and Wayne counties, where they had formerly resided, and where they had committed extensive depredations. While in the first named county, the elder Driskel had an encounter with one of the Poe

family, resulting in the loss of the tip of his nose, which added to his naturally repulsive features, gave him a marked and hideous countenance. During his residence in Wayne county, but while the other families connected with the gang, hereafter mentioned, were living in Green township, he had been sentenced to the penitentiary, and effected his escape. A reward was offered for his recapture and return. His confederates were numerous, and scattered over a large district of territory; but John Driskel, his son Pearson, and his son-in-law Reeson Brawdy, and Aaron Brawdy, were among the most desperate; and they (when not professionally engaged) and their families made their headquarters on the place above mentioned.

Their principal crimes were horse stealing, incendiarism, and burglaries. They were men of great physical strength and brutal courage, and never omitted an opportunity to exercise these qualities. The boldness and frequency of their depredations had aroused intense indignation among the people of the neighborhood, and organized efforts were made to detect the haunts and effect a capture of the leaders. Among those most active and vigilant in securing this object were Jonathan Coulter and William Irvin, the former being generally engaged when one of the gang would be arrested, in prosecuting for the state, and the latter being constable of the township. The outlaws had offered, alternately, violent threats and large bribes in money to these and other like adversaries to secure their neutrality; but their firm resistance of all corrupt offers to compound felony, and their inflexible determination to either bring the culprits to justice or rid the country of their presence, brought upon them the concentrated malice of the entire gang, and a war of extermination became necessary to the security of life and property in the settlement.

The barns of Coulter and Irvin were fired during the fall of the year 1829, consuming several horses and large stocks of grain, hay, etc., and requiring all the energies of Mr. Coulter and family to prevent the flames from communicating with their house. Suspicion led to the arrest of Pearson Driskel, who was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for the crime; although in the progress of his trial it appeared that he was only a particeps criminis, having employed a fellow known as "Crop-eared Brawdy" to accomplish the incendiary work.

Efforts were, some years later, made to arrest the elder Driskel, who, having effected his escape from the penitentiary, had been discovered, one December evening, near dark, by John Kidwell, in Mohican township, making his way, stealthily, on horseback, through the woods, in the direction of the dwellings of his son and son-in-law. The younger Driskel in the mean time had served his term in the penitentiary, and was at home. Kidwell, anticipating the destination of the old man, immediately set out on foot through the woods to communicate his discovery to the immediate neighbors of the outlaws. A force of five resolute men were assembled and proceeded to the suspected houses, which they reached at a late hour of the night and after a careful reconnoissance of the premises discovered a new saddle hanging under the portico of young Driskel's cabin. This indicated that the fugitive was at that house, and three of the party led by Thomas W. Coulter opened the door and entered. They went to the fire place, and stirring the coals produced a light in the room. The inmates of the house had been in a profound slumber up to that time, and were awakened

by the movements of the Coulter party. Their cries at once aroused the old man Driskel, who, springing from his bed, bowie knife in hand, stooped down and also seized his rifle, threatening with death every intruder who did not instantly leave the house. His order was instantly obeyed, the three men retreated and closed the door after them. Driskel stormed terribly and swore that he would not be taken alive, that he would rather be shot down at his home than to be returned to the penitentiary, and that he would sell his life as dearly as possible.

It was a very cold night, and the party on the outside, suffering from the inclemency of the weather, determined to bring the scene to a close and told Driskel that they would give him five minutes in which to make his selection of surrender or death. He had several times tried to escape through the door, but confronted the officials. During these efforts to escape he had thrust his gun and arm through an opening in the doorway, when William Irvin seized the opportunity to deal a heavy blow with a club upon his exposed arm, which for the time paralyzed it. Four of the five men were armed with flintlock muskets, these being the best firearm in common use in those days, and the other had a pistol. Old Driskel was a little ahead of the times. He owned a pick-lock gun, percussion caps were not known in this country then, but old Driskel's niece gun had what were called "percussion grains." These grains were about the size of a pin's head, and the pick striking down on one was what exploded the powder. The old man had his gun raised to fire at Mr. Rice, who was standing in front of the partly open door, when his son Pearson slipped his hand between his gun and the pick, thereby preventing the discharge of the gun, but receiving a wound upon his own hand. He once snapped his gun within four feet of the breast of David Ayres, and the latter aimed a pistol at the body of the culprit, but his weapon also missed fire. The five minutes having expired, the order to fire was given, and the result was four "snaps" and one "flash." Ayre's pistol was a crack one, and in a few minutes its load was accidentally discharged. To obtain a better sight on the old man, the party began to push out the "chinking" between the logs for the purpose of securing portholes for the muzzles of their guns, when the criminal yielded to the entreaties of his family, and announced his willingness to surrender. The men then entered the house and secured the limbs of the prisoner with a rope, committed him to the charge of two strong men, brothers, named Peterson, who, on the same morning, left with their charge for Columbus. Arriving at Sunbury, Delaware county, Driskel managed to make his escape, and thus terminated the career in Ohio of one of the greatest desperadoes that ever cursed this community. Driskel's family and confederates soon joined him in the west, where they continued their vocation of crime for some years. Later John Driskel, his son William and another of the gang were captured by a band of "Regulators" in northern Illinois, and were immediately shot. The body of David Driskel, the youngest son, was soon afterwards found hanging upon a tree.

This gang was composed in part of some of the settlers and of some from a distance. Their depredations alarmed the neighborhood and gave rise to the formation of the "Black Cane" company.

The "Black Cane" company was composed of the most prominent settlers of

the various neighborhoods wherein the land pirates had committed depredations and thefts. Each member of the Black Cane company carried a black cane. The canes were made of crab-apple or black haw wood, the bark being peeled off and the canes burned black, after which they were oiled and polished to give them a glossy appearance. By vigorous and vigilant work the company succeeded in clearing the country of the land pirates and peace and security reigned until about 1833 when similar services were again in need to clear the country of a band of counterfeiters.

THE STEINGRAVER CASE.

The first murder trial in Ashland county was that of Charles Steingraver, charged with the murder of Clarinda Vantilburg, a blind girl, aged ten years and two months. Steingraver was in the employ of Mr. Vantilburg as a farm hand, and on the 4th of July, 1851, the Vantilburg family went to Perrysburg, Ashland county, to attend a Sunday school celebration, leaving Steingraver and the blind girl at home. It was alleged that the killing was done in an attempt to commit a rape. Steingraver, however, claimed his innocence to the last.

At the September term of court, 1851, the grand jury found a "true bill," the seventh and eighth counts charged the accused with murder in the first degree, by averring that he killed the deceased purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice. The trial attracted a great deal of attention and aroused the morbid curiosity of the people to an unusual extent.

B. W. Kellogg, the prosecuting attorney, was assisted in the case by the Hon. Isaac J. Allen, who afterwards attained distinction as a journalist and diplomat. The accused was defended by John S. Fulton, of Ashland, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield. Mr. Brinkerhoff, as a member of congress from this district, was the author of the Wilmot Proviso and later served as a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. He was a first cousin of General R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield.

The jurors in the said case were John McCormick, Ephraim C. Marks, Samuel White, Henry Demit, Isaac Hatch, Jacob Johnson, Jacob Bucher, Elisha Barnes, George Stott, Samuel Harman, James L. Drake, John Harman, who being duly impaneled and severally sworn to well and truly try and true deliverance make between the state of Ohio and the said Charles Steingraver, and a true verdict give according to the evidence, having heard the evidence adduced, the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court, upon their oaths aforesaid did find that Charles Steingraver was guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment.

On the Monday following, before the full bench, Steingraver's attorneys made a motion for a new trial, which was over-ruled, whereupon the court sentenced Steingraver to be hanged on Friday, the 30th day of January, 1852, between the hours of twelve o'clock meridian, and two o'clock post-meridian, and that in case the sheriff of the county, by reason of his absence or inability to perform the execution, then for the coroner to take the said Steingraver to

the place appointed by law and execute him by hanging him by the neck until he was dead.

The court decreed that in the meantime between the date of sentence and the time of execution that said Steingraver be confined in the jail of the county in charge of the sheriff.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES STEINGRAVER.

From the Ohio Union, Feb. 4, 1852.

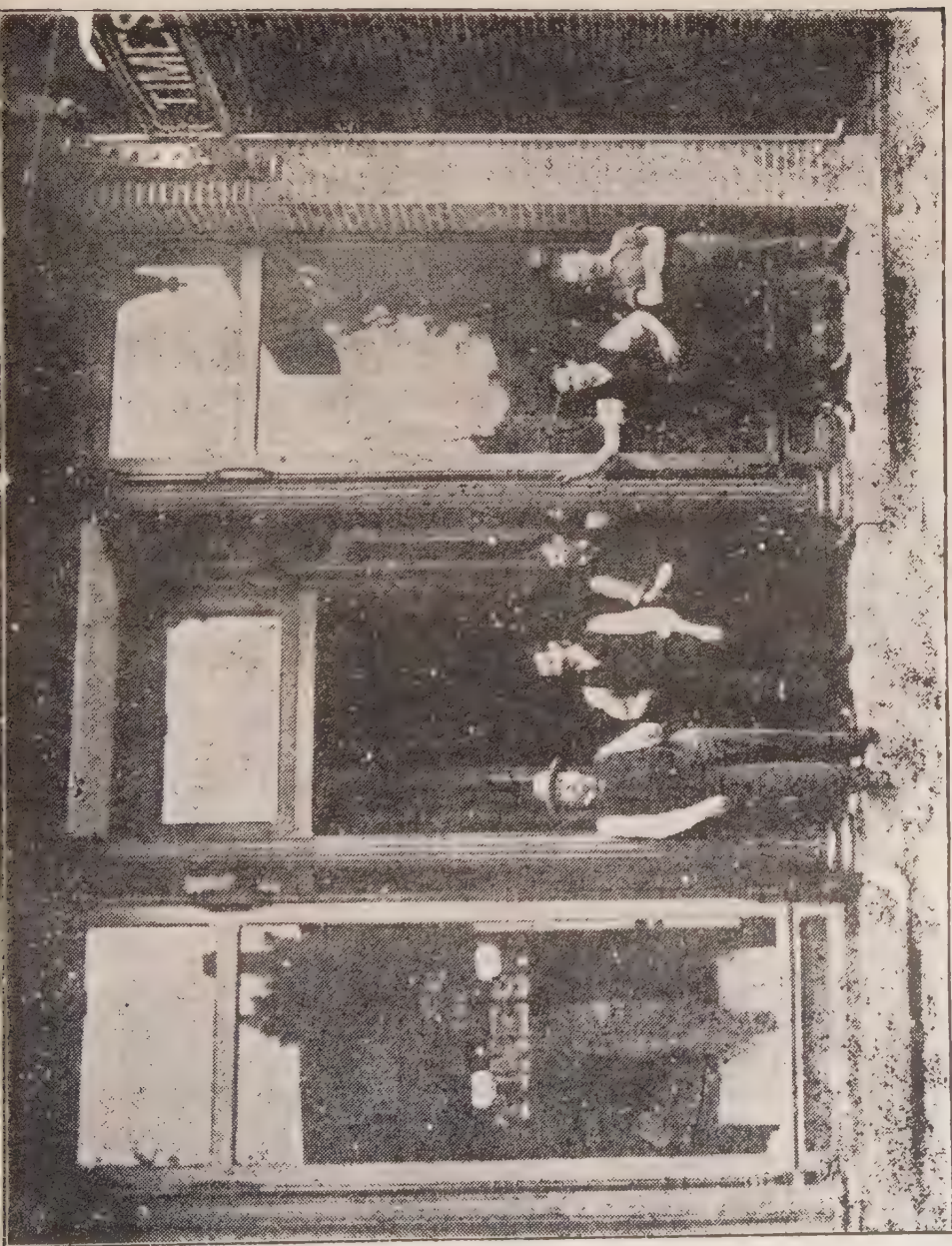
The execution of Charles Steingraver took place on Friday, the 30th day of January, 1852, as ordered and directed by the court. Early in the morning immense numbers of the people were collecting from every section of the country some from a great distance, and directing their course to the execution ground, which was guarded by the military, who were called out for the purpose of suppressing any disturbance which might occur to mar the proceedings, or hinder the law from being peaceably enforced. By eleven o'clock A. M. there had congregated, it is supposed, from eight to twelve thousand persons; and we are sorry to state, that many of this immense assemblage gave evident signs of intoxication. It might therefore be submitted whether executing the extreme penalty of the law in this manner brings about the desired reform, viz., of suppressing the awful crime of murder.

Steingraver was led from his cell precisely at twelve o'clock, accompanied by the sheriff and five ministers. He marched from his place of confinement to the gallows under the solemn and impressive notes of the "Dead March" which were calculated to soften the most obdurate and hardened, and impress suitable reflections for the solemnities of death. He shed not a tear—he moved along with a firm and unfaltering step—ascended the scaffold with as little apparent regard for his hard fate as the ox for the slaughter.

His long white robe was calculated to rouse solemn reflections about the destiny of man and his long home, when he returns to his mother earth, and lies mouldering in the dust, wrapped in the slumbers of death—dreamless and quiet.

While religious exercises were taking place on the scaffold, his bearing was firm and unmoved. He knelt and listened to several appropriate and powerful prayers both in German and English, and not until the last prayer was being offered was he seen to shed a tear. He then wept—was much affected; but again braced up, rose with a firmness ill befitting his situation, and requested the sheriff to announce, as his dying words, that he was not guilty of the crime imputed to him. He then requested that the people be exhorted, in German and English, to avoid sins that were calculated to lead them into vice and eventually to ruin.

He then took his parting leave of the officers and ministers present on the scaffold—submitted calmly to have his arms and feet pinioned—the cap drawn over his head and face—the rope placed around his neck, and drawn up in order to launch him into eternity. The sheriff called out, nineteen minutes till the time expires—ten minutes—five minutes—one minute, during which announcements, he stood like a statue—unshuddering—unmoved, save to incline



TIMES-GAZETTE OFFICE AND FORCE
With the Late Mr. Reynolds at the Right. Taken a Short
Time Before the Assassination of Mr. Reynolds

his head a little to the right. A moment before he was precipitated from the scaffold, the sheriff, approaching him, pressed the question, "Steingraver, are you innocent of the crime of murder as charged against you?" with apparent earnestness he replied, "Sheriff, I am innocent." It was now just fifteen minutes past one o'clock. A moment, and his guilty or guiltless soul was thrust into another world to meet its Creator; a few spasmodic shrugs of his body and limbs and all was over. He hung suspended by his neck about an hour; was then pronounced dead by the medical men present; his body taken down and placed in a coffin and in something over half an hour it was transferred to an obscure place in the Ashland cemetery, and there interred.

During these proceedings the people behaved with decorum, the best of order prevailing throughout, except when the body was precipitated from the scaffold and for a short time became invisible to the crowd. Order, however, was soon restored, and the people quietly dispersed.

THE THORNTON POOL CASE.

The second murder trial in Ashland county was that of Thornton Pool, charged with the killing of Noah Mock, at the town of Orange, on December 17, 1853. The tragedy had its origin in the matter of seven cents that had been used at a raffle. The money belonged to Mock but had been appropriated by Pool, and in the controversy growing out of the affair, Pool stabbed Mock fatally. The case was tried at the March term of court, 1854. Alexander Porter was the prosecuting attorney, and Fulton, McCombs and Given were the attorneys for the defense.

The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the sentence of the court was, that Thornton Pool be taken hence by the sheriff to the county jail and from there thence within sixty days from the rising of the court be taken by the sheriff to the Ohio penitentiary, there to remain in confinement and to be kept at hard labor for a period of ten years.

THE GRIBBEN—HORN MURDER CASE.

One of Ashland county's most atrocious murders was that of Harry Williams which occurred at Polk at about three o'clock on the morning of March 25, 1883, and for which William H. Gribben and George A. Horn were executed upon the scaffold. The murder was the result of a quarrel and was committed when the parties were in a state of intoxication. There had been bad feeling between the parties for some time and meeting at West Salem, Saturday evening, March 24, taunting words passed between the parties and the murder resulted after they had reached their home town of Polk. We quote from Judge Jabez Dickcy's charge to the jury at the close of the trial.

"The indictment charges in substance, that William Henry Gribben, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1883, at the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, unlawfully, willfully, purposely and feloniously, and of deliberate and premeditated malice did make an assault on one Henry Williams, by striking

him in the head with a certain stone and a certain axe, with the intent then and there, him the said Henry Williams, unlawfully, willfully, purposely and feloniously and of deliberate and premeditated malice to kill and murder. And by reason of the blows so struck, with the stone and axe, certain mortal wounds were inflicted in and upon the head of him the said Henry Williams, and of which mortal wounds he, then and there, instantly died. And that the said William Henry Gribben, by the means and in the manner aforesaid, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously and of deliberate and premeditated malice, him, the said Henry Williams, did kill and murder.

“The indictment will be before you and you will look to it for a more particular statement of the charge. While the indictment charges the prisoner jointly with one George Andrew Horn, you will treat it as though it was against the defendant, William Henry Gribben, alone; each defendant being entitled to a separate trial.”

On Thursday, February 7, 1884, Gribben and Horn were sentenced by the court to be hanged on Friday, May 16.

On the day of the execution a crowd of about eight thousand persons assembled in and around the courthouse grounds. A militia company was present to preserve order.

There was much fear that the enclosure would be torn down which was not at all lessened by the three or four shots which were fired. It was a time of suspense and horror to those inside the enclosure. They could not see what was going on outside and had to depend on their ears for information.

There were plenty of men who would have followed a leader right against the militia. The crowd was massed at the south end of the courtyard, and made most of their demonstration on that side. As the time of the execution approached the crowd grew bolder, and several attempts were made to tear down the fence, but the soldiers stood firm. The police were utterly unable to control the crowd. Several times they attempted to make arrests, but their prisoners were taken from them before they could hardly move. During the attacks on the fence a stone was thrown by some one in the crowd which struck one of the militia men on the head.

Some one took one of the bayonets from the rifle of one of the militia and threw it back towards the soldiers. It struck one man and disabled him from active service. Had the execution been an hour later there would have been bloodshed for each moment the crowd grew bolder. The entrance gate was on this side and was doubly guarded; as those who had tickets to witness the execution were admitted loud and derisive cries went up from the enraged crowd and loud and deep were the curses heaped upon the sheriff for admitting so many, yet calling out the military to keep the execution from being private.

The crowd was led by a tall farmer to whom the guns of the militia had no terror. He and several others turned their attention to the woodhouse, and part of the side was soon torn off, but the gap was filled with four soldiers. The former, nothing daunted, grabbed the guns by the bayonets and some one in the rear struck one of the guard with a stone.

An extra company was brought from the south side to reinforce the guards

at this side. If there had been fifty men like the one who tore down the wood-house they would have made an entrance to the yard.

The sheriff hurried Gribben on to the trap doors and the ropes were quickly adjusted by Sheriff Brown around Horn's neck and by Ex-Sheriff Gay of Mansfield around Gribbens.

There was a delay of a few seconds and then the voice of the minister was heard in prayer. He had uttered but a few words when Sheriff Gates sprung the trap and the bodies were precipitated downwards to death. Both men were killed instantly; there was a few spasmodic jerks of the muscles and all was over.

The trap fell precisely at ten thirty a. m. The bodies were both pronounced dead in twenty minutes. Both their necks were broken by the fall.

It was a perfect execution and there was not one mistake made unless in view of the excited, yelling crowd there was some little hurry in the final preparation of the men.

The scene on the scaffold was one of confusion and disorder made so by the crowds who would listen to no reason or argument. It was almost impossible to make out what Gribben said so loud was the noise.

Horn was perfectly calm and cool, He spoke to but few and was as calm and cool apparently as ever in his life.

Both men walked up the narrow stairs leading from the jail unsupported and also out of the window to the scaffold.

There were less than one hundred and fifty spectators inside the enclosure.

One man lit a paper and attempted to set fire to the woodhouse on the north side.

The Polk company was placed at one of the most exposed points, but every man stood to his post. Theirs was a most trying position because they were personally acquainted with a large number of those who were trying to get in. Several of them were struck with stones and clubs, but fortunately none seriously hurt. They will make good witnesses before the grand jury.

THE STEIN-PORTER TRAGEDY.

The most important case investigated by the grand jury of Ashland county at the October (1908) term of common pleas court, was the Stein-Porter tragedy at Loudonville, which occurred Friday afternoon, August 14, 1908. The following is taken from one of the local papers:

"A wave of horror passed over Ashland county when the awful news was told and it became known that Miss Hester Porter, a highly respected lady of that town had been mysteriously shot twice in the back of the head and instantly killed and that Morris B. Stein, a prominent young business man of Des Moines, Iowa, had also been shot and killed, at Miss Porter's home in Loudonville. Since that terrible event there has been a great deal said and printed in the newspapers over the state, also at Des Moines, Iowa, where young Stein resided. Many were of the firm belief that it was a case of double murder; while others were inclined to the belief that it was a case of murder and suicide—that either Stein shot Miss Porter and then himself or vice versa. At all events, the

double tragedy has been a mystery, for the solution of which Prosecutor Frey has been diligently working since it happened. The prosecutor has been of the firm belief that Mrs. Mary Bayard, a sister of Miss Porter, and her daughter, Mrs. Morris B. Stein, wife of the dead young man, both of Des Moines, and who were visiting at Loudonville at the time of the tragedy, knew more about the affair than they testified to at the inquest held by Coroner Ash at Loudonville the day following the killing.

There was considerable interest manifested in what action the grand jury would take in this Stein-Porter case. The jury took up the case on Wednesday afternoon and heard the testimony of fourteen witnesses. It is understood that the jurors took five or six ballots, including two Friday morning, and each time the vote stood eleven for indictment for murder against Mrs. Bayard and daughter, Mrs. Stein, and four against an indictment. It is also stated that some of the jurors got into a very heated argument while in session this morning and for a time it looked as though there would be trouble among them.

The grand jurors also reported that they complied with the court's instructions and examined the county jail, etc., and that everything was found in proper condition as required by the statutes."

THE JUNE FROST OF 1859.

On Sunday morning, June 5, a great sheet of frost covered the hills and valleys in this part of Ohio, and was particularly severe in Ashland county. The spring season of that year compared somewhat with that of 1816, in which year there were frosts every month in the year. The frosts of 1816, although severe did not do as much damage as that of 1859. A writer to the State Commissioner of Statistics states: That after February in 1859, the weather had some extraordinary changes. Part of March and the first part of April, the season was very favorable and appearances promised one of the best of harvests. The fall grain looked more healthy than usual until the 4th of June, when after a rain, it clouded up and flakes of snow were seen flying in the air. On the morning of the 5th there was more than a common frost—it was a severe freeze. Ice had been formed from one-half to five-eighths in thickness. Everything froze of the plant kind. Wheat and rye froze in the blossom, corn in the stock, potatoes and other vines to the ground. Some of the corn recovered, but the greater part of it did not. The weather was changeable, the greater part of the time cold, and on the morning of the Fourth of July there was another frost which froze the corn on flat and swampy land the second time.

On August the 11th and on the 28th there were frosts. Also in May and September there were light frosts, and on October 9th there was a heavy frost, which froze the corn fodder and soft corn. After that the weather was more favorable for the remainder of the autumn.

Another report to the state commissioner gives the following account of frost disasters of that and other years: In 1834 destructive frosts took place in May, as late as from the 13th to the 18th, six mornings in succession, destroying all the fruit and much corn and wheat. But the wheat was then in blossom,

and in a great measure recovered by pushing up new stocks from the uninjured roots, and produced a small crop. The corn was replanted, and warm rains succeeding, the farmer was blessed with a fair return for his labor by the kindness of Him who has said "Seedtime and harvest shall not fail." Even so in the year 1859, where the fields were immediately replanted as late as the 10th of June. The crop of corn was fairly good. The damage by the frost was a serious loss as the previous year had been unfruitful.

While the climate of Ashland county does not differ generally from that of its neighboring counties, yet an incident was related by the Rev. Seamans, at a meeting of the Ashland County Historical Society that is out of the ordinary, which is this: That upon one season back in the pioneer days snow fell on the 6th day of June to the depth of six inches, and that the young robins were frozen to death in their nests; another statement was that in 1823 frost destroyed all the corn in the month of August, but it resprouted and produced quite a crop.

VI.

TOWNSHIPS

We turn from events of a more general character to enter into detail and specific account of the organization and settlement of the townships.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

Montgomery township was surveyed by Jonathan Cox, in 1807, and the same year the survey was platted and certified to Jarad Mansfield, surveyor general of the United States. The township was organized by the commissioners of Richland county in 1816. Prior to that time Vermillion and Montgomery each elected one justice of the peace and acted as one township. The pioneers of Montgomery, at the period of its organization, are believed to have been Robert Newell, Daniel Carter, Jacob Fry, Benjamin Cuppy, Henry Baughman, Samuel Burns, Daniel Mickey, Solomon Urie, Samuel Urie, Jacob Figley, William Montgomery, Jacob Crouse, James Kuykendall, Joseph Markley, John McNaull, Michael Springer, John Springer, Henry Springer, Daniel and Henry Vautilburg, and probably a few others not now remembered. The first justice of the peace was Robert Newell, who was succeeded by Daniel Carter, Sr.

The date of the settlement of Montgomery township may be said to have commenced about the year 1818, the settlers prior to that time being very few in number. From 1818 until about 1821, the township had received considerable accessions to its population. Squire Newell was the largest landholder, he being the owner of one thousand acres; the next largest was a Mr. Lanterman, of Trumbull county, who was the owner of about nine hundred acres, embracing what was later known as the "Tunker Settlement." Under the laws of congress in force at that time, no one could enter less than a quarter section, and very few of the original settlers entered more than that quantity. These quarters were often divided and sometimes subdivided by the original purchasers, and sold to other settlers, which had a strong tendency to promote the density of the

settlement, and develop the resources of the country. No better agricultural lands can be found in the state than those in this township.

In the southern part of Montgomery township was the well known Wyandot trail which in 1761 was followed by Rogers and his rangers in their route to the forks of the Muskingum on their return to Fort DuQuesne. It was also the route of General Beall on his expedition to Sandusky. This trail passes into Milton township and then into Richland county.

Montgomery, lying back from the principal streams, was not settled as early as the other parts of the county, as no settlers were found within its limits until several years after the settlement at Greentown. It was mid-winter when the first settler arrived and his shelter until his cabin was built was an open-ended tent. He cut and hauled the logs for his cabin as quickly as possible, but could not raise it without help, and had to travel sixteen miles through the forest to get the fourth man for that purpose. This cabin was one mile northeast of the present town of Ashland.

These pioneers were brave men with a determined purpose to thus settle in the dense woods, in January with no shelter from the cold, the snow, the wolves, the bears, etc., but a tent.

But after the war of 1812, the county and township began to fill up quite rapidly and their pioneer history is much the same as has been written of the pioneers in other townships. As soon as the settlers could get a clearing about their cabins, and provide for their immediate wants, they began to plan about schools and churches.

"Old Hopewell" was the first erected here. It was called "Old" from the fact that later there was another of the same name erected in the town of Ashland. The old church was erected of logs, a mile west of Ashland, in 1819, by the Presbyterians.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake township was surveyed in 1807, and was organized on the 5th day of September, 1814, as it now is, except that a part or the whole of Washington township, Holmes county, was then included within its borders and so remained until the erection of Holmes county in January, 1824.

There is no town in Lake township. By the operation of the act of 1846, erecting Ashland county, Lake, which had already been shorn of its full proportions, by the erection of Holmes county, became further reduced, and has now a smaller area than township organization in the county, except Mifflin. It is sometimes called "Little Lake," yet, notwithstanding its decimation of territory, the census report shows that it has increased in population favorably with the townships of the county.

Population in 1820.....	311
Population in 1830.....	552
Population in 1840.....	1145

As many references are made in the memoranda of the early settlers to this

mill, it may be a matter of interest to state that it was erected by Nathan G. Odell, in the spring of 1812. Mr. Odell entered the tract upon which the mill is located in April, 1810, and at once commenced his improvement, and in March, 1811, removed his family to the place. He was the first white settler within the limits of what is now Clinton township, Wayne county. He died in Michigan, in 1833, at the age of sixty-seven. The building was originally constructed of hewn logs.

In December, 1807, Joshua Oram, and family, immigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio, from the state of Maryland. In November, 1811, the family removed to Lake township, and entered and commenced improvement upon a quarter which, by subsequent divisions, became a part of the township of Clinton. In the fall of 1812, the family of Mr. Oram, with several others, established a fort near the southern line of Lake township, where they remained about three months. In 1815 his father sold the farm he originally purchased, and entered the northeast and southeast quarters of section 15, Lake township, and immediately commenced improvement upon the former quarter. After residing upon this land about three years, he sold to Asahel Webster, and removed to the southeast quarter, which he improved and made his residence until his decease, which occurred on the 27th day of August, 1831.

When his father commenced his residence in Lake, there was not a white family residing within the limits of what now forms the township. When he raised his second cabin, in 1815, he traveled a circuit of ten miles to gather the necessary force of men for the purpose.

The supplies of breadstuffs were obtained from Knox county, which was then considered the "Egypt" of the country, where the corn purchased was ground at Shrimplin's Mill, and was brought home on packhorses during the winter season, and on canoes when the streams were navigable. After the neighborhood began to raise its own supplies of corn, it was prepared for converting into bread by breaking up into wooden mortars, an article which belonged to nearly every cabin, and which was regarded as an indispensable machine in the domestic economy. The mills were so remote that many families subsisted for months, upon this domestic meal.

The Presbyterians and German Lutherans were the first church organizations in the religious field in Lake township; the Presbyterians having an organization there as early as 1826, other denominations coming later.

MOHICAN TOWNSHIP.

Mohican township was surveyed in 1807 by Jonathan Cox. On the 11th of April, 1812, the commissioners of Wayne county divided the county into four townships—the western part, including what are now Jackson, Perry, Mohican and Lake, and part of Washington in Holmes county, and the west half of what are now Clinton, Plain, Chester and Congress in Wayne county, and organized this territory as one township, under the name of Mohican. Thus Mohican township once embraced an area equal in extent to one-half of that which now constitutes Ashland county. Mohican was among the first settled and the first

organized of any of the townships which now compose Ashland county. The population of Mohican township in 1820 was six hundred and thirty-two; in 1830, one thousand three hundred and sixteen; in 1860, one thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Thomas Eagle arrived in the township of Mohican on the 2d day of May, 1809, having succeeded the family of Alexander Finley a few weeks. His family then consisted of his wife and daughter Amelia. He first opened a small farm on the land now owned and occupied by Henry Treace. In the early part of the war, he, together with several of his neighbors, removed their families to the fort, at Wooster, as security against attacks by Indians.

Alexander Finley was the first white settler in Mohican township. Within a few weeks, however, other persons, namely, William and Thomas Eagle, Benjamin Bunn, and John Shinnebarger, all having families, settled in the neighborhood. The year following, (1810) Amos Norris, Vachel Metcalf, William Bryan, Thomas Newman, and James Slater, with their several families, removed to the township.

The Indians in the neighborhood at this time were an intermixture of several tribes, the Mohegans, Delawares, Wyandottes, Shawnees, Chickasaws, and one or two who claimed to be of the Cherokee tribe. They were friendly and harmless, until the war of 1812 commenced, when the main body of them disappeared, and most of them, it is supposed, became attached to the British service.

The first year or two after Mr. Finley came to the country, he obtained his supplies of flour and corn meal from Shrimplin's mill, below Mt. Vernon. This journey to the mill was performed in canoes or pirogues, down the Lake Fork and Mohican, and up Owl creek, and occupied about three days for the trip. These vessels would carry from twenty to fifty bushels of corn meal.

The forests at this period were destitute of underbrush or small timber, but were covered with sedge grass, pea vines, and weeds, which afforded excellent pasture from early spring until about August. The sedge grass, when cut in July, or earlier, afforded very nutritious and palatable food for horses and cattle during the winter. Very little iron was used in those days. The wooden "mould board" plow and wooden and brush harrows were generally in use twelve or fifteen years after Mr. Finley came to the country; and many continued their use several years afterward.

The clothing of the men was buckskin and flax linen. The women were clothed in a fabric made of raw cotton and flax linen. Handkerchiefs, head-dresses, and aprons were made, by the thrifty housewives, of raw cotton. The price of calico (being from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard) placed it without the means of any but very few to purchase. An excellent and industrious girl, as late as 1822 or 1823, toiled faithfully six weeks for six yards of calico, which, in those primitive days, before the era of hoops, was deemed sufficient for a dress. The lady who appeared in the first calico dress, attracted, it may be supposed, considerable attention in "the settlement." Window glass was not in use until some years after the war of 1812, oiled paper being employed as a substitute.

When Mr. Hootman came to the township the major part of the village of Jeromeville was covered with fallen timber and hazel bush. The improvements



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, JEROMEVILLE



STREET SCENE IN JEROMEVILLE

on the farms then settled were small, being log cabins surrounded by a few acres of partly cleared land. The roads were new and unimproved, and many of them little more than bridle-paths. The prices of produce in 1828-29 were, as I recollect distinctly: wheat, twenty-five cents; pork, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; corn, eighteen cents; salt, five dollars per barrel; coffee, fifty cents per pound; tea, fifty cents per quarter; butter, six cents; eggs, nothing; iron, twelve and one-half cents per pound. The usual and best market place was Portland, (now Sandusky City). Twenty to thirty bushels wheat, a big load for two and four horses, ten days of travel if the roads were good, two weeks if not good. Massillon became a market town. The opening of the Ohio canal run the price of wheat up at once to forty cents, then fifty, and then our farmers at that time were satisfied, and expressed the wish that the price would continue at that as they then could make money. Our nearest grist-mill was an old concern known as Goudy's Mill, southeast of Hayesville, with one run of stone, old niggerhead or boulder stone at that. Another was Smith's Mill, below Mohicanville. In the winter, when those small streams were frozen, we went to the Clearfork to Manner's Mill. Sometimes we had to go to Owl Creek, in Knox county.

There were the remains of no less than five ancient fortifications in Mohican township; the embankments very regular and very distinctly defined, until cultivation has nearly destroyed their original features. Three are near Jeromeville, and two near the junction of the Muddy and Jerome Forks. They embraced areas averaging about one and a half acres. A mound near the old Indian village, bearing unmistakable evidence, after excavation, of its being a work of art and upon which trees, the growth of centuries, were standing, was also in existence.

The following chronological memoranda of events of interest that have occurred in past years, furnished by Judge Ingmand, will be found of general and local interest:

November 13, 1833. Lights were seen falling on the early morning of this day, (three or four hours before daybreak,) having the appearance of showers of stars.

May 15, 1834. The first frost that, since the settlement of the country, occurred which had been known to materially injure the wheat crop.

June 21, 1834. A terrific storm passed over Jeromeville and a district of country west, which appeared to have its most violent force between the latter place and the vicinity of the farm upon which the County Infirmary is now situated, prostrating in its pathway forest trees and fences, unroofing buildings, removing them from their foundations, etc.

1835. The summer remarkably wet, bottom lands much overflowed, and too wet for tillage. Hay crop badly damaged, and cattle died the following winter in consequence of eating it. A comet appeared during the fall of the same year. November 11, a severe storm, which did much damage to Buffalo and other ports on the American side, and to the shipping on the lakes.

May 2, 1841. A snow storm of rare violence.

July 21, 1843. Frost.

September 27, 1844. Snow covered the ground, and lay upon it all the following day. October 18, a violent snow storm at Buffalo.

May 7 and 25, 1845. Frosts appeared, which again destroyed the wheat crop of this year.

To those familiar with the days of log cabins, the phrase so often used, "the latch string is out," is clearly understood.. This latch or fastening was made of wood, and in order to enable those from without to enter the dwelling, a small string was attached to the latch, (which was always on the inside) and passed through the door to the outside, and hence, to prevent the entrance of any person, the inmates would pull in the latch string, so that when it was not seen on the outside of the door, it was evidence that no one could be admitted. One window was usually all that was considered necessary in a log cabin. This was made by cutting out one log, some two feet in length, and then closing up by putting in small sticks, in the form of sash, and pasting greased paper over them to cause it to admit the light more readily.

As stoves were almost unknown in those days, a fireplace was used instead thereof. These were made by cutting out a hole in one end of the building, in some cases large enough to pass a two-horse wagon through the cavity. On the outside of the house, and connected with this, the chimney was built of wood and mortar, sometimes lined on the inside with stone and mortar, immediately adjoining the fireplace. In front of the fireplace was a large space left in the floor, called the hearth, which was usually covered with flat stone, and hence the old phrase "hearth-stone."

As the wants of the people of that day were few, and easily satisfied, the log cabin usually contained but one room, which served as kitchen, dining room, bed room, sitting room and parlor.

Upon land in Mohican township was a prairie, which appeared originally to have been a crust of vegetable matter overlying a sheet of water. As it was evidently land of great fertility, if the water under it could be withdrawn, efforts were made thoroughly to drain it. Ditches were made, in some places, to the depth of six feet, and considerable quantities of cedar trees, some of them twelve and eighteen inches in diameter, were found imbedded in the earth. What length of time they had occupied the position in which they were found is, of course, unknown, but they appeared as free from any evidence of decay as they would have shown on the day they perished. What is remarkable is that no cedars were ever found by the early settlers, growing in that vicinity. The inference is that a cedar swamp once covered the ground, and a tornado may have violently uprooted them, thus breaking the crust and burying them beneath the surface. Swamp flag and wild grass, very little decayed, were also found at the depth of from five to six feet.. Skeletons of buffalo and elk were also discovered, some of them of immense size. The head and horns of one elk found partly imbedded were of such dimensions that, placing the points of the horns upon the ground, two men on each side supporting them in an upright position. William Eagle, a man whose height was nearly six feet, would pass under them erect.

In the early settlement of the country there was no law providing for common schools—no tax levied or other funds provided for payment of teachers. Hence all buildings for the use of common schools consisted of some old evacu-

ated dwelling; or, if built for that express purpose, had to be done by voluntary contribution of citizens immediately interested.

During the war of 1812, there were three blockhouses erected in Mohican township, one on the town plat of Jeromeville, a few rods north of the present gristmill; one near the Mohican creek, about four miles south of Jeromeville, on land later owned by Henry Treace; and one about a mile farther down the creek.

To these houses all the neighborhood would run for safety whenever the alarm was given, and not unfrequently they would have to remain there for several days and nights, with but little to eat or drink. Sometimes some trivial circumstance would cause an alarm, and the whole neighborhood would gather into the blockhouse, and, after remaining there perhaps a day and night, the mistake would be found out, and all would return to their homes again.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Clear Creek township was surveyed in 1807, by Mansfield Ludlow, but the date of its organization as a township cannot be ascertained by either township or county records. However, it is known that the population of the township in 1820 was three hundred and nine. The number had increased to one thousand and three hundred and twenty-seven in 1860. When the first settlers came to this township they found the land covered with a dense forest, and had hard labor in clearing and improving their farms. The first list of township officers on record were those of 1862, to-wit: trustees, A. F. Shaw, John Bryte, and E. T. Garrett; clerk, M. C. Percival; assessor, John Gibson; treasurer, David Stem; constables, John Swineford and John Neff..

The town of Savannah being pleasantly situated and on a leading road it was a place of considerable business for a number of years, and during the period of the evolution of counties it was a prominent candidate for the seat of justice for a new county. Savannah was laid out December 25th, 1818, and was named Vermillion, although the place was locally known as Haneytown, for the Rev. James Haney, an early resident of the place, and who had served several terms in the legislature as a representative from Ashland county. Rev. Haney was a man of good sense as well as of fine sentiment, and in a letter to a friend, speaking of the prosperous condition of the township, the result of the labors of the pioneers, also looked forward with an interest somewhat tinged with melancholy from the past to the future and expressed the inquiry as to whether succeeding generations would be informed of the names even, of those who had cleared the forest in fields and first cultivated the same. He recalled the lines of Henry Kirk White, that—

“Fifty years hence, and who will hear of Henry?
Oh! none; another busy brood of beings
Will shoot up in the interim, and none
Will hold him in remembrance.”

The histories then written were of a general or national character and the

Rev. Haney did not anticipate that local histories in time would come.

The selection of Ashland as the county-seat of the new county of Ashland gave a back-set to Savannah and the business of the town began to decline, but its downward course was checked by the erection of the Savannah Academy in 1858.

The first school taught in Clear Creek township was by Mrs. Elliott in her own house in 1817-1818.

The first instance in which the population of the village of Savannah was taken separately from that of the township of Clear Creek was in 1860. It then contained three hundred and thirty-six inhabitants.

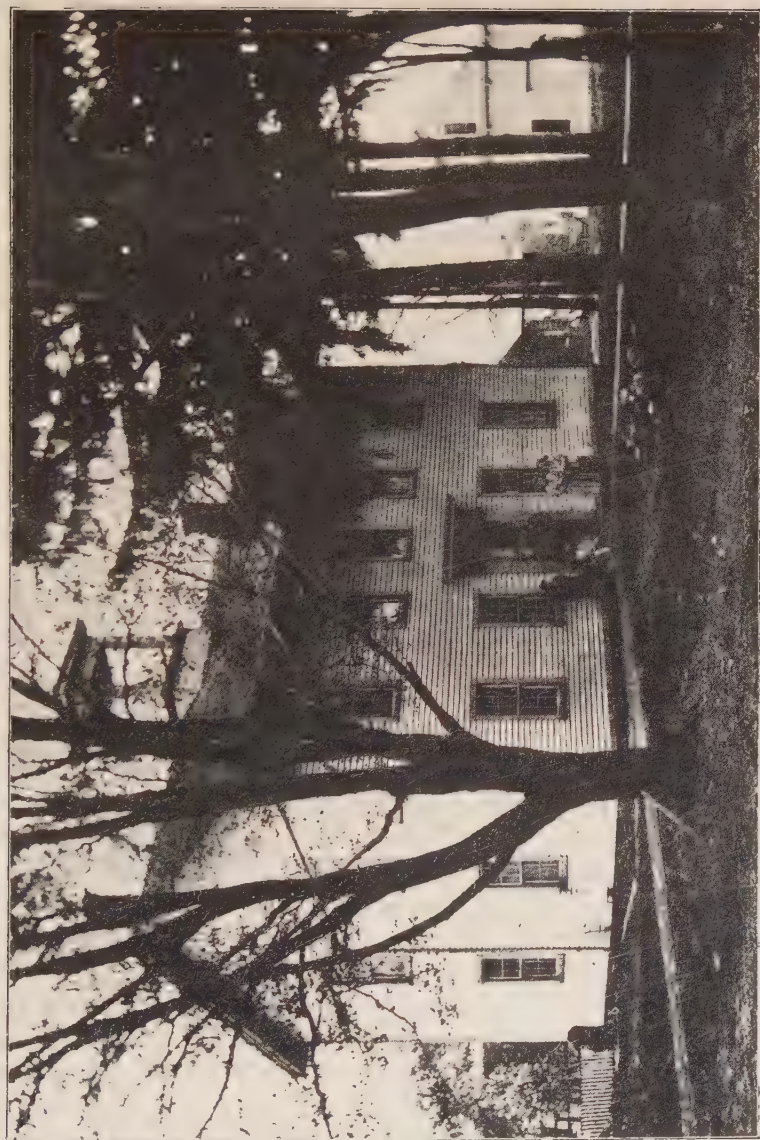
A Presbyterian church was organized in Savannah in 1833. This church was an offshoot from the Hopewell church of Ashland. A Free Presbyterian church was organized in Savannah in 1851, with F. M. Finney, minister. The United Presbyterian church was organized there in June, 1858, by combining members of what was before known as the Associate and the Associate Reform Presbyterian churches, with J. W. Ashenhurst as pastor. The Associate Reform Congregation of Savannah was organized in September, 1831, by the late Rev. James Johnson, of Mansfield. The first house of worship in Savannah was built in 1834. A Disciple church was organized in the township in the year 1830. The denomination which was then known as the Disciples is now called "Christians," but the proper denominational name for this sect of people is "The Church of the Disciples of Christ."

In 1837 the names of the town and postoffice were changed from Vermillion to Savannah.

In 1822 the only mill in the township was a horsemill, built and owned by Thomas Ford. The first sawmill in the township was erected by Joseph Davis on the Clear Creek in 1822. In 1824 John Hendricks built a frame gristmill on the Vermillion, a short distance below the mouth of the Clear Creek. In 1827 John and Thomas Haney erected a gristmill on Mulhollen's run, a short distance south of the town. Prior to the erection of gristmills in Clear Creek township, the pioneers had to take their grists to Odell's in Wayne county—a distance of from thirty to thirty-five miles.

The first election in the township was held at the house of John Freeborn. The first physician in the township was Dr. Cliff. Prior to that the nearest physician was at Ashland.

The cabin of Thomas Ford was a prominent place of holding religious meetings in pioneer times in Clear Creek township. Men and women traveled often six or eight miles on foot, through the woods, at night they lighted their pathways by torches of hickory bark, to enable them to attend the services. In 1830, a church building was put up, known as "Ford's Meeting House." This meeting house was considered the best structure devoted to religious services in that part of the county. The four quarterly meetings of the circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church—Mansfield being included in the circuit—were held in this church for several years. The first religious service held in Ford's Meeting House was the funeral of Thomas Ford, who died October 10, 1830, aged fifty-seven years. His was the first interment in the graveyard adjoining the church.



SAVANNAH ACADEMY, SAVANNAH

In about 1820, the first schoolhouse in the southern part of the township was built on the line of the land of Abraham Huffman. The house was of hewn logs, eighteen by twenty feet, cabin roof, puncheon floor, puncheon tables and puncheon seats. It had greased paper windows, and the facilities for heating were limited to fires made in a fireplace such as were in general use in the cabins of those days, and afforded in cold weather insufficient heat to admit of practice in writing, as the ink would almost freeze in the pen in the process of transferring it from the inkstand to the paper. The first teacher was Robert Nelson, of Milton township, who continued in that capacity two or three years.

As evidence of the privations endured by many in the early settlement, Mr. Vanostrand mentions the case of a worthy family who came to the country destitute of either provisions or money, who subsisted a greater portion of one season upon pumpkins alone—commencing their use as food while the vegetable was yet unripened. The family would perhaps have suffered death by starvation, had it not been for the friendly aid afforded them by the neighbors, after learning their situation.

Every house in Clear Creek, as was the case in other townships in the early settlement, manufactured the wearing apparel for its own household. The males were dressed in buckskin and domestic linen; and the women and children were also dressed in fabrics the product of their own fields and households.

There were no woollen goods, as sheep would be devoured by the wolves; and after the wolves had so far disappeared as to invite the introduction of sheep, the climate and wild food were discovered to be unfavorable to their life and health.

Jacob Myers immigrated to Clear Creek township, April 23, 1829. His native state was Pennsylvania, Green county, where he was ordained as a clergyman of the Baptist church. He purchased and entered the land which forms the tract upon which he has since resided, on sections 3 and 4, Clear Creek township.

Among the pioneer families of Clear Creek township, the following names are recalled: Elias Ford, Peter Vannostrand, William Shaw, James Haney, John Freeborn, David Burns, John Richards, Thomas Ford, Abraham Claberg and John Bryte. Elias Ford came to Clear Creek township in 1819, and the Fords have been numerous and prominent in the township ever since. One of the number, Thomas H., became lieutenant governor of Ohio and was later a Colonel in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion.

David Bryte settled in Clear Creek township in 1821. He later located in Mansfield, where he served as deputy sheriff for two terms and in 1840 was elected sheriff of Richland county. He died in 1872.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM REV. JOHN HANEY.

Under date of November 10, 1861, the Rev. John Haney wrote the following communication from Lansing, Iowa, to Editor Knapp, of Ashland. Mr. Haney writes as follows:

"In compliance with your request, I will state that the settlement of what is now Clear Creek township, Ashland county, commenced in the spring of eighteen hundred and fifteen (1815). In the winter preceding the Rev. James Haney, (my father) John and Richard Freeborn and William Shaw built a small keelboat in Cross Creek township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and hauled it a distance of twelve miles to the Ohio river. On the evening of the 10th of March of that year, Richard Freeborn, William Shaw, Daniel Devlin, my father and myself embarked on the boat which we had freighted with our goods, provisions, etc., from Wellsburg, Virginia, to the nearest navigable point on the Muskingum waters, thence to our destination. John Freeborn went by land with our horses and cattle. On reaching the mouth of the Muskingum we met unusually high water, which retarded our progress and made the labor of propelling our keelboat very severe. Daniel Devlin and I were then only sixteen years of age each. After many adventures and perils, we arrived at a place called Finley's bridge, about five miles south of Jeromeville, on the 26th of April, where we met our horses and pack saddles. On the evening of the 29th, we encamped on the ground now known as the old grave yard, on the line between Clear Creek and Orange townships, one and a half miles southeast of Savannah. The names of the parties there encamped were John Freeborn, Richard Freeborn, his wife Elizabeth and infant daughter Mary, William Shaw, his wife and daughters Eleanor and Jane, small children, Rev. James Haney, his sons John and Thomas and daughter Mary, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen, and twelve at that time. The balance of the family came out in the fall.

"Abraham Huffman, Robert McBeth and Patrick Elliott, were among the first settlers of Clear Creek township.

"The entire range of surveyed townships from the north to the south side of Richland county, in which Clear Creek was situated, constituted but one organized township, at first named Vermillion. The date of the organization of Clear Creek township I do not distinctly recollect. It was either John or Richard Freeborn who personally applied for the organization and gave the name. It was the name given by the Messrs. Freeborn to the principal creek in the township when they first saw it in the summer of 1814, and they gave the township the same name. I do not recollect who were the first officers of the township, but I do remember that, for several years the officers served without pay. Robert McBeth was the first justice of the peace.

"I am unable to recall the years that my father represented Richland county in the Ohio legislature. It was, however, during the period that the state organized its canal system.

"My impression is that Mrs. Elliott taught the first school in the township at her own house. I think the first religious meeting was held at father's house, three-fourths of a mile east of Savannah. At any rate, Rev. James Haney preached the first sermon ever preached in the township. For sometime after the commencement of the settlement of the country, religious meetings were held at private houses. If I am not mistaken, the first religious society was formed at Mr. Thomas Ford's and the first administration of the sacrament took place there. The precise time when and where the first church building was erected, I do not recollect.

"The village of Savannah was laid out in the winter of 1818, by myself. It was first called Vermillion. The first man who settled in the town was Joseph Fast. The first schoolhouse was a small log building erected on the northeast corner of the town plat. Jacob McLain was the first brickmaker and hatter in the town. Garnett Whitelock was the first blacksmith. Joseph Davis built the first sawmill on Clear creek, one and a half miles west of Savannah.

"John and Richard Freeborn planted the first apple seeds, which furnished the trees for several of the oldest orchards in the township. Thomas Ford erected the first horsemill for grinding grain in the township.

"The Indians hunted for several years after the first settlers came. They were principally Delawares and Wyandots. Game was plenty for several years after the first settlements were made. The wild pasture was good at first. Horses and cattle did well, but sheep were unhealthy until the country was improved.

"The streams had more water in then than now. The general health was pretty good, considering that the climate was damper than at present. The principal diseases were intermittent fevers and rheumatism. The social condition of the first settlers was good. Their common wants brought them in contact favorable to the cultivation of the social virtues. Few of the settlers did more toward improving the country than Abraham Huffman. He was a man of great industry and energy, always ready to administer to the wants of the needy. His uncompromising hostility to what he considered wrong, sometimes caused him trouble that many others could have avoided.

"Robert McBeth was an intelligent man, of fine social qualities, and sterling integrity.

"Patrick Elliott was emphatically an honest man.

"Thomas Ford was a highly reputable and intelligent citizen."

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

Mr. S. Parmele, one of the party which surveyed Sullivan township gave the following account of the survey and early settlement of the township:

"Sullivan township was surveyed in 1816, by Esquire Baldwin, of Newburg, Cuyahoga county, assisted by myself and others. The survey was commenced in the month of October; and the surveying party camped in the woods two weeks, there being no settlement nearer than Harrisville east, and Elyria north; no road but a line of marked trees. A road was laid out in the time of the war of 1812, nearly parallel with the present, but had never been marked. Game was very plenty. Business of importance recalled Mr. Baldwin to Newburg; being absent longer than was expected, the county not having very comfortable quarters, I started after him, there being no mode of communication but by messengers. I traveled on foot the whole distance by the aid of marked trees and trail not very well defined after I had left Harrisville.

"On the 8th of November, a very heavy fall of snow obstructed my walking very much; it was about a foot deep in the woods, but I went through. After all this fatigue and delay, I was obliged to return without him. On my return night overtook me, and I was unable to follow the trail; but, nothing disheartened

I sat down on a log and waited for the moon to rise. It was still very difficult to follow the trail, and I could only do so by feeling the marked trees. As good fortune would have it, I was not very far from Mr. Strong's, of Strongsville; and arriving there, I tarried till morning. In a few days Mr. Baldwin came, and we again prosecuted the survey; he brought another surveyor with him, which expedited our business much, and we accomplished the survey in about a week. During this time, considerable rain fell, and from Wednesday till Friday had to wade in water in some places up to our armpits. On Saturday morning finished the survey; it was a very rainy day, the water had been so high we could not get to Harrisville for provisions, and were obliged to divide our rations having only one-fourth of a pound of bread a piece for three days, and some beef. We finally succeeded in getting to Harrisville on Saturday night. We went to James Rogers, and, notwithstanding they had a wedding, we were received from the woods with the greatest kindness, and treated with marked attention; and surely wedding supper was never more acceptable to any one or devoured with keener relish—meats, pudding, pies, cakes, and a variety of sauce of wild fruits, cranberries, crab apples, plums, etc., for dessert. Soon after this I returned to Vermont, having finished surveying and selecting three thousand acres of land for myself and friends.

"On the 6th day of June the following year, (1817) seven families, all living in one neighborhood, namely, John Parmely, Sr., his wife Dorothy and his two youngest children, two married sons, namely, Sylvanus Parmely and Lois Parmely, and four children; Asahel and Fanny Parmely and two children; Jesse Chamberlain and his wife Betsey Chamberlain; Abijah and wife; Thomas and Lucinda Rice, with nine children; and James Palmer and his wife and five children, started for Ohio.

"All had ox teams but one—Thomas Rice had a span of horses. Each had one or more cows, which afforded them plenty of milk.

"Soon after our arrival in Sullivan, Mr. James Palmer went out to gather nuts, of which there was a great abundance. It was on the afternoon of one very pleasant day in September; but venturing out of sight of clearing, he got lost. He wandered about till dark, without finding anything from which he could judge of his direction or distance from home. Night overtook him, and in this dilemma he was obliged to give up and laid himself down by a log to rest till morning. He passed a restless, if not a sleepless night. At one time a huge bear came very near him, but fortunately was not hungry enough to attack him. His friends became quite alarmed at his prolonged absence, and at dark rallied out to find him; but their search was fruitless. Preparations were then made for search next day; two men were dispatched to Harrisville to raise men to assist them. They were fitted out with hickory torches and went this whole distance and returned before daylight—making a journey of twenty miles by torchlight. Mr. Palmer, however, by the aid of the stakes set up by the surveyors was enabled to find his way home about nine o'clock in the morning. A messenger was instantly sent to Harrisville with the glad tidings that the lost was found.

"Our cattle grazed in the woods, and we took turns watching them; one of our number following them through the day and bringing them up at night,

fortunately we did not lose any. Each family selected one hundred and sixty acres of land as near the center as possible, and then decided to draw lots, as being the best way of settling the matter satisfactorily, for all had their preferences. This being amicably disposed of, all immediately built rude huts or shanties upon their land, without chimneys, and with but part of a floor; and around these rude fireplaces clustered their hearts' fondest affection, and the endearments of home in this forest wild rendered them contented and happy; and to this day they will cite you back to those times with delight and affection.

"Truly, what mighty changes have taken place, and how the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose!

"Thus located in the midst of a dense forest, far from any settlement, and entirely dependent upon their own resources and good luck, they saw no dark side to the picture, but hopefully gazed on the bright sunlight that streamed in upon them as the forest trees fell before the athletic arm of the pioneer, and saw, or thought they saw, in the future many blessings in store for them and their children.

"Our nearest neighbors on the east were at Harrisville, ten miles distant; south, about eight miles; north, Elyria, twenty-five miles; west, New London, fifteen miles; sundry necessary articles of consumption and clothing could not be obtained this side of Cleveland. Salt was nine dollars per barrel, and cotton cloth fifty cents per yard. The nearest store was at Wooster, Wayne county. I walked through the woods to the latter place without any road, to obtain fifteen lights of glass for a window to my log house.

"I recollect at one time I went six miles south, to get my horse shod, through the woods, with only a footpath, which was nearly obscured by the falling leaves. On my return it became so dark that my horse could not follow the path, and I was obliged to dismount and lead him. The only way I could keep the path was by the breaking of sticks under my feet when I got out of it. Twice in my efforts to find the old path, I turned round and went back a quarter of a mile to a certain place I knew I had passed, and you may imagine how difficult it was to get along, when I tell you it took me all night to get home over the distance of two miles. About this time a large body of Indians came from Sandusky into town on a hunting expedition; making rather too free use of firewater, they were quite quarrelsome, and had frequent disturbances among themselves. At one time they got into a quarrel, and in their affray killed one of their number. This affair shortened their stay, and they left, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who dreaded their presence; indeed, they were rough neighbors, and sent terror to the hearts of every family.

"A child of Mr. Durfee went out just at dusk with his uncle; he sent him back while he went into the woods to hunt some hogs. On his return he found the little boy did not go home. They immediately searched for him, and continued it for several days, but found no trace of the missing child. The next spring his bones were found by the side of a log, where doubtless he had perished the first night.

"On the evening of the day the boy was lost two girls, daughters of a neighbor in Sullivan township, on their return home from Thomas Greer's, heard, on their way, what appeared to be the hoarse moans of a child; but fearing that

it might proceed from a wild animal, they continued on their way. Mr. Durfee's house lay in their path, and calling there, they were for the first time informed of the loss of the child. Their conclusion at once was that the voice they heard proceeded from the lost boy; and the father immediately started for the spot indicated—heard distinctly the sound, but his agitation and bewilderment finally traced it to the tree tops, and the voice becoming undistinguishable from the noise of the rain falling upon the dry leaves, he abandoned his search in despair, and returned home."

MILTON TOWNSHIP.

Milton township was surveyed in 1807 and was organized in 1816. Originally, the two western tiers or sections, including the town of Olivesburg, were given to Richland county when Ashland was erected.

The population of the township in 1820 was five hundred and forty-four; in 1830, one thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Among the pioneers of this township were the Andrews, the Dotys, the Lockharts, the Reeds, the Woodburns, and in addition to the above were Peter Brubaker, Joseph Bechtel, Henry Keever, John Neal, Michael Smeltzer, Jacob Foulks, Robert Nelson, Benjamin Montgomery, James Andrews, Peter Brubaker, John Clay, Frederick Sultzer, John Hazlett, Joseph Charles, Andrew Stevenson, David Markley, James Crawford, David Crabbs, Elijah Charles, David McKinney, John Ferrell, Abel Montgomery, William Houston, George Burget, and possibly a few others.

The residents of Milton township have always been such a well behaved and orderly people, satisfied with the good things of earth which they have so plentifully about them, that there is nothing very eventful to be said about the township.

Prior to 1816, Milton had been under the jurisdiction of Mifflin. The first justice of the peace was Robert McBeth, from what is now Clear Creek, then under the jurisdiction of Milton.

The surveyors not only noted carefully the kind and quality of timber, but also the direction and size of the streams, the Indian trails, villages, and other objects of curiosity. The south boundary of Milton is noted as uneven and hilly land second rate, and timber composed of oak, beech, and hickory. The east boundary is noted as generally level, soil good; timber the same as on the south line, with sugar maple, dogwood, and an occasional wild cherry. The land of the township is described as of gentle ascents and descents, some places level; soil good for farming, and, generally, more or less clayey. It has an abundance of water, flowing from clear, pure, and never-ceasing springs. In the neighborhood of the Short farm is to be found one of the strongest springs in the county.

Milton, like other townships in the county, was densely timbered with oak, hickory, beech and other hard wood in the early settlement. No streams of any consequence are found in this township, but there are many fine springs and one of the finest in the county is found here. This is essentially a farming

community, no town existing within its limits. Its early reminiscences are similar to those of other townships whose history has already been written, and need not be repeated. The same may be said of the struggles and triumph of its early settlers who came to a wilderness and have, after years of hardships, toil and dangers, brought it to a state of cultivation. These pioneers are now gone but their good works remain.

The early settlers of the township worshiped at the Old Hopewell church, which stood near the line between Milton and Montgomery.

Among the early settlers were James Andrews, who came in 1806, and was a justice of the peace for twenty-seven years. He also served as a captain in the war of 1812. Abraham Doty also came in 1816; William Lockhart, in 1808; John Woodburn, in 1825. Other early settlers were: Peter Brubaker, Joseph Bechtel, Joseph Charles, John Clay, John Hazlett, Henry Keever, John Neal and Michael Smeltzer.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Hanover township has been called the goodly land, with a health-giving climate and a wealth-giving soil; a country of beautiful landscapes, a land of rugged hills and charming valleys; a land where the esthetic and ideal harmonize and blend with the practical and real, forming an earthly elysium.

Hanover is the most southern township in Ashland county; a part of its territory is quite hilly, in fact some of its hills have altitudes almost like mountains, but the greater part of the township is adapted to cultivation and is not excelled for fertility by any other township in the county.

The Clearfork of the Mohican enters Hanover from near the northwest corner of the township, and after flowing an average southeasterly course about five miles, unites with the Blackfork and forms the Mohican. There is not the distance of a mile along the Clearfork that does not afford sufficient fall and volume of water sufficient to turn a mill the year round. Its channel is narrow and rapid, and confined within high banks, and the scenery along the stream is magnificently grand.

The Blackfork enters Hanover township at Loudonville, and pursues a southwesterly course about three miles, when it unites with the Clearfork. In the years ago a little town sprang up at the juncture of the forks, and a carding machine was built and operated there for a number of years, as also was a sawmill.

Hanover township was surveyed in the year 1807, by General James Hedges, deputy surveyor under General Jarad Mansfield, who was then the surveyor-general of the United States. The township was organized in November, 1818. The population two years later was one hundred and eighteen.

The first election was held on the 7th of November, 1818, fifteen votes being cast. The following are the names of the electors: Thomas Taylor, Robert Dawson, George Davidson, George Snider, Anthony Zeers, William Burwell, George Davidson, Jr., Amos Harbaugh, William Webb, Ransom Clark, Abner Winters, Stephen Butler, John Lisar, Abel Strong, and John Burwell. The

following are part of the officers elected: Clerk, Abel Strong; trustees, John Hilderbrand, Abner Winters, and George Davidson; treasurer, Amos Harbaugh.

Loudonville, the only town in Hanover township, was laid out August 16, 1814, by Stephen Butler and James Loudon Priest. The following sketch of Loudonville was written by Miss Mary E. Stewart, in about 1863:

“The town of Loudonville was laid out in 1814, by James Loudon Priest and Stephen Butler. The beauty of the surrounding country, the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil, attracted the attention of the pioneer, and, in many cases, induced him to rear his humble dwelling upon some of our beautiful land and make it his future home.

When the town was laid out there was but a single dwelling in the place. It was a log cabin, owned by Stephen Butler, and although it had but one room, it was a hotel as well as the dwelling place of two families.

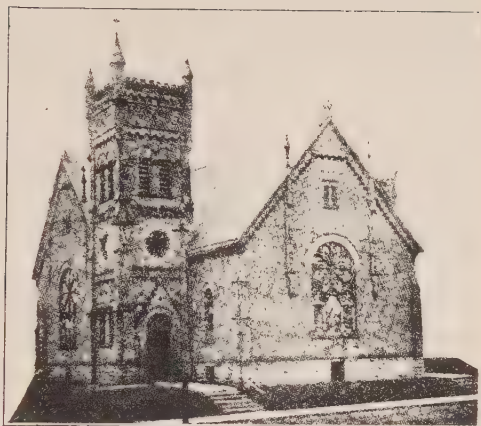
“Owing to the many hardships which emigrants to the far west (it was then called the far west) had to endure, and the difficulties they were obliged to encounter, the town improved but little during the first few years of its existence. In the year 1813, Mr. Caleb Chappel immigrated, with his family, to the then far west, and settled, for a short time, in Knox county, a few miles south of Loudonville. He assisted in surveying the grounds where the town now lies, and, in the spring of 1814, he entered land adjoining the town. The remainder of the year was spent in clearing the timber off the farm, erecting a log house, and preparing the grounds for use by the next spring. In the spring of 1815 he removed his family to his farm, which joins the northwestern corner of the town. Everything was new; and the many inconveniences with which they had to contend, and the dangers to which they were exposed, can only be known to those who have left comfortable homes, and taken up their abode in the wilds of a new country.

“Wild animals roamed at large through the surrounding forests, and the Indians built their fires and held their councils in the neighboring woods. Mr. Chappel's nearest neighbor was Mr. Butler; he was the squire, the tavern keeper, and, in fact, the only man in town. Mr. James Loudon Priest lived some five miles east, and Mr. Oliver three miles to the west. The nearest places for trading were Wooster and Mansfield, then small towns, containing a limited number of buildings and inhabitants. The dress mostly worn by the male portion of the community consisted of a loose hunting shirt, made of homemade linsey, being sometimes red, and sometimes blue. Those made of blue linsey were trimmed with a red fringe, and those made of red were trimmed with blue fringe. A pair of pantaloons made of the same material; a pair of stout moccasins; a cap made frequently of rabbit skin; a broad, black belt, worn around the waist, to which was attached a large knife, and frequently a tomahawk and gun, completed the dress of the early settler..

Pantaloons made of deerskin were generally worn by hunters. The female dress was made of either flannel, linen, linsey, or calico—the calico being the most expensive, as the others were manufactured at home. Such was the dress worn by the early settlers of our country, contrasting greatly with the dashing style of the fast young man and modern belle of the present age; and no doubt many a young American would consider it far beneath his dignity to acknowledge such was the simple dress worn by his forefathers.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, LOUDONVILLE



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH



CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK

"One of the greatest disadvantages with which the early settlers had to contend was, that of educating their children. There was no school for some time after the town was incorporated; and the great cause of education was greatly neglected. At length, the people of the village and the neighboring country, seeing the necessity of establishing a school in their midst, convened together for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. They soon came to the conclusion to build a schoolhouse and to procure a teacher who was worthy and capable of imparting instruction to the rising generation. A subscription was raised for the purpose of building it, and it was not long before it was entirely completed. It was made of planks, stood upright, and weather-boarded on the outside; it had a shingle roof, then a great rarity. It occupied a very conspicuous place on the public square and was about eighteen feet long and fourteen feet wide, with a door in front, and three windows on each side of the room. A large fireplace occupied one end of the room and benches were placed along the sides. Taking all things into consideration, it was quite a respectable looking building, and served for many years as a public building for almost every purpose—for holding meetings, both religious and political. The system of public schools not being then established, the schools were all raised by subscription, and was seldom in session more than three months in a year.

"In October, 1834, a printing office was established in Loudonville. The paper was called 'Mohican Advocate and Hanover Journal.' The proprietor was a Mr. Rogers. For want of patronage, the publication was suspended after having reached six numbers.

"The mail in those days was carried on horseback, and when the first stage coach made its appearance, it was an object of wonder to the people in general. The day of the arrival of the stage was always looked forward to with much expectation, and people would gather around the Country Inn to await its arrival and to scrutinize the passengers.

"The first sale of lots was made on the 14th day of September, 1814. The proceeds of the sale were small. The first justice of the peace who was elected, living within the town of Loudonville, was Stephen Butler.

"From 1817 until about 1830, a direct trade, by means of flatboats, was conducted with Louisville and New Orleans—the boats passing down the Black Fork into the Mohican, then into the White Woman, (or Walhonding, as it is now named) thence into the Muskingum, and thence into the Ohio. These boats were generally freighted with flour and whisky, and would carry about forty-five tons. The completion of the Muskingum improvement and Walhonding canal cut off this trade. During the period of this commercial intercourse with New Orleans, flour at Loudonville would command from two dollars and a half to three dollars per barrel, and would sell at the former place for five and six dollars.

"In the legislation connected with the internal improvement system undertaken by the state of Ohio, the town of Loudonville and the Black Fork of the Mohican occupied no inferior space. At a very early day the Black Fork was declared by legislative enactment to be within the purview of the fourth Article of the Ordinance of 1787, which proclaimed the navigable waters leading into the

Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, as 'common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.'

"The Walhonding canal was commenced with the intention and expectation of extending it up the branches of the river of that name, to Loudonville, on the Black Fork, and to Mt. Vernon, on the 'Vernon river,' or, as it was and is more generally known, the 'Owl creek,' also called the 'Kokosing.'

"On the 10th of March, 1838, a law was passed to provide for the extension of the Walhonding canal to the points named.

"A few days previous to the time designated for advertising the letting of the work, a communication was made to the board of public works by the commissioners of the canal fund, then in New York, notifying the board that money could not then be borrowed at the rate authorized by law, and urging that the work for a time be suspended.

"The suspension proved to be indefinite; and thus, after a few spasmodic but ineffectual revivals, ended a project which, had it been successful, would, in all probability, have made Loudonville at this day the seat of justice of one of the most flourishing counties in northern Ohio. It was only the protracted period of financial embarrassment that immediately succeeded the year above mentioned, an embarrassment involving all the productive interests of the country as well as corporations and states, that defeated the construction of the improvement of the Black Fork."

One of the most prominent men in Hanover township was Judge George H. Stewart, who was born in Alexandria, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1809. When a boy in his teens he went to Amagh, Pennsylvania, and clerked in a store for two years. It was at the time of the making of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Portage canal over the Allegheny mountains. Judge Stewart came to Loudonville in the summer of 1833, and was one of the early merchants of the town.

He commenced the mercantile business at a time when the people were talking about building a canal up the White Woman and Mohican. Stewart, having had experience in canaling, took an active part in procuring a law for a state canal to Loudonville, and the law was passed while General William McLaughlin, of Mansfield, was our state senator, and it was through his untiring labor in the legislature that the bill was passed and the canal was located to Loudonville, and advertised for letting, but before it was commenced the legislature abolished all state works not commenced, and they failed to get a canal. In 1835-36, when the question of organizing Ashland county was agitated, he took an active part in bringing it about, and was sent to Columbus several times to lobby for the undertaking, spending his time and paying his own expenses.

In 1845-6 his efforts were rewarded, and in 1845 he was appointed associate judge for Ashland county, which office he held seven years. From 1846 to 1850 he took an active part in the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, for which he secured the right of way through Holmes, Ashland and a part of Wayne and Richland counties, and in 1851 purchased a tract

of land of David Foltz in Wayne county, and laid out what is now called Shreve, a station on the railroad above mentioned. He was employed by the railroad company as station agent for ten years.

E. B. Fuller, father of the late Dr. Amos B. Fuller and grandfather of the present Dr. Fuller, was born in New York in 1799, and married Sarah Culver, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1831 he first settled in Loudonville, and began the practice of medicine; was a doctor of the old school; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a democrat, one of the liberal kind, bitterly opposed to the fugitive slave law. In 1856 two fugitives came to his house early in the morning. He fed them and sent them to Robert Wilson, where they were cared for and taken beyond the reach of United States marshals, bloodhounds, etc.

Andrew J. Scott was born in Ashland county in 1827; attended school at the Ashland academy while Loren Andrews was proprietor, and also at Vermillion institute at Hayesville. For two years he taught in the Loudonville academy, and studied medicine with E. B. Fuller and was also a graduate of Buffalo university. He was a doctor of the old school. He was the father of the present Dr. C. B. Scott.

On June 19, 1899, there was a severe storm and rainfall in the Clearfork valley near Loudonville. The river rose so suddenly that a Mr. Hunter who lived not far from the stream, had no time to escape and nine days after his partly decomposed body was found at a point six miles below where he had lived. The illustrations show some of the work of the flood.

E. F. Shelley, although born in Wayne county, is now one of Loudonville's most prominent citizens, and is president of the Loudonville Savings Bank. Mr. Shelley is also a member of the advisory board of this work.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Green township was surveyed in 1807, by General Hedges, deputy surveyor of the United States. There is no date on record when the first settlement was made. Knapp's History of Ashland County contains the following statement: "The family of Abraham Baughman was the only one residing in Green township when the Messrs. Tannehill commenced their improvements in 1810." Another writer says: "Just what date Abraham Baughman and John Davis came to the neighborhood of Greentown, Green township, Ashland county, has not been ascertained, but it was at a very early date, it might have been before 1807. They were the first settlers in Green township. They were there before Judge Peter Kinney, who arrived in 1810, but how long they were there before that date is not now known. Baughman was a man of family and lived near Greentown." In an historical paper written in 1858 by the late Hon. John Coulter is the following statement: "I came to Green township in 1810 in company with my father, Thomas Coulter, Jonathan Palmer, Joseph Gladden, Otho Simmons, Melzer Tannehill, Sr., and George Crawford. We reached the hospitable home of Abraham Baughman, August 25, 1810. Mr. Baughman was the only white man living on the Blackfork from one end to the other. Mr.

Baughman and myself felled the first tree on my quarter section, for bees, a short time after I had entered the land. We were all from Pennsylvania." Inasmuch as Abraham Baughman had an improved place when the Coulter party came there in 1810, he had evidently been located there for some time, perhaps as Mr. Graham stated in his history of Richland county. "as early as 1807."

Therefore in all probability, Abraham Baughman and John Davis were the very first settlers in Green township, and their cabins were not only the first ones in the township, but the first in the valley of the Blackfork.

John Davis was a widower and kept widower's hall on what was later known as the William Irvin farm. Davis had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and died a few years after he came to Ohio, while on a trip to Chillicothe to draw his pension. Davis' death left Abraham Baughman and family the only white settlers of the Greentown country for several years. Abraham Baughman's family at that time consisted of himself, wife and two sons—Jacob and George—who were then boys in their teens. Mr. Baughman is described as a large, powerful, fearless man, who lived in peace even with the savages, who were at first his only neighbors. Jacob and George as young men indulged in athletic sports with the Indians; Jacob's favorite sport was to "run, hop, step and jump," in which he excelled; George's was wrestling, and never found an Indian who could put him on his back. As the Indians did not take defeat very good naturedly, Jacob would sometimes permit them to win; but George with less diplomacy declined to accede to Jacob's advice for him to sometimes let the Indians throw him. Abraham Baughman, his wife and three of their five sons are buried in the Perrysville cemetery.

By 1812, a number of families had been added to the Blackfork settlement, prominent among them being Rev. James Copus, Frederick Zeimer, Captain Ebenczer Rice, Judge Peter Kinney and Captain James Cunningham. Abraham Baughman and Captain Cunningham lived on adjoining farms, and Mr. Baughman's son, Jacob, married Captain Cunningham's daughter Elizabeth, and they were the parents of A. J. Baughman, the author of this work.

The Blackfork of the Mohican river enters the township from its western border and flows in a southeasterly course until it reaches Loudonville, in Hanover township, a distance of about ten miles. The low banks and sluggish current of this stream renders its water-privileges, of but little value. There are however two dams in Green township. One of these runs the two pairs of buhrs and one saw and was formerly owned by Mr. Beachley, and the other, formerly known as the Stringer mill, but later owned by A. A. Taylor and ran three pairs of buhrs. The valley of this stream is generally broad, and its fertility is not excelled elsewhere in Ohio.

Upon the Clearfork of the Mohican, which runs only about a mile through the corner of Green township, there is a dam that furnishes power for running a gristmill with three pairs of buhrs and one saw. These mills were formerly the property of Thomas W. Calhoun.

Honeycreek has its source in the Quaker springs in Vermillion township and pursues a southwesterly course through Green, a distance of about five miles, and empties into the Blackfork at the farm once owned by the late



CENTER STREET, ASHLAND



CLAREMONT AVENUE, ASHLAND

Abraham Dehaven. Upon this stream there have been several sawmills and one gristmill.

The first case of ague in Green township is given by a writer, as follows: William Hunter, who came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Green township, in 1818, with his wife and eight children and settled on the north half of section 36, was an Irishman and had been an officer in the Federal service in the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hunter returning from a trip to the mills at Newville became ill, and laid himself down before the wide fireplace so close to the embers on the hearth that his feet were partly imbedded in the warm ashes. His trembling limbs created a great dust, which added to his chattering teeth, despite their warm sympathy for their father's affliction, provoked mirth from the younger children, which so annoyed the father that he raised himself up and demanded to know if they had no better manners than to laugh at the miseries of a dying man, and made an effort to give the children a "brush." His illness proved to be a hard ague chill—the first of which he or his family had had any experience, and which in about three months resulted in his death.

Much of the surface of Green township is broken, although hills and valleys yield rich reward to the cultivators of its soil.

The country in those early days was more beautiful than any pen can describe. The valley of the Blackfork was very densely covered with a low, matted growth of small timber, while, close to the creek, the ground was rankly covered with long grass, and the interlacing vines of the wild morning-glory, plummy willows, and the dark, thick growth of Alder. The hills were crowned with giant oaks, and the fragrant winds were healthful as the breezes of the ocean. Wild game abounded, even great ferocious wild hogs, with their foamy, white tusks gleaming out and looking frightful.

On page 358 in Knapp's History of Ashland county, gotten out in 1863, is the following paragraph relative to the first family in Green township.

"The family of Abraham Baughman was the only one residing in the township when Messrs. Tannehill commenced their improvement. This place became afterward known as 'the Guthrie farm,' and is now occupied by John Castor. There was also an unmarried man named John Davis, keeping 'bachelor's hall' upon the farm now owned by William Irvin, being the southwest quarter of section 30. In the fall of 1811, Melzer Tannehill, Sr., (father of Charles and Bazel,) removed his family to Green township."

Upon Hull's surrender at Detroit the settlers considered that the peace and public welfare demanded immediate additions to the military force for the purpose of resisting anticipated Indian invasions in Ohio, and volunteers were enlisted for that service and placed under the command of Major Kratzer, of Mt. Vernon. Soon thereafter a body of troops on a scouting expedition discovered a vacated camp in the vicinity of New Haven, Huron county. The camp had the appearance of having been a few hours previously occupied by the Indians. It was afterwards ascertained that the night previous the militia and the Indian encampments were not over a mile apart. But this fact was not known until the following day, which gave the Indians a day's start of our troops. On the day Copus was killed, five militiamen were sent to the relief

of the settlers on the Blackfork, as it was supposed the Indians contemplated an attack upon that settlement. They were led to this conclusion from the fact that Zeimer and Ruffner had been killed a few days previously.

Arriving near the Ruffner place, they met the remaining troops, (seven in number,) who had been engaged in the battle at Copus's having in charge the surviving members of the Copus family. These troops had also, since the battle, been joined by about one hundred others belonging to the same command, (that of Major Krebs, of Tuscarawas county.) The united force on that night encamped in the vicinity of the Copus cabin, and, on the next morning, Mr. Tannehill and party took leave of the Tuscarawas militia, and pursued their way to the deserted village of Greentown. Near that place, at the cabin of Abraham Baughman, (which was also found deserted,) Mr. Tannehill separated from his companions and continued his way homeward. Near Perrysville, he overtook John Coulter and Harvey Hill, who were urging forward some cattle at "double quick," and from whom he had learned that the settlement had heard the tidings of the last battle, and that they formed the rear guard of the settlers who were fleeing to Samuel Lewis's blockhouse, on the Clearfork.

On the day following, the men returned and erected a blockhouse on the place of Thomas Coulter, which afforded security for a greater portion of the Blackfork settlement of Green township during the remainder of the war.

During the excitement that pervaded the community at the blockhouse, on the evening after the attack upon the Copus family, the male inmates of the fortress, including boys and men, assembled, in the dusk of the evening, in the vicinity of the fort, and near the apprehended point of attack, for military drill. There were no regular soldiers, and it was a parade of the militia. Such as had bona fide rifles and muskets shouldered them, and those who had not, substituted wooden or Quaker guns. The roll was called and the men would respond for themselves, and the boys, and a multitudinous number of mythical persons— thus leaving the impression upon the minds of the concealed foe, if such were in sight and hearing, that an immense force was defending the blockhouse.

From the date of the first settlement of the township until about 1816, the wants of new immigrants created a good demand and good prices for all the surplus produce the farmer could raise; but in the year above mentioned, a surplus beyond the wants of the settlement was produced, and prices fell to a very low figure. This made it peculiarly hard upon the first settlers who had leased Virginia Military District School lands, as the interest on their purchases fell due about this time. Corn, which had in the previous years since the first settlement, found ready sale at seventy-five cents per bushel, could not be sold at any price; and wheat, which had formerly sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel and even higher, was now reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents and even twenty-five cents per bushel.. Five bushels of wheat were exchanged by Mr. Tannehill for one bushel of salt. The first market was at Portland, or Sandusky City. The first trip which Mr. Tannehill made, in 1819, occupied ten days..

At an early day, John Coulter and Captain Rice took the job of cutting a road from Ashland to Mansfield. They contracted to cut ten miles for ninety dollars, and the place of beginning was specified then as the Trickle farm. The

Trickle family had left their poor little home on account of the Indians, and gone to Wooster for safety. The father of the family died the day the men commenced their job of cutting.

After the roads were cut, or laid out through the woods ready to work on, Philip Seymour was made one of the first supervisors. His district extended from Perrysville up the Mansfield road, almost to Lucas. One time when they were laboring on the road and felling trees on the Mohawk Hill, one fell aslant and broke one of Richard Conine's legs. The men made a comfortable resting-place for him against a tree, and then started John Oliver off to borrow Peter Kinney's old gray mare to carry Dicky home. John had five miles to walk through the woods; it was growing late when he returned, and Dicky suffered extremely. His father rode and took him on behind, and there he was all that weary ride of rough miles, his leg dangling and the broken bones grating together and painning him intensely. Solomon Hill and Judge Coulter attended to the binding up and splintering and fixing his poor limb that night, as the family were in poor circumstances, and no doctor nearer than Mt. Vernon. It was many weeks before Richard could get around, and as soon as he could walk, he limped out on crutches to look at the young pigs in the pen, and before he got back to the house he slipped and fell and broke it over again; and then the two men were sent for, and the dreadful performance unskillfully gone through with another time. Then, before he wholly recovered, the settlers had to flee to the blockhouse for safety from the Indians; and there, within its dreary, lonesome walls, Dicky's young mother died, with no physician near to save or help; none but hardy and sympathizing men and weeping and pitying women.

THE FIRST SETTLER IN GREEN TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in Green township was made on the Blackfork near the village of Greentown by Abraham Baughman at a very early date.

Dr. Hill, in his history of Ashland county, says it was possibly as early as 1807. In a paper written by the late Hon. John Coulter in 1858 and published some years since in the Loudonville Advocate, Mr. Coulter said: "I came to Green township in 1810, in company with my father, Thomas Coulter, and Jonathan Palmer, Joseph Gladden, Otho Simmons, Melzer Tannehill and George Crawford. We landed at Abraham Baughman's about the 25th of August. He was the only white man on the Black Fork, 'from one end to the other.' We were all from Pennsylvania. Mr. Baughman and myself felled the first tree on my quarter section, for bees in August, 1810." Therefore, according to this statement, Abraham Baughman was the only white man living on the Black Fork "from one end to the other" when the Coulter party arrived in 1810. The settlement was in Green township, Ashland county, then a part of Richland.

Graham, in his history of Richland county says, that inasmuch as Abraham Baughman had an improved farm when the Coulter party came in 1810, that he might have been there prior to 1807.

In Knapp's history of Ashland county is the following statement: "The family of Abraham Baughman was the only one residing in Green township when the Messrs. Tannehill commenced their improvements in 1810."

Abraham Baughman married Mary Katherine Deeds, and removed from Cumberland to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and then to Richland county, this state. His brother, George, also came to Ohio and located at what is now Gahanna, in Franklin county. Abraham Baughman and wife were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. When they came to the Black Fork their two younger children, Jacob and George, were single and lived with their parents.

Jacob Baughman was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1792. While the family resided in western Pennsylvania, Jacob, then in his early teens, had worked with an apple-mill maker. After the Baughman family had lived two or three years on the Blackfork and had their farm well cleared and improved, Jacob received an offer to return to Pennsylvania and finish his trade. Their postoffice was then at Wooster, fifteen miles east of which Jacob's brother John had settled and for whom a township was named.

Money was then very scarce, and while they could grow what they needed for their sustenance prices were so low that but little cash could be realized on the sale of farm products, and in fact there was but little, if any, market for them. A family council was held and it was decided that Jacob should "buy his time,"—the two years he lacked of his majority,—accept the offer and remit quarterly installments to his father, which would furnish him money with which to pay his taxes, and so forth.

With his clothing tied up in a bandana handkerchief, Jacob set off alone on foot on his long journey. His pathetic parting with his mother he often feelingly described. The war coming on, he returned to Ohio before his two years were completed. Mrs. Baughman died in August, 1820, and her husband the January following. On their gravestones in the Perrysville cemetery is the inscription, "Pioneers of 1810," as the exact date or year is not known.

Mr. Coulter, in the paper referred to, also speaks of the cordial reception they received "at the hospitable home of Mr. Baughman." Hospitality was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers. The latchstring was always out in a literal as well as in a figurative sense. To fasten a door would have been considered an insult to society—a reflection on the honesty of the neighbors.

John Davis, an unmarried man, kept "bachelor's hall" on a farm adjoining the Baughman place. Davis had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and died soon after he came to Ohio, while upon a trip to Chillicothe to draw his pension. His death left Abraham Baughman and family the only white residents of the Greentown country for several years, with the Indians as their only neighbors. Mr. Baughman has been described as a large, fearless, powerful man, who lived in peace with the savages.

By 1812, a number of families had been added to the Baughman settlement, prominent among which were James Copus, Frederick Zeimer, Captain Ebenezer Rice, Judge Peter Kinney and Captain James Cunningham. Abraham Baughman and Captain Cunningham lived on adjoining farms. Mr. Baughman's son, Jacob, married Captain Cunningham's daughter, Elizabeth, and they were the parents of A. J. Baughman and the author of this volume.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Abraham Baughman, grandfather of the writer of this work, the earliest settler in Green township, Ashland county, bought a calf of an Indian, paying him the price he asked. A year later the Indian demanded an additional sum of money because the calf had grown and was bigger than when he sold it. Baughman paid the amount demanded to avoid trouble, and the next year an additional sum of money was demanded, and paid under protest. To prevent the animal from getting bigger still with an additional supplemental price being paid every year, the animal was slaughtered for beef..

One evening when Baughman and wife were at a neighbor's, two Indians called at the Baughman cabin and finding the two boys, Jacob and George, then in their teens, in bed ordered them to get up and give them something to eat. After luncheon the Indians ordered Jacob to go to the stillhouse, as distilleries were then called, and get them whiskey. They held George, the younger boy, as a hostage, threatening to scalp him if Jacob delayed or gave the alarm. For want of a more suitable vessel, Jacob took his mother's tea canister in which to carry the whiskey. He made the trip as expeditiously as possible, and upon his return the Indians smelled cautiously at the whiskey, and detected a peculiar odor, which they mistook for poison, they became enraged and flourished their tomahawks furiously. They then made the boys drink of the whiskey and awaited to see the result upon them, but as no bad effects developed, the Indians accepted the boys' explanation and proceeded to drink the contents of the tea canister and were howling drunk when the parents returned.

VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.

Vermillion township was surveyed in 1807 and was organized in 1816, by the commissioners of Richland county. The first settlement in the county was made in 1811, by George Eckley. He built a cabin in the locality later known as Goudy's mills. There were no towns at that time nearer than Wooster and Mansfield. Ashland had not made its appearance, and the village of Hayesville did not exist even in the mind of the most hopeful pioneer of the locality. There were two Indian villages, Jerometown and Greentown—nearer Mr. Eckley's than were Wooster and Mansfield. Jerometown was the residence of the notorious Captain Pipe.

In 1815, the first public road was laid out through what is now Vermillion township. It ran from Wooster to Mansfield, and was quite a help to the settlement, as it was a direct route from the eastern portion of the state to the western. The lands along the road were bought and settled in a short time. Emigrants traveling west had to camp out at night, as there was no hotel then, and that condition continued until 1817, at which time a public house was established by Linus Hayes, at Hayes' cross roads, who provided food for man and beasts. At that time there was neither schools nor churches in the township.. In 1816, a small church building was erected by Mr. Eckley, which was the first building for that purpose and at the same place and about the same time a graveyard was laid out, and Constance Lake was the first person buried in it. The church

building was used by all denominations and was known as "Eckley's Meeting House."

In the year 1829, a town was projected by Robert Williams, two miles west of the present village of Hayesville and the name of Williamsburg was given it. But it did not thrive and no building marks the place formerly occupied by its plat.

The first school in the township was in the Bushnell district, and was taught by Miss Sedelia Bushnell, in 1821.

STERLING G. BUSHNELL, SR.

Was borne in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1770, and emigrated to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1806. He left Connecticut in December, 1805, and journeyed on sleds with his wife and five children. On the route he was joined by a number of other families. The most of the route was through the forest of eastern and northern New York. He passed directly to Albany, and thence to near Buffalo, on the lake. He and his traveling companions generally camped by the wayside at night, scraping the snow aside and erecting a sort of tent or screen of bedquilts to protect their families against the storms and cold. The forests were infested by large numbers of ferocious wolves. To protect himself against these animals, he generally encamped near a dead tree, which he set on fire. When they reached the Hudson the ice was somewhat weakened by a thaw. Fearing to cross it with his teams, he took the sled and children and hauled it by hand to the western side, leaving his wife and horse to follow.

After he had landed she mounted and followed, and when about midway of the stream, the ice broke with a tremendous roar. He stood appalled at the sight, expecting to see his wife and horse disappear beneath the floating ice. Fortunately, she floated on a large piece of ice which drifted to the western shore, some distance below him. Watching its approach to land, when it touched the bank, she applied her whip vigorously to the sides of the horse on which she was seated, and aided by this stimulus, it gave a great leap, fastened upon and ascended the bank in safety. Great was his joy over the providential escape. From near the city of Buffalo the whole party kept up the lake shore. By examination they found that the ice was sufficiently strong to bear their teams, and hence, followed it until they reached the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, when they learned from an old Indian chief of the Senecas where they were, and the proper route from there to Trumbull county, Ohio. When he arrived at the residence of his brother, William Bushnell, who had preceded him one year, his wife gave birth to a child about two hours after his arrival—Jonathan Bushnell. Mr. Bushnell resided in Trumbull county about fifteen years.

In May, 1821, he emigrated to near the present site of the town of Hayesville in Vermillion township. When he arrived he was fifty-one years old. The township was sparsely settled, and he entered upon pioneer life in earnest, purchasing eighty acres of land, upon which his son, Thomas Bushnell, now resides, of Joseph Lake, of Wooster, for forty dollars. It proved to be a fine bargain.

He commenced improvements upon it by the erection of a comfortable log cabin, in which he resided for many years.

Mr. Bushnell died at his homestead in Vermillion township, August 16, 1846, aged seventy-four years. He was the father of the late Dr. William Bushnell and the grandfather of the Hon. M. B. Bushnell of Mansfield, who is vice president of the Richland County Historical Society and a life member of The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

When Mr. Workman came to the country the territory of Vermillion and Montgomery were united in one township, under the name of the former; and Robert Newell and James Wallace were the two justices of the peace. Mr. Workman was elected in 1817, and was the successor of Mr. Wallace.

Indian Neighbors.

His nearest neighbors were Johnnycake and his squaw. He was a quiet friendly neighbor, and Mr. Workman took his first lessons in hunting wild game of this Indian.

John Scott immigrated to Vermillion township March 22, 1819, having purchased two hundred and twenty acres on the west line of the township.

On the 7th of January, 1831, Mr. Scott opened the first stock of goods ever offered at Hayes X-Roads.

As evidence of the integrity of his customers at that time, Mr. Scott says that, during the first four years of his business life in Hayesville, he has no recollection of having lost a dollar by bad debts. With reference to girls who supported themselves by weekly wages, he generally gave credit when it was asked, and the money was always promptly paid, according to promise.

Not until several years after Mr. Palmer came (in 1811) to the country, was there any church building in the township. The first clergymen were Presbyterian missionaries, who, in traveling to and from their missions among the Senecas and Wyandots, made it a practice for many years to preach at the house of Mr. Palmer and others. The first church building erected in the township stood upon land now owned by Joseph Boyd, and occupied the place near where Mr. Boyd's mill now stands. It was a very large building for the time, belonged to the Methodist denomination, was made of unhewn logs, and erected in about 1818. To aid in raising the building, persons came from Mansfield and other places equally distant. When quarterly meetings were held in this building, they were generally attended by people from a great distance. So utterly unable were residents of the neighborhood to entertain their friends from abroad, that the latter would often bring with them their supplies of food, cooking utensils, bed clothing, etc., and during the intervals when the church was not used for divine service, the capacious wooden fireplace would be used by the women, cooking food for themselves and families, in fact, converting the building into one for eating and lodging, as well as for religious purposes. This necessity was the result, not of any want of hospitality, but of the absence of food and house room existing in the vicinity.

Mr. Palmer said the sight of a physician to the people then residing here

would be as great a curiosity as a wild Indian among the present generation. Their coarse, wholesome food, and active lives, secured the health of the inhabitants, and obviated the necessity for physicians.

William Karnahan emigrated from Jefferson county, Ohio, April 16, 1815, with his family. The country at this date was very sparsely settled, his nearest neighbor being Mr. Emerine, located one and a half miles distant. About this distance from where he erected his cabin, on the farm later owned by Mr. Stoufer, a den of rattlesnakes was discovered, near the entrance to which as many as twenty-five were killed in a single day. Another den, on or near the farm later owned by Robert Cowan, as many as seventy-five of these reptiles were killed in a single day. On one occasion the family were assailed by a panther, who approached the house on an evening within a few rods, and only disappeared after the family had secured the doors and windows of their cabin, and kindled a brilliant fire.

John Farver immigrated to Vermillion township, with his wife and two children, on the 29th of April, 1817, and commenced improvements on his farm, being the west half of the northeast quarter of section 2.

The nearest mill at this time was Shrimplin's, on Owl creek. The trip occupied from four to six days, and was made with four horses and a wagon, which would carry from forty to fifty bushels.

There was no wheat raised or for sale in the county at this time. Corn would bring eighty and one hundred cents. The animal food was principally venison and other wild game. About 1819 and 1820 the county began to raise a surplus of agricultural products, and from this time forward until the completion of the Ohio canal, produce would hardly bear transportation to market, (which was then Sandusky City). Mr. Harper on one occasion took a load of flour to market and exchanged his flour for salt, giving two barrels of flour and half a dollar in cash for each barrel of salt. The first substantial encouragement given the farming and industrial interests was the market afforded by the completion of the Ohio canal to Massillon.

At a meeting of the Ashland Pioneer Society held in 1876, Thomas Bushnell being called upon, responded by giving a short history of his life and stated that he was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1815. His father removed to Hayesville in 1821 and settled on the same place which he (Thomas) then owned.

The first wheat, within the recollection of Mr. Bushnell, offered for cash, was about 1822 or 1823, at the mill built by Lake and Bentley, and at the time referred to owned by Lake and Larwill, and which mill was better known in recent times as Goudy's mill, in the southeast part of Vermillion township. One hundred bushels were offered on this occasion for twenty-five dollars.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township was surveyed in 1807 by Jonathan Cox. The township was organized September 14, 1814, and had jurisdiction over the territory of Jackson until 1819. The population of the township in 1820 was five hundred and fifty-eight; in 1860, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. At the first election,



ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
MT. ZENA

in April, 1825, Daniel Williams and Daniel Smith were elected trustees, and William Spencer, clerk. Rowsburg is the only town in the township and was laid out April 15, 1835, by Michael D. Row. At the time the plat was recorded, there was not an inhabitant within the limits of what now forms the town. A public sale of lots was held in May, 1835, and the first lot was sold to Jacob Carr for thirty-four dollars. The population of Rowsburg in 1860 was two hundred, but the village has increased materially in size since that time.

The first church in the township was a Presbyterian organization and was under the care of the Presbytery of Richland for several years. It was known as the Muddyfork church, so called from the branch of the Mohican by that name, near to which the house of worship stood. In 1831, by request of the congregation, the name of the church was changed to Mount Hope. In 1822, a Methodist church organization was formed at the house of John Hellman, since then the Lutherans, the Albrights and the United Brethren have organized congregations there.

For a number of years there was no demand for farm produce, except by newly arrived immigrants. To them wheat sold at fifty cents; oats about twelve and a half cents; corn twenty-five cents; salt twelve dollars and fifteen dollars per barrel. A small gristmill on Killbuck creek, constructed of beech poles, covered with split boards called clapboards, was built previous to 1820 by John Naftinger. The bolting was done chiefly by hand.

There was an abundance of ginseng root in the forests. There were many who made it a business to gather it in the spring of the year. It was worth twenty-five cents per pound, and as it was one of the few productions of the country that commanded cash, large quantities were annually gathered. Michael Row, Sr., under the impression that the current rates paid by merchants in the country were much below its intrinsic value, transported a load to Philadelphia, in a one-horse wagon, and found it a paying trip.

Deer, raccoon, and wild turkey were plenty. Domestic linen and woolen goods composed the principal material for male and female dresses. The men were often dressed in buckskin pantaloons. In such attire the early settlers and their families enjoyed as much true happiness and independence as "Cesar with a senate at his heels."

Indian wigwams were numerous, built with small poles, front partly open, and covered with black ash or white elm bark, peeled from three to five feet long. Small troughs were made of the ash or elm bark to save or catch sugar water, as numbers were to be seen about large sugar trees that had been notched a number of years previous, the notches being covered with a new formation of wood amounting in thickness to two or three inches. Many trinkets or jewelry were found on cultivating the land. In the fall of 1822 there were nine Indian men and three squaws came in and encamped near the same ground for the purpose of hunting and trapping.

A pioneer said: "Day wages were about fifty cents in trade in harvest; fifty cents or a bushel of wheat for reaping; little cradling done in harvest. Grain was threshed mostly with horses, though some was done with the flail. Flax was raised for the lint. Every housewife and maiden could spin flax or wool, and nearly one-half of them could weave. The price of spinning was a

shilling a dozen, or by the week seventy-five cents, and twelve and a half cents for weaving linen, such as was worn for shirts; weaving of coarser fabrics, less. Muslin shirts were not worn. Female apparel consisted chiefly of home-made linen, linsey, or flannel, each endeavoring to excel in quality as well as variety. When muslin was first used among laboring men it cost twenty-five cents to thirty-eight cents per yard."

In 1815 or 1816, (about twenty years before Rowsburg was laid out) an effort was made by John Raver to establish a town on the Wooster road between the present site of Rowsburg and the Muddyfork.

Beyond the naming of the village, which was called Elizabethtown, and the offering of some lots at a public sale, no progress was made in building up the proposed town, and the scheme was abandoned.

There were two churches in the township in 1824: one Presbyterian, called Mount Hope, near the northeast corner of the township; the other a Lutheran, on the south side of the township. The size of each was about thirty by thirty-five feet, and both were built of hewn logs.

The first person who died in the township was James Campbell. His body was removed to Wooster for interment.

The first grist and sawmill in Perry township was erected by John Raver, in 1818, on the present site of the mill owned by Arthur Campbell, about one-fourth of a mile north of Rowsburg, on what is known as Raver's Run. This mill, when built, was not only the first in the township, but also the first within what is now the limits of Ashland county. Prior to this, corn and corn meal were obtained on Owl creek, at Odell's, and at Stibb's, near Wooster.

It is supposed from the large number that were discovered and killed in the vicinity, that a rattlesnake den existed in a ledge of rocks near the northwest corner of land later owned by Mr. Cory.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

Mifflin township was surveyed in 1807, and settlements were made there in 1809. Before the creation of Ashland county, Mifflin was in Richland and was a full township, but it was divided when Ashland was erected, less than one-half of the territory and population falling within the boundaries of the new county. For the most part the western limit is the center of the Blackfork.

The surface is generally broken and hilly, but the soil yields bountifully to cultivation. The township is well watered by the Blackfork and smaller streams.

Long before Mifflin was settled by white men, it was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians, as all kinds of game abounded in the primeval forests. The settlement and history of Mifflin township have been similar to that of the other townships of the county. In the beginning there were dangers from savages and from the climatic diseases of a new country. But in time Mifflin grew, improved and prospered, keeping step with her sister townships and is hopeful that trolley cars will in a few years traverse her territory.

Interlaken, Switzerland, is said by tourists to be a small place unless you

count the mountains; and Mifflin is a small place unless you count its environing hills and its chain of beautiful lakes, the latter lying placidly between the village and the Blackfork of the Mohican.

Among the oldtime residents of Mifflin township mention should be made of J. F. Benninghof, who was born in Germany and came with his parents to America when he was seven years of age and settled in Mifflin township a few years later, where he became quite prominent and served for a number of years as justice of the peace. As a printer, he held a "case" in a number of offices, both German and English, but is now living in retirement in Mansfield.

Prominent among the first settlers were the Bradens, the Croningers, the Cullers, the Harlands, the Hersheys, the Selbys, the Stamans, the Zeimers, the Copuses, and others.

The Zeimer-Ruffner massacre and the Copus battle occurred in this township, accounts of which are published elsewhere in this work.

THE PETERSBURG LAKES.

"And still it is said, when the day is fled,
And moonbeams gild the night,
That the sheen of the lake is grander
Than in the mid-day light."

Those who have never visited the lakes may want to know more about them, for the contemplated improvements will make the place more noted. The number and location of the lakes, the size and depth of each, and other matters pertaining to the locality are objects of inquiry now, and it is the purpose of this article to give information along these lines.

The Petersburg lakes are situated in Ashland county, eight miles east of Mansfield, and are three in number, forming a chain. The upper lake is the smallest, having an area of only about ten acres, and is called Mud lake. The middle, called the Bell lake, has an area of about thirty acres, and the lower or Big lake (sometimes called Culler's) has an area of fifty to sixty acres, and is a half-mile or more in length. There is a surface connection between the lakes, and it is supposed there is also a subterranean one. There is an outlet from the lower lake into the Blackfork, a short distance to the west. The lower lake has a depth of from fifty to one hundred feet. The lakes are fed by subterranean springs from the Mifflin hills on the east, and the waters are clear and cold. These lakes are noted for their abundance of fish and the locality for its myriads of mosquitoes.

Interlaken, Switzerland, is not a large town, it is said, unless you count the mountains; and Mifflin is a small village, unless you count the Petersburg (or Mifflin) lakes that lie between the town and the Blackfork. These lakes are evidently counted—figuratively—and have aided in making Mifflin one of the most noted villages in this part of Ohio, and its prominence will be still further enhanced when a trolley line connects it with the city of Mansfield.

These Petersburg lakes are in an oblong basin on the east side of the Black-

fork and are surrounded by native forests, the greater part of their direct environs being marshy ground, too wet for cultivation. However, the elevation on which the summer hotel stands is high and dry and commands a good view of the lake. The Big lake is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, but the forest surroundings impart a feeling of loneliness, and causes one to exclaim:

“O, Solitude! where are the charms

That sages have seen in thy face?”

With suitable buildings and other improvements, the lakes could be made a desirable summer resort.

In this Blackfork region there may yet be developed a more lucrative industry than a summer resort. Ore mines may be opened there.

When General Hedges made a survey of that locality in 1807, he was embarrassed over the variations of his compass. In order to test the accuracy of the survey, the lines were resurveyed, still the variations existed. He thought the chaining might be imperfect, and had the lines surveyed the third time, with the same results. Jonathan Cox, in 1808, had a similar experience. The consensus of opinion was that magnetic ores in the earth influenced the needle.

But the only ore yet discovered in that village is “bog ore” at the lakes. Bog iron-ore is a mineral of variable composition and is found in alluvial soils, in bogs and lakes. There may, however, be other ore in that locality, which, if unearthed, would add another page to that storied valley and material wealth to its people.

“UNCLE” JONAS’ LAKE.

“Uncle” Jonas’ lake is in Mifflin township, Richland county, but being within a mile of the Ashland county line and its history being a very interesting one, an account of its creation is here given:

“Uncle” Jonas’ lake is in Mifflin township, seven miles east of Mansfield. It covers an area of eight acres and its depth is about seventy feet. This little body of water has been called by different names, such as Sites’, Swearingen’s and others, but in the past was simply “Uncle Jonas’ lake,” after Jonas Ballyet, the first owner. It is now more generally known as the lake where the wagon load of hay sunk, meadow and all, according to tradition.

In 1821, Jonas Ballyet entered the northwest quarter of section 15, Mifflin township, and near its center he found a lake covering about an acre. Its immediate surrounding was level land to the extent of eight acres, all enclosed with a rim of hills of gentle slope, except a place at the east side where the ground was lower as though inviting an outlet for the pent-up waters of the lake. Through this depression, “Uncle Jonas” cut a ditch with the view of making the low land about the lake tillable.

The lake lies a mile west of the Blackfork of the Mohican, and between them is a tract of marshy land called the Black Swamp, into this a ditch was cut from the lake.

“Uncle Jonas’” theory seemed quite plausible, but he was later confronted with a condition he had not anticipated. The ditch was opened on the 25th day

of July, 1846, and was of sufficient depth to lower the surface of the lake eight feet. On the day following the greater part of the level land surrounding the lake, comprising about six acres, was engulfed—sank out of sight—leaving only the tops of the higher trees, with which the land had been covered, visible. And in time the tree tops also disappeared. The opinion was that the lake was of greater size beneath than was apparent upon its surface and that lowering the water caused the ground to break off from the rim of hills, and being thus loosened, sank to the bottom.

This sinking caused the earth to quake and tremble for miles around, and alarmed the people of that vicinity, some thinking the “end of the world” had come, began to pray as they had never prayed before.

As this incident occurred during the Millerism period, people were more prone to attribute the trembling and jar to heavenly than to earthly causes, for although there may not have been a Millerite in that neighborhood, yet the doctrine and teachings of the Rev. William Miller had been so universally disseminated and propagated that they influenced many unconsciously.

The time set by Miller for the “second coming of Christ” was the year 1843, as he interpreted the prophecies, but as the expected event did not occur other dates were given later, and the people were admonished to say not in their hearts, “My Lord delayeth His coming.”

Digging this ditch outlet to the lake was a losing enterprise to “Uncle Jonas,” for instead of reclaiming land, he lost six acres thereof, timber and all.

A few years later there was another sinking of grounds into the water, increasing the lake to its present size of between eight and nine acres, but as the low land has all been engulfed, no apprehension is felt that any similar occurrence will take place in the future, as it is not believed that the lake extends beneath the hills.

Prior to this land sinking episode, catfish, sunfish and some other varieties abounded in the lake in great quantities but are not so abundant there now.

The water of the lake when viewed as a body is an ocean-green in tint of coloring, yet when dipped up seems pure and clear. The lake is circular in form and in its hill-frame setting is one of the most beautiful of the many attractive places in old Richland. The slope at the southeast is covered by a shady grove, from whose retreat one might imagine some highland maid might appear and—

“———With hasty oar
Push her light shallop from the shore,”

to meet her Malcolm at the other side. But, alas, no Ellen comes in answer to the hunter’s call.

The lake is not only beautiful in sunshine but is interesting in storms, when the thunder’s deep reverberations roll like billows over its waters. And when the gleaming rainbow sheds it lustre upon the placid surface, no artist can sketch its beauty, while in the background of the picture may be read by faith the eternal promise that the earth shall not again be destroyed by water.

Pleasure parties find “Uncle Jonas’” lake interesting by day and still more attractive under the pale light of the stars.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Orange township was surveyed in 1807 and settled in 1814. It is one of the best agricultural townships in the county, and is well supplied with water. The township was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow and was organized by the commissioners of Richland county in 1818. The Jeromefork and several tributaries, while they afford very little water power, are living streams and waters a majority of the farms in the township, rendering the land particularly valuable for stock growing.

Of the early residents of Orange township, the following names are recalled:

Wesley Richards was born in Loudon county, West Virginia, August 9, 1793, came to Orange township in an early day and died September 12, 1882, aged eighty-nine years, one month and three days. Mrs. Mary Rickett, born in West Bethlehem township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1796, came to Orange township in 1822 and died in the winter of 1883, aged eighty-five years, eleven months and eleven days. She was the mother of fifteen children, had forty-five grandchildren and sixty-one great-grandchildren. Valentine Vance, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1797, and in 1814 came with his father to Canton, Ohio, thence to Richland county near Mansfield, thence to Orange township where he died November 20, 1882, aged eighty-four years, eleven months and eleven days. Mrs. Margaret Heffner, wife of John Heffner and daughter of Ludwic Cline was born in Montgomery township, March 23, 1818, was married to John Heffner, July 7, 1835, and died in Orange township December 15, 1882, aged sixty-six years, eight months and twenty-two days. John Richey was born in Virginia in 1801, in 1804 came with his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, and in 1833 came to Orange township where he died February 23, 1883, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Eliza Thomas, wife of Josiah Thomas, whose maiden name was Zimmerman, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1809, came to Montgomery township in the spring of 1829, and died in Orange township, March 25, 1883, aged seventy-three years and three months. Mrs. Mary Donley, born in America, her parents came from Ireland in 1776. She lived to be about one hundred and four years old and died in Ashland on Sunday, October 1, 1882, and was buried at Orange.

Vachel Metcalf and Amos Norris were the first settlers in Orange. They removed into it from Bunn's Settlement, in Mohican township, in the spring of 1814. Jacob Young and Jacob Crouse emigrated from Columbiana county, during the same spring, without their families. Young built a camphouse within a few rods of where the bridge crosses the Jeromefork of the Mohican, on the road now leading from Ashland to Orange.

The total number of white families in Orange township, during the winter commencing December, 1814, amounted to five. In addition to these, however, Solomon Urie and his two sons, Samuel and Thomas, were in the township.

In the spring of 1815, Thomas Green, Mordecai Chilcote, Martin Hester, Patrick Murray, Christian and Nicholas Fast, and Henry Hampson removed to the township with their families. During the same year, John Bishop, an unmarried man, came into the township.

In the fall of 1815 Martin Mason commenced the erection of a mill on the

site of the one now owned by Samuel Leidigh, two miles west of the present village of Orange. The stones were "hard-heads" and would grind sixty bushels per day. The mill commenced operations in March, 1816. That the settlers in Orange and adjacent townships appreciated the advantages of this mill, may be understood when it is stated that, prior to its erection, the nearest mill was that of Stibbs, one mile east of Wooster. While the millwrights were engaged in the erection of the watermill, they would employ their evenings in aiding Mr. Mason's family to work the handmill in producing the necessary supplies for the following day.

The Messrs. Mason, Young, Crouse, and Joseph Bishop all appeared with their families in October, 1814.

William Patterson made his first visit to Orange township in the spring of 1815, and entered at the federal land office the northeast quarter of section 7, Orange township. During the same year, he returned to his native place, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1818 revisited the country with a view of making the land he had entered the place of his future residence. In that year he "tomahawked," to use a current phrase of the country at that time, ten acres of his land. By this term "tomahawked," the unsophisticated of this time will understand to mean, that he cut down, with his axe, from that number of acres, the timber of eighteen inches in circumference and under, and arranged the brush around the base of the trees that were above that size.

During this winter, the families of Martin and Jacob Mason, having exhausted their supplies of breadstuffs, availed themselves of a deep snow that had fallen, and left home on sleds for Stibb's mill. The only road to Wooster led by way of the old Indian village called Jerometown, near where Jeromeville now stands. On arriving at the mill they were grievously disappointed to find its operations suspended by the ice. This winter, it may be here observed, was one of remarkable rigor, the snow, during a period of forty days, remaining upon the ground to the depth of at least a foot. Realizing the necessity of immediately supplying their families with something in the form of breadstuffs, they procured a few bushels of shelled corn and started on their way home. The families were without meat, butter, milk, or potatoes. Their only cow, a noble animal, and which had been the main reliance of the family of Martin Mason for food, had died a short time previously from "browsing" upon Buckeye buds. The sole dependence of the families, therefore, was upon their corn. Of this they made hominy, and with the single exception of salt, and the meat of a raccoon, the two families subsisted upon this food a period of two weeks. They were indebted for the 'coon mentioned, to an Indian named James Lyons, who had tracked and treed the animal, and offered the meat to his white friends if they would secure it and give him the skin. His offer was gladly accepted—the tree (an immense one) cut down—the animal killed and dressed, and its meat divided between the two families. A few days after this, two other Indians, Jim Jerk and Billy Mature, came into the house of Martin Mason with a bear, for the meat of which he paid them eight silver dollars. This meat Mr. Mason divided with his brother's family, and the hominy being cooked in bear's oil, made sumptuous fare, and in a few days the weather relaxed so that they were enabled to procure cornmeal from Stibb's, and venison and other wild meats

from the Indians. During the spring some bacon was purchased of Robert Newell, for which twenty-five cents per pound was paid.

The first meal making implements of which nearly every family had one, were hominy blocks, a hole burned in a stump, with a sweep so fixed that two men could pound corn into meal; the sieve was a deerskin stretched over a hoop, with small holes made therein by the point of a hot iron.

Philip Fluke came to Orange township in 1816. Although Mr. Fluke had previously resided in an old settled country, he referred to his experience in the wilderness of Orange township as embracing the happiest period of his life. The health of himself and family, with the exception of ague attacks during the first year, was good. He realized from his first year's tillage sufficient wheat and corn to subsist his family and stock, and to supply, to a limited extent, new neighbors that came in. Prosperity attended all his efforts, and the accumulations of this world's goods, and the exchange of his old cabin home for the fine brick dwelling in which he for many years resided, did not, according to his own testimony, add to his stock of happiness.

Jacob Hiffner, Jr., emigrated with his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters, from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Orange township, in November, 1817. Four families from Pennsylvania traveled in company, and settled in Orange township at the same time, namely, those of his father, Jacob Hiffner, Sr., of his brother, Frederick Hiffner, and of his brother-in-law, Ridenour.

Mr. Hiffner erected a temporary cabin upon the land of his father, which afforded shelter for his family during the winter of 1817-18. In the meantime he had constructed a rude cabin upon his own place, and in April, 1818, removed his family and scanty stock of household effects into it, and engaged in the improvement of his land. When he commenced housekeeping, his cabin was without a door, chimney or floor—the fire being made upon the ground in the center of the cabin, and the smoke finding its way out chiefly through an open place in one end of the roof designed for the future chimney of the cabin. Mr. Hiffner averred that the best pone he ever ate was made of soft and rotten corn, purchased at Stibb's mill, and eaten with an appetite sharpened by a long fast and severe bodily toil. Being skilled in the use of the rifle, his family never suffered for want of venison or other wild meat. Good breadstuffs, however, were not in the country, and the most miserable quality, which the swine of this day would reject, could only be obtained at a great distance, and at one dollar per bushel. His severest trials passed away with the first year.

In the early settlement of the township the milling was done at Beam's, on the Blackfork, and down on the White Woman. The trip to the last named mills was made in canoes. It generally required thirteen days to make it, and, in the first years of immigration, very little corn being raised, it was purchased at the mills at one dollar per bushel. In later years purchases of salt, leather, iron, etc., were made at Sandusky City, or Portland, as it was then called. Coffee sold for fifty cents, in specie, per pound.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fast came to Ohio from Pennsylvania when their son Wilson Fast was a small boy. During the Civil war Wilson was a Union soldier in the One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, and was on board the

Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio



ill-fated Sultana on his way home when that awful disaster occurred, but he successfully battled with the waves, and at last reached his home, where he was warmly welcomed by his relatives and friends.

The first schoolhouse, in 1820, was on the old Crouse farm, built of logs, and taught by the late Sage Kellogg.

The first four blacksmiths were Solomon Urie, 1816, and Peter Biddinger, 1818, Robert Lincoln, 1818, and John King at a later period.

Robert Ralston, Sr., was the first carpenter and cabinet maker, in 1820. Alanson Walker and Robert Russell learned the trade of him.

The first wheelwright was George Hall, in 1822.

The first wagon maker was Jacob Young, in 1815.

The first gristmill was erected by Martin Mason, in 1815.

The first Methodist Episcopal church, at Orange, was a frame structure, built in 1829, by Robert Williamson and John P. Anderson. The church was erected under the preaching of Rev. Haney and Hazzard, local preachers.

The first Presbyterian church was the old Hopewell, west of Ashland one and one-half miles. Rev. Matthews and a few members built the church. There was also occasional preaching near Philip Flukes', in Martin Hester's house, in 1828.

The first Baptist service was at the house of Christian Fast, in the west part of Orange township, by John Rigdon, in 1825.

The first turner in wood was Jacob Fast, in 1817.

The first coopers were Thomas and Solomon Urie and John Y. Burge who also made wooden moldboards for plows, as well as plows themselves, from 1820 to 1830.

The first regular wagonmaker in Orange was Fred Nichols, in 1829.

The first doctors in Orange were: John Hannah, 1834; William Deming, 1836; Dr. Alden, 1839; John Lambert, 1848; A. McClelland, 1850; J. Deal, 1862; J. Hahn, 1865; and Dr. Crowell, 1871-80.

The first stores: Isaac Cutter, 1828; Cutter, Metcalf, Norris & Co., 1829; Thomas Smurr & Co., 1833; Charles R. Deming, 1835; George W. Urie and Daniel Campbell, 1841.

The first tanners were: Christian Rugh, 1834; Philip Fluke, Jr., 1838; Isaiah Crouse, 1840 to 1845.

The first postmaster at Orange was Vachtel Metcalf, in 1828.

The first tailor in Orange was Brown, in 1829, who made buckskin breeches, moccasins, etc., and Mrs. John Murray, who also made gloves and moccasins of deer skins.

The first shoemakers were C. Biddinger and Philip Biddinger, in 1820-21.

The first gunsmith was Peter Biddinger, who had a shop north of Orange two to three miles, at Culbertson's corners.

RUGGLES TOWNSHIP.

Ruggles township was organized in 1826, and until the erection of Ashland county in 1846, belonged to Huron county. It derived its name from Almon

Ruggles, who settled in Huron county in 1808, and who, in 1815, laid out the town of Norwalk.

In 1820 its territory was included in Bethel township, which had a population that year of one hundred and sixty-four. The population of Ruggles in 1830 was two hundred and seventy-one and in 1840 it was one thousand two hundred and forty-four.

Ruggles township, as well as the whole of the original territory of Huron county, was within the "Fire Land" district. These fire lands embraced a tract of country containing seven hundred and eighty-one square miles, or nearly five hundred thousand acres, in the western part of the Western Reserve. The name originated from the circumstance that the state of Connecticut had made a grant of these lands in 1792, as a donation to certain sufferers by fire, occasioned by the invading English during the Revolutionary war, particularly at New London, Fairfield, and Norwalk. This tract was surveyed into townships of about five miles square each; and these townships are then subdivided into four equal quarters, No. 1 being the southeast, No. 2 the northeast, No. 3 the northwest, and No. 4 the southwest. And for individual convenience, these are again subdivided, by private surveys, into lots of from fifty to five hundred acres each, to suit individual purchasers. The surveys were made in 1808.

Daniel Beach immigrated to Ruggles township on the 2d of August, 1823. He died in 1862. His was the first family that settled in the township. He was born in Connecticut.

Aldrich Carver and family, consisting of three persons, settled in Ruggles, in 1825. His was the fourth family then in the township. He had emigrated from Cayuga county, New York.

Bradford Sturtevant and family emigrated from New York in 1816, and settled in Ruggles township, Ashland county, in 1823, being the second pioneer in the township. The lands of the township at that time, Mr. Sturtevant said, were monopolized by non-residents—speculators. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant's, born May 17, 1825, was the first white female child born in the township.

Salmon Weston came to Ruggles township in June, 1825, and was the first white settler in the eastern portion of the township. He removed from Connecticut, and occupied one month in traveling from his old home to his new. The journey was made from Warren, Connecticut, to Albany, New York, in wagons; from Albany to Buffalo, on the Erie canal, from the latter place to Sandusky City, on the schooner Superior, and from Sandusky to Ruggles in wagons.

At a meeting of the Firelands Historical Society held at Norwalk, December 12, 1906, Russell Godfrey said he would be a resident of Huron county yet, if Ruggles township had not been sliced off and given to Ashland. He further said:

"I want to make a few remarks. When Ethan Pray's name was mentioned, it brought to my mind a little incident that transpired many years ago that gave a coloring at least to my life. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, Ethan Pray taught school in North Fairfield. I was a pupil in that school. I was about six years old at that time. The teacher, Mr. Pray always opened the school

with prayer. I was a small boy and full of mischief. One morning while he was engaged in that service, I had a piece of chalk in my pocket. I took it out. His back was turned, and I marked down the back of his old blue swallow tail with that piece of chalk, little thinking that he felt it. When he got through, he pulled off his coat, went and got his whip and I think he gave me as good a dressing as a boy ever got. But that whipping was the best lesson I ever learned in school. It taught me never to interfere with public worship of God in any form from that day to this, and I feel thankful today for that lesson. About ten years ago, I met Mr. Pray here on the square and was introduced to him. I told him of this incident. 'Well,' he said, 'if it did you any good, I am glad of it.' "

RAPE OF RUGGLES TOWNSHIP.

From the Firelands Pioneer.

The following from the Firelands Pioneer shows the high regard in which Ruggles township was held by the people of Huron county:

The law to erect the county of Ashland passed the General Assembly of Ohio on the 24th of February, 1846. Its present territory originally formed the townships of Vermillion, Montgomery, Orange, Green and Hanover, with parts of Clear Creek, Milton, Mifflin, and Monroe,* in Richland county; also, the townships of Sullivan and Troy, in Lorain county; all except the eastern tier of sections of the townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican, and the fractioned townships of Lake, in Wayne county, and the whole of Ruggles, in Huron county. The counties from which Ashland was made contained originally an aggregate of two thousand nine hundred and forty square miles and ninety-three townships. The several dates of their organization and number of civil townships were as follows:

Counties.	When organized.	Square miles.	No. of —townships.
Richland	1813	900	25
Wayne	1812	660	20
Lorain	1824	580	19
Huron	1815	800	29
		2940	93

For many years after its organization Richland county possessed the largest of any county in Ohio. This fact gave rise to a multitude of new county schemes. There was scarcely "a laid-out" town outside a limit of twelve miles from Mansfield that had not annually beleaguered the legislature with applications for new counties for the benefit of town lot owners. Within what is now Ashland county, there were numerous schemes which proposed to effect the territories of some of the counties from which Ashland was finally made—prom-

*Monroe was subsequently retroceded to Richland county.

inent among which were the proposed new counties of Ellsworth, with the seat of justice at Sullivan; the county of Mohican, with the seat of justice at Loudonville; the county of Vermillion, with the seat of justice at Hayesville; also, applications from Jerome, Orange and Savannah for new counties, with the seats of justice at their several towns; and at a later date, a new county for the benefit of real estate owners at Ashland. The success of the last-named project, by the passage of the act of the 24th of February, 1846, and by the vote of the electors of the new county on the first Monday of April of the same year, was regarded as a final settlement of all rival schemes; but the erection, at the legislative session of 1847-48, of the County of Morrow, a long pending and rival "claim," was a yet further invasion of the territory of "Old Richland." The checks imposed upon the general assembly by the constitution of 1851, with respect to the erection of new counties and the removals of county seats, are among the wisest provisions of that instrument, and destroyed the occupation of a horde of mercenary lobbies, whose corruptions had attained such magnitude as generally to control the legislation of the state. The constitution of 1802 simply prescribed the minimum area to four hundred square miles, without any guarantees for private rights involved in the changes of county lines and county seats. The legislative power over these subjects was supreme. One legislature could "permanently establish," and their successors could, and often did, as permanently unsettle and unmake "as a breath hath made." Rights which might be truly termed "vested," acquired under the most solemn legislative sanctions of former years, were wantonly invaded; and in an hour of fancied security men would find the accumulations of years virtually confiscated by "solemn" legislative enactment—an enactment secured by the corps of "lobbies" who held control of every avenue leading to the law-making halls—and not only that, but had invaded the sanctity of the premises within the legislative bar and dictated the votes of the worse than "wooden men" who were often sent as "representatives of the people." Unless other abuses have recently reappeared at Columbus; and the lobbies found other prey, the corruptionists have had a long fast at Ohio's capital.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Troy is a comparatively new township, having been organized in 1835.

Population in 1840.....	289
Population in 1850.....	849
Population in 1860.....	931

For many years the settlement of Troy was retarded to a greater degree than the adjacent townships on the north, east and west, in consequence of the ownership of the land by Eastern speculators. For some years prior to 1845, the system of legislation prevailed in Ohio, the effect and probably the design of which was to confiscate lands of non-resident owners, or cause them to sell the same. For some years the lands of non-residents were valued for taxation the same as improved farms. The roads were made and improved by a tax of a certain amount per acre, the wilderness lands of the speculators being taxed the same per acre as were the best and most improved farms of the settlers. The

same rule applied in the erection of schoolhouses and in the support of the schools. This legislative policy soon brought the lands of non-residents into the market, and the lands were taken up by actual settlers and improved, adding much to the wealth and increasing the population of the township. The only town in the years ago in Troy township was Troy village, the name of which has been changed to Nova.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was surveyed in 1807, by Mr. Ludlow and was organized February 12, 1819, out of the territory of Perry township. The population of the township in 1820 was two hundred and thirty-six.. The whole number of voters at the first election was sixty-seven. The following is the list:

Martin Shaffer, Michael Morkle, Thomas McBride, George Long, John Bryant, Jacob Kiplinger, Jesse Matthews, John Kiplinger, Adam Keny, Shadrach Bryant, Joseph Chilcoat, Daniel Bryan, Michael Kiplinger, Lawrence Swope, Peter Kiplinger, John Tanyer, William Brosser, John Meason, Isaac Lyons, John A. Smiley, Robert Smilie, Wm. Harris, Moses Kitchen, Jacob Hellman, Jacob Berry, Peter Kane, John Kelley, Hanson Hamilton, Nicholas Shaffer, Tate Brooks, Philip Brown, Daniel Goodwin, Amos McBride, Jonas H. Gierhart, Samuel Chaey, John Johnsonbaugh, Adam Burge, Noah Long, Thomas Smith, Solomon Mogle, James George, Nathaniel Lyons, William Smith, John Duncan, Henry Kiplinger, Benjamin Drodge, Martin Fast, Josiah Lee, Samuel McConahey, Peter Henry, Matthias Rickle, Henry Kiplinger, John Harbaugh, John Nelson, Thomas Cole, John Rickle, John Laflor, James Fulton, Peter Berk, William Anderson, John Vavalman, Charles Hay, Michael Rickle, Henry Shissler, Hankey Priest, James Durfy, Stephen Cole.

Charles Hoy removed with his family to Jackson township in May, 1817. At the date of the arrival of Mr. Hoy in the township the following named persons were the heads of families that constituted its population, viz: Isaac Lyons, John Jackson, Daniel and John Davoult, and Noah Long. The family of either Isaac Lyons or Noah Long were the first inhabitants. Of the heads of families above named, not one is now a resident of the township.

Josiah Lee immigrated to Jackson township from Ontario county, New York, in July, 1819. Mr. Lee often traveled from his home to Wooster and back, a distance of forty miles, within a single day. In two instances, himself, Mr. Lafler, and Mr. Mason, were required to attend "militia musters" on the Big (Blachleyville) Prairie, a distance of twenty miles. They were ordered to be at the place of rendezvous at ten o'clock a. m. and would be dismissed at 4 o'clock p. m. This travel of forty miles, and at least five hours drill, were accomplished on foot within the same day and night. Prior to 1830 there were no markets at the lake for grain or other farm produce. During this year, however, a demand was created, by a large immigration to Michigan, for produce, and wheat at the lake ports this year sold at fifty-six cents per bushel; oats twenty-two cents. Charleston at the mouth of Black river, was regarded as the most favorable point for reaching the lake, for the reason that the streams

were less difficult to cross than those which intervened between here and Cleveland. The farmers were greatly elated in consequence of the prices of this year, and as the demand was expected to continue another season, an unusually large breadth of ground was sown in wheat during the fall of 1830; but the expectations of farmers were not realized, as in 1831 wheat fell to forty cents per bushel, and for oats there was no demand.

A FATIGUING MARCH,

Charles Hoy removed his family from Stark county to Jackson township, Ashland county, in May, 1817. At the time of their arrival there were but five families in the township. In March, 1819, Mr. Hoy, after his purchase of the quarter in section 27, which was then in a wilderness condition, at the close of the day he had raised his cabin, (hands to obtain which were procured from neighborhoods as far distant as where Rowsburg now stands,) he undertook to return to his family, a distance of five miles. He had only blazed trees to guide him. When he had accomplished about half the distance, a violent snowstorm and darkness suddenly arrested his progress. He undertook to find the blazed trees by feeling with his hands; but soon found this impracticable, and came to the conclusion that he would be either compelled to spend the inclement night in the forest or search out the bed of Wolf run, and follow its course to the Muddy Fork, and then up the latter stream to his home, which stood upon its banks. By the devious course of these streams, the distance was nine or ten miles, over fallen timber and brush, and encountering the whole route a violent storm; and, when he finally reached home, it was between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. He found Mrs. Hoy sitting up, unable to sleep, and terrified with the fear that her husband might fall a victim to the inclement weather or savage beasts. Mr. Hoy had seen service in the war of 1812 and had endured some other hardships; but he says that never, before or since has he performed a more exhausting march.

There were very few horses in the country at that time, and comparatively little use for them, as there was no surplus produce for market, and no attainable markets, even had there been horses, wagons, and roads, suitable for transportation. Religious meetings (which, there being no church buildings, were always held at private houses) and social visits were made on foot—men and women often traveling a distance of five or six miles (carrying children in their arms) for these purposes.

GREENTOWN.

“All along the winding river
And adown the shady glen,
On the hill and in the valley,
Are the graves of dusky men.”

To understand the founding of Greentown, something must first be given



MAIN STREET, RESIDENTIAL SECTION LOOKING WEST, ASHLAND



FOURTH STREET, ASHLAND

of its predecessor, Helltown. Helltown was an Indian village, on the right bank of the Clearfork, a mile and a half below Newville. Small mounds are still discernable there upon a knoll where it is supposed Indians are buried. The name "Helltown" is said to have meant village of the clear stream. How long the town existed is not known, but in its day it was the home of Tom Lyon, Thomas Armstrong and other leading Indians of the Delaware tribe.

The site of Helltown was well chosen; the ground sloped to the east, and the river laved the base of the plat upon which the town was built. From a bank a stream bubbled forth a stream of cool water, which rippled musically down the declivity of the hill to the river below.

"Here the laughing Indian maiden
Has her glowing lips immersed,
And the haughty forest hunter
Often here has quenched his thirst."

More than a century has passed since the Indians, to whom the hunt and the chase were alluring, roamed over the hills and along the valleys of the Clearfork, and still—

"The cool spring is ever flowing,
Through the change of every year,
Just as when the Indian maiden
Quaffed its waters pure and clear."..

In 1782, Helltown was abandoned, the Indians fleeing in alarm when they heard of the massacre of the Moravian Indians at Gnatenhutten, some going to the Upper Sandusky country and others joining a party of white renegades of whom Tom Green was the leader, founded the town of Greentown on the Blackfork. The Indians killed at Gnadenhutten were of the Delaware tribe and kinsmen of the Helltown squad.

At the time of the advent of the white settlers here the village of Greentown contained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred families, who lived in pole cabins. In the center of the town was a council house built of logs. While the Indians there were principally Delawares, there were also Mingoes among them, and some writers have confounded Greentown with the "Mingoe cabbins" spoken of by Major Rogers, but Dr. Hill thought the "cabbins" referred to were on the Jeromefork, near the place where the Mingo village of "Mohickan Johnstown" was afterwards located.

The white settlers maintained friendly relations with the Indians for some years, but when war with Great Britain was impending it was noticed that both the Greentown and the Jeromeville Indians made frequent trips to Sandusky, and when they returned were always well supplied with blankets, tomahawks and ammunition, evidently supplied to them by British agents who were engaged in trying to ingratiate themselves with the Indians against the whites.

In June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, after which the estranged relations between the settlers and the savages developed into threatened rupture and resulted in the forced evacuation of Greentown, followed with the murders of the Zeimers, Copus and Ruffner,

also other crimes and atrocities. The reasons generally assigned for the killing of Copus was that he had accompanied Captain Douglas to Greentown and had advised the Indians to a peaceful removal. And it is stated that the Indians had a grudge against the white settlers up the valley, whom they charged with tying firebrands to their horses' tails.

The Indians also claimed that the settlers made them drunk on metheglin and then cheated them in trades. Metheglin was distilled from wild honey, which was plentiful in those days. It was a favorite drink, was very intoxicating and it is said that those who indulged in this delicious nectar could hear the bees buzzing for several days thereafter. The white settlers often joined the Indians in athletic sports on the campus of their village, in which "run, hop, step and jump" and wrestling were the favorite amusements, but the Indians never took defeat graciously.

Greentown was situated on the east side of the Blackfork, three miles above Perrysville. There the Blackfork, after straightening somewhat from its tortuous course and running south for a short distance, makes a graceful curve to the east at the southwest limits of the Greentown grounds, courses along the base of the south side of the ridge, then turns again to the south and resumes its zigzag wanderings until its waters unite with those of other "forks" and form the Mohican river. Greentown was founded in 1782 and was destroyed by fire in 1812, thirty years after its founding. The cabins comprising the village stood principally upon the rolling plateau-like summit of the hill, each Indian selecting a site to suit himself, with but little regard for streets or regularity. A sycamore tree, which in the olden time cast its shade over the council house of the tribe, still stands like a monument from the past, grim and white, stretching its branches like skeleton arms in the attitude of benediction. A wild cherry-tree stands several rods northeast, around which there was formerly a circular mound, evidently made by the Indians, and still discernible; but whether it was used as a circus ring for athletic sports, or as a receptacle, is a matter of conjecture. Many think it was for the latter, as trinkets, if not valuables, have been taken from it; but no general exhumation was ever made.

The burial ground is at the west end of the knoll upon which Greentown was situated and is somewhat triangular in shape. Heretofore, the ground has been held in superstitious, if not sacred, veneration. But it will soon be turned over to the plowshare and the agriculturist.

Caldwell's Historical Atlas of Ashland county states that the Greentown Indians were removed to Piqua, Miami county, by Captain Douglas and Captain James Cunningham, which implies that there were two companies of soldiers in the escort, but the number of troops is not given. The route of march was via Lucas to Mansfield, where they encamped near Ritter's run, west of South Main street for several days. After being joined by the Indians from Jeromeville, Colonel Samuel Kratzer conducted the command and removed the savages to Piqua, crossing Alum creek at Fort Cheshire, in Delaware county.

To appreciate places of historic note, one must enter into the feelings by reading its history and learning its traditions. Standing upon the site of old Greentown, the writer realized that the valley, whose broad and fertile acres spread out before him, was the place where the civilization of this part of the

west was first planted and from which it extended to the golden shores of the Pacific.

Greentown was burned in August, 1812, by a party of soldiers who were absent from their commands. To understand the burning of the village it is necessary, at least briefly, to review the situation of the country at that time, the summer and early autumn of 1812, especially that summer in the Blackfork valley, a summer in which the earth was bringing forth a bountiful harvest; a summer luxuriant with flowers and musical with the carol of birds by day, while at night the moon was wont to peer atwixt the leafy branches of the forest, casting its pale glimmers of light through the languorous atmosphere ere it sailed forth into the open space of the sky to keep watch and ward over those who slept, as if to say, "Peace! be still." But those peaceful days and restful nights of nature seemed but a mockery, for they were days of toil and nights of watching for the white settlers who worked hard and dwelt in insecurity, for the Indians were liable to come upon them, like the proverbial "thief in the night," unawares.

As the times became more threatening, with indications of an Indian outbreak probable at any moment, the several families kept sentinels on guard to warn them of the approach of stealthy foes.

THE BURNING OF GREENTOWN.

The burning of Greentown has been criticized and censured by sentimentalists who regarded it as a breach of faith with the "noble red man" who was cruelly driven from his "happy hunting grounds" into forced exile.

But the burning of that village was not a breach of faith, for the officers did not sanction the act. It was done without warrant by five or six stragglers who had dropped out of the ranks for that purpose. They were militiamen who had suffered wrongs too grievous to be borne from the bloody hands of the Indians and it was but human nature for them to retaliate.

It seems like a maudlin sentimentality to dilate upon the wrongs which the white settlers committed against the Indians, for the few misdeeds that may have been done by the pioneers were too insignificant to be given prominence in history.

In the early history of France we read of the dark and bloody acts of the Druids and how they immolated human life in their forest temples, but it was as a religious rite, as an atoning or propitiating sacrifice and while we stand appalled at the bloody spectacle, our condemnation is somewhat mollified when we consider the motive that prompted the act.

But with the Indians it was cruelty for cruelty's sake. They were savages and through all the civilizing influences of a century, they are savages still. Even those who have been educated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at the expense of the general government, drift back into barbarism, as a rule, after they return to the west.

Let those who have tears to shed over the burning of Greentown read the accounts of the Wyoming massacre and its aftermath of butcheries and then

consider the Indians' bloody deeds in our own state and county—of cruelty, torture and death; these three, and then tell us where is their claim for charity! Settlers have returned from the hunt and chase and found their cabins burnt and their families murdered. The bloody tomahawk and gory scalping knife had done their work, and mutilation had been added to murder. Notwithstanding the beautifully drawn and charmingly colored word picture given us by novelists history teaches us that the Indian is cruel, deceitful and blood-thirsty by nature and devoid of the redeeming traits of humanity.

VII.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

ASHLAND, A TWENTIETH CENTURY INLAND CITY.

BY WILLIAM A. DUFF.

Ashland, Ohio, is a city of intense, vigorous individuality. Substantial, progressive and up-to-date, having doubled in population in the past decade and still enjoying a healthy, vigorous growth, it stands among the cities of the Buckeye state an example of civic push and patriotism—a city that has found itself. Its population now is eight thousand and every indication is that this will be doubled within the next few years, for its people—employer and employes, business and professional men—are demonstrating constantly what can be accomplished in building up a city where the citizens work together loyally, persistently and harmoniously for the public good, not only in encouraging home enterprises that have started up and in bringing in new manufacturing institutions, but in looking after the highest and best welfare of its people and supporting those movements which make for the betterment of humanity and a more abundant life.

The Ashland of today is a city of automobiles and wide, brick-paved streets, rapidly growing manufacturing institutions, churches and public buildings that would do credit to a much larger city, beautiful residences, hospitable homes, and public spirited citizens.

In the courthouse park stands a beautiful monument to the soldiers and sailors of Ashland county, the gift of a noblehearted woman, Mrs. Mary F. Freer, now deceased, in behalf of her husband, the late Jonas Freer, wealthy stock-buyer and banker. In the tower of the Methodist church opposite the courthouse is the town clock, presented by her during her lifetime, and south of the city is the Ashland County Children's Home, a farm of ninety-one acres, another of her benefactions.

The churches of the town and the Ashland library also benefitted by her generosity. Her example has been an inspiration to others.

The public spirit of Ashland people is evidenced in the building of the new Young Men's Christian Association home for which forty thousand dollars was raised, in a brief campaign, a few months ago. Its Men's Federation which at its last annual banquet had some twelve hundred men in attendance has been a power in the moral uplift of the city and for higher ideals of citizenship.

Ashland's postal receipts are the largest of any city of its size in the United States and its wide awake Commercial Club of which former Mayor A. S. Miller is the secretary, is constantly on the lookout for new industries which will be a benefit to the city. Within the past year several new and growing industries were added. The new Myers building, a fine large five-story brick block at the corner of Main and Center streets is the latest addition to the business part of Ashland.

Although Ashland is nearly a century old—William Montgomery laid it out back in 1815 and named it Uniontown—it has every characteristic of vigorous youth. Its early settlers were sturdy industrious people of indomitable will and strength of personality; men and women of conviction, lovers of home and all that makes home the brightest spot on earth, and these traits of character stand out clearly in their descendants who have helped to make Ashland what it is today. Some of these early settlers came from New York and Connecticut and many others were Pennsylvania Germans. When the postoffice was established in 1822 and the name of the village was changed to Ashland it was a settlement of some twenty log huts. In 1846 when Ashland county was formed Ashland had become a village of thirteen hundred population. Despite its increased importance as the county seat the growth of Ashland was slow even after the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, now the Erie, was completed through the town about the close of the civil war. In 1880 the population had increased to three thousand. In 1838 the old Ashland Academy was founded and for ten years or more exerted a wonderful educational influence in this part of the country. Inseparably connected with the academy in the memory of the older residents of Ashland is Lorin Andrews afterward president of Kenyon College and the first volunteer in Ohio in the war of the rebellion.

He was born in a log hut, the fourth white child to be born in the new settlement of Uniontown. I have often heard my grandmother tell of his helpfulness to the young people, his geniality and warmheartedness and his power as an orator. For some years he was at the head of the academy and he left the impress of his character and teachings for good on the lives of hundreds.

In 1850 the academy became a part of the union schools of Ashland and the high educational standard of the old academy has always characterized the public schools, the high school numbering among its alumni alumnae scores of men and women who have attained high places in the world's activities.

The central building erected nearly thirty years ago at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars is on the old academy grounds. The Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Stubbs, now at the head of the University of Nevada, was superintendent of the Ashland schools for a number of years. The present superintendent is Professor J. A. McDowell, who has just been reelected for three years.

There are six public school buildings in Ashland. The new Walnut street school building, large and splendidly equipped, was opened at the fall term, 1908, succeeding the little old brick building that was one of the landmarks of South Ashland. Ashland is the seat of Ashland College, an institution founded by the Dunkard church about thirty years ago. The college stands on an eminence in the south part of the city and is one of the first buildings to meet the eye of the incoming visitor. The college passed through a long period of advers-

ity but a few years ago was established on a broad and permanent basis, with a splendid endowment, an excellent and devoted faculty and now has over two hundred students, from many states. The Rev. Dr. J. Allen Miller, the dean of the institution, has given some of the best years of his life to the building up of the college, which is a credit to the Brethren denomination to which it belongs. From its theological seminary have gone out many splendid men who are doing valiant service for the church.

For many years Ashland was a typical county seat. It grew a little from year to year. Wealthy farmers feeling the weight of years turned over their farms to their sons and came into town to live a retired life. County officers who moved in from other parts of the county when they assumed their duties at the courthouse usually made the town their home after their terms of office expired. New residences were built to replace old ones and gradually the frame structures on Main street gave way to substantial brick business blocks. For years the only paved street Ashland possessed was cobblestone paved Main, a trip over which was fraught with jolts and jars. Some years ago this relic of other days was taken up and a brick street laid. Now Ashland has twelve miles of brick paved streets and several other residence streets are being paved this year.

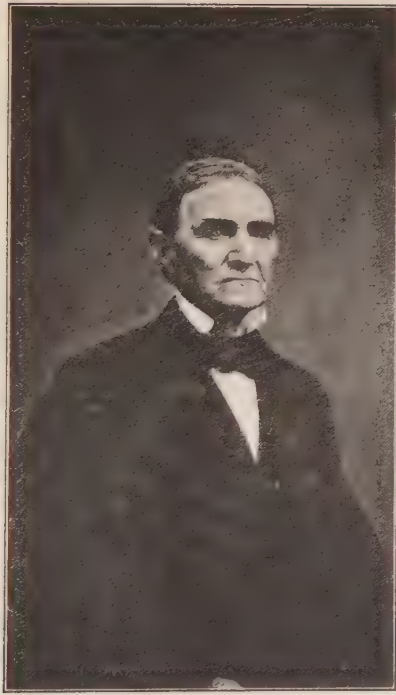
It seems only a short time since the lamplighters made their rounds at eventide in Ashland and again at ten o'clock or thereabouts to turn off the lights but in reality it is something like twenty years since the electric light plant was put in and arc lights adopted for street lighting.

In due time a water works system was installed, water being secured from deep drilled wells northeast of town and pumped to a stand pipe on a height southwest of Ashland thus giving ample pressure. Ashland's water supply is of the purest. A complete sewer system with sewage disposal plant is another of the improvements of later years.

There are three banks in Ashland, the First National, of which J. O. Jennings, now ninety years old, is the president, and Joseph Patterson, cashier; the Farmers' Bank, of which J. L. Clark is president, George R. Freer, cashier; and the Ashland Bank and Savings Company, of which I. H. Good is president, and Dr. Levering cashier.

Ashland has free mail delivery and rural delivery over four routes. The Central Union Telephone company has an office here for toll line service but the local exchange is owned by a home company, the Star Telephone company, which also has a number of exchanges in this and adjoining counties. Ashland's newspapers are the daily and weekly Times Gazette and the Press, a weekly both highly creditable publications.

A new era dawned for Ashland when the Ashland & Wooster Railroad was constructed a dozen years ago. It was the one thing needed to put into rapid motion the forward movement which has made Ashland one of the most prosperous inland cities in the state. This line less than thirty miles long connects Ashland with the Pennsylvania at Custaloga. Its builder was H. B. Camp, a capitalist from Akron, now deceased. Mr. Camp took a great interest in Ashland and assisted in securing new industries for the town, one of them being the



FRANCIS GRAHAM

Faultless Rubber company, in which hundreds of operatives find steady employment.

F. E. and P. A. Myers, owners of Ashland's largest industry, the pump and hay tool works of F. E. Myers & Brothers, which employs some eight hundred men, have been actively identified for years with the forward movement of Ashland. Their influence was potent in securing for Ashland the A. & W. Railroad and various new industries and the extension of the Cleveland, South-western & Columbus interurban line through Ashland, putting the town in direct trolley connection with Cleveland, Mansfield and Columbus, was brought about in a large measure by the untiring efforts of F. E. Myers, who is now the president of the company. This line is opening up a splendid territory for Ashland business men. Heretofore the smaller towns to the east have had poor facilities for getting to Ashland and back home, now the two hour schedule enables them to do their shopping in Ashland and get home without losing much time. The Ramsey line which has been built from Lorain to Wellington is to be extended to Ashland, probably within the next year and then built south into the coal fields and connect with H. H. Rogers' Tidewater line to the Atlantic coast. The A. & W. is to be a part of the line, having been purchased by the Ramsey people over a year ago.

Ashland has a number of patent medicine and stock-food industries, the Dr. Hess & Clark stock-food plant being the largest concern of the sort in the world. J. L. Clark, one of the proprietors is president of the Farmers' Bank and identified with the Y. M. C. A. of which he is president.

Ashland has a great variety of growing industries which are its pride. It is a prosperous city and a city of splendid morals, an advantageous environment for the raising of children. The town has had no saloons for the past four years.

Ashland has many fine churches with large congregations. The denominations represented are, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian, United Brethren, Brethren, German Lutheran, Evangelican, Catholic and the Salvation Army. The latter owns a barracks.

Ashland people are enthusiastic over the outlook for the future growth of the city. The town is located in the midst of a remarkably fertile agricultural region. The farmers are prosperous and even from the early days Ashland has been a great trading point.

To Ashland people foreign investments appeal less than in most places. Its moneyed men are convinced that money invested at home yields doubly not only in dividends as the business is developed but in enhancing the value of their other holdings and in bringing into the city more people and new manufactories. It is a far sighted policy and one that is showing substantial results. During the financial stringency of the latter part of 1906 and 1907 Ashland scarcely knew there was any tightening of the purse strings over the nation. Its manufacturing concerns did not shut down; its people were employed steadily and in the midst of the panic some thirty or forty new houses were built.

The city is more nearly on a cash basis than it has ever been and the outlook is bright.

The elevation of the town of Ashland is one thousand and seventy-nine feet above the sea.

ROWSBURG.

Rowsburg is in Perry township and was laid out by Michael D. Row, in April, 1835. At the time the plat was recorded there was not an inhabitant within the limits of what now forms the town. The first public sale of lots occurred in May, 1835, and thirty-five dollars was the highest price paid for a lot at that sale. The population of Rowsburg in 1860 was two hundred and it has not increased much in population since. It is situated on the road from Ashland to Wooster.

The country about the village contains many valuable farms, and the patronage of the farmers contribute largely to the growth and prosperity of the town. There is also considerable travel.

LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette is in the north part of the township of Perry, was laid out in the spring of 1835, just prior to the platting of Rowsburg. The original proprietors were William Hamilton and John Zimmerman. The location of the village at that time, gave promise of a fair business and considerable growth, being situated on a much traveled road. The country around the village is very productive, and is filled by industrious, frugal, and prosperous farmers.

PERRYSBURGH.

Perrysburgh, in Jackson township, was laid out October 13, 1830, by Josiah Lee and David Buchanan. It is a small village. The postoffice is named Albion. The village has had a gradual growth.

POLK.

Polk, in Jackson township, was laid out May 4, 1849, by John Kuhn. It is located near the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway.

RUGGLES CENTER.

Ruggles Center is located on the intersection of the Ashland, New London and Sullivan roads.

TROY CENTER.

Troy Center, in the center of Troy township, became a village in 1851, upon the addition of Norris division. The corners were resurveyed and consolidated

in 1868, and platted. The village is now called "Nova." The roads from Sullivan and from Ashland cross at right angles, and form the principal streets. It has a fair neighborhood trade.

NANKIN.

Nankin is in Orange township, was laid out by Amos Norris and John Chilcote, April 22, 1828. It is located on section 28, on a branch of Mohican creek, in the midst of splendid farming lands. It was for many years a flourishing village; but its nearness to the county seat has somewhat checked its growth. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway passes near the village and has a small station and telegraph office.

The town was formerly called Orange, but was changed to Nankin a few years since.

Remains of one of the most interesting mounds of an ancient race adjoins the town. The track of the old state road leading from Orange to Ashland cut through a margin of the work. The size at the top was about thirty feet in diameter; at the base fifty or sixty feet, and its height from five to six feet above the natural surface. The mound was built upon a natural elevation. In cutting down its side for the purpose of affording a proper roadway, relics of human skeletons, earthen vessels, and war implements were found.

SULLIVAN.

Sullivan is situated in the center of Sullivan township and was laid out in 1836 by Sylvanus Parmely, Ira Parmely, Joseph Palmer and Joseph Carlton, whose lands formed the corners of the center. It has a good school, and is eligibly situated. Its population is mostly from New England. The post-office bears the name of the village. Its principal support is derived from the neighborhood trade.

MIFFLIN.

Mifflin was formerly called Petersburg, in Mifflin township, was laid out by William B. James, Peter Deardorff, and Samuel Lewis, June 16, 1816. It was located on the old state road leading from Wooster to Mansfield. For many years it was very thrifty, and, under the old stage era, and during the early settlement of Richland county, was well patronized by the traveling public. George Thomas erected the first tavern, which he conducted until about 1820. The removal of the old stage lines, and the construction of railroads, diverted travel to other lines, and for many years the village has been sustained almost exclusively by the patronage of the farmers of Mifflin.

MOHICANVILLE.

Mohicanville was laid out July 2, 1833, by Simeon Beall and Henry Sherraden. It is situated in the southwest corner of Mohican township. Population

is about three hundred. Although small, it has no vacant houses, and is among the busiest towns of its dimensions in the county.

The first sale of lots was made in the summer of 1833. Three additions to the town have since been made.

The water power of the village is the main source of its prosperity. The three principal springs emerge from the summit of the hill on the west side of the town and from their head to the bed of the creek, a distance of about three hundred yards, the fall exceeds one hundred feet, turning three wheels of a combined diameter of sixty-two feet.

The town is healthfully located in the midst of excellent farming lands. It has a fair trade, and is mostly supported by the farmers.

AN INTERESTING TRIO.

Near Nankin, north of Ashland, lives an interesting family of three, maiden sisters, aged respectively ninety-seven, ninety-five and eighty-nine years, making a joint age of two hundred and eighty-one years. Their family name is Coutts, and the ladies are named respectively Katie, Janie and Mary.

There were seven of them—father, mother, two boys and three girls—when they left Alford parish, in the north of Scotland, in 1834, and took ship at Glasgow for America, which they reached after eight weeks at sea.

In time they came to Ashland county, where John Coutts wrestled with the primeval forest to such good purpose that, before he died, he had one hundred and eighty acres under cultivation.

The sons married, the father and mother died, and the Coutts maids became the Three Old Maids. Then their brothers died, but one of them was survived by a son, George Coutts, who latterly has come to run the farm for them. He and his wife and Jimmie live on another part of the farm.

Up to the time of the coming of George Coutts, Aunt Katie ran the farm, plowing, harvesting, milking the cows. Even now she takes a hand at the milking.

If there have ever been any love passages in the lives of the Three Old Maids they came to naught. The neighbors say the suitors were sent about their business with such emphasis that they never came back.

“They’re bonny when they’re lads,” said Aunt Katie, “but no sae gude when grown. They track mud on the carpets.”

So the Three Old Maids have lived alone, each contributing her share to an almost perfect life, and no man has ever had the right to say, “It shall be done thus-and-so in this house.”

They are Scotch—so very Scotch that, though three-quarters of a century have passed since they saw the land of heather, they still have the burr in their tongues, they still eat porridge, they still cling to the Covenanter’s faith and call the church the “kirk.”

A short time ago the Cleveland Herald sent a special correspondent to Ashland county to interview this interesting trio, and the Sunday following the paper devoted a full page, with colored illustrations, to the remarkable record of the Coutts sisters, whose long and useful lives have won for them the esteem of everybody who admires the sturdy virtues of the Scotch race.



UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, ASHLAND



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ASHLAND

PERRYSVILLE.

Perrysville is the only town in Green township, and was laid out June 15, 1815, and was named Freeport. It was the second town founded in what is now Ashland county. The Coulters being very prominent people there, the town was locally known as Coultersville. Some years after its founding, the name of the town was changed from Freeport to Perrysville, in honor of Commodore Perry's victory over the British on Lake Erie. In 1830, the town contained nine inhabitants, but in 1860 the number had increased to one hundred and thirty-five. A pottery plant was established there a few years since, which has added materially to the business and population of the town. The village is pleasantly situated in the fertile valley of the Blackfork, on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. The town supported an academy for a number of years, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work.

In the communication to the Perrysville Enterprise newspaper, Mrs. Nancy L. Eddy, daughter of the late Hon. John Coulter, states that the quarter section of land now owned by Thomas Beavers, the quarter section on which Perrysville is built, and the quarter owned by Alonzo Shambaugh were all entered by her father in the fall of 1810. Mr. Coulter soon found that one quarter section of unbroken forest was all he could manage, and sold the Beaver quarter to his father, Judge Thomas Coulter, and the one on which Perrysville stands to his uncle, George Crawford. He kept the Shambaugh place and occupied it as a family home for thirty-five years. The first house built in what is now the town of Perrysville, was the cabin on the Crawford place which stood across the road from where the Sam Trease house now stands.

The old store room occupied many years by H. L. Stearns, and the old hotel building lately torn down, were among the first buildings and were probably erected as early as 1814 or 1815.

Five bridges have been built across the Blackfork at Perrysville. The first bridge was made of poles.

The first wedding was that of Harvey Hill and Abigail Coulter, which occurred in 1812, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Mt. Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of the late Mrs. Angelina Phillips, who was born in 1817.

The first church organization was the Presbyterian, the elders being Thomas Coulter, George Crawford and John VanHorn.

The first school was taught by Mrs. John Coulter, in her cabin house on the Shambaugh place; her pupils were mostly young men who felt the need of more learning. Mrs. Coulter's maiden name was Elizabeth Rice, sister of Alexander Rice, and she had in early girlhood the advantages of a boarding school education in Montpelier, Vermont.

The first schoolhouse in Perrysville was a log building with a huge fireplace and stood below the Cardon home.

The ground for the Perrysville cemetery was donated for cemetery purposes by Thomas Coulter, and was deeded "for cemetery purposes forever," so that the land can never be legally used for any other purpose. Additions have been purchased and added to the original plat.

The first interment in the Perrysville cemetery was that of Solomon Hill and was made in the summer of 1812. The grave is plainly marked by a headstone, and is near the front entrance to the cemetery.

When Solomon Hill died, the settlers were at a loss to know what to do for a coffin. There were no ready-made caskets then, and there was no lumber from which one could be made. It was hot June weather, no way for embalming the dead, and it would take several days to make a trip to Mt. Vernon and that was the nearest place where boards could be obtained to make a coffin. But the emergency was met by one of the grand old pioneers giving his wagon-bed from which a coffin was made. Giving up a wagon-bed at that time was a great sacrifice. Every man at that first funeral carried a musket, fearing an attack from the Indians. The funeral procession had to cross the Blackfork in canoes to the place of interment.

Dr. Robert Irvin was the first resident physician of Perrysville.

The second interment in the Perrysville cemetery was that of Mrs. Conine, who died in the block-house, in the autumn of 1812.

PROFESSOR J. C. SAMPLE.

A Pen and Ink Sketch by a Former Pupil.

Garfield is said to have remarked facetiously that a college is a log with a pupil on one end and Mark Hopkins on the other. In little Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, one could have seen an ordinary frame building in a yard adorned with a few evergreens, called "Green Town Academy." The teacher with high massive forehead and coat of many colors, could have been seen there almost any hour of the day with an enthusiasm that made him blink his eyes, snap his fingers, and slap his ankles together, impressing on a few students in each of his many classes, the duty of Mastery, and his own unique personality. He was filled with that kind of fire that would drive worthless students out of the town and draw the worthy one to his most remarkable college. Although Professor J. C. Sample went to public schools but two years in his life, I consider him and Professor M. Soy D. D., of Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, to be the two greatest teachers I have ever met;—considering his opportunities, I consider Professor Sample the greatest. A little sketch of his life should be preserved for the pleasure and information of his many students. Professor J. C. Sample was born in Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1837. He attended the district common schools but two years, spending the greatest part of the first seventeen years of his life in the woolen factory of his father, Robert Sample; he was a born student and thinker. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Presbyterian Academy at North Sewickly, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1856 he began teaching school and continued until 1860, when he was elected principal of North Sewickly Academy. He remained there until the fall of 1862, when he entered the army, from which in July, 1863, he was honorably discharged. He was called immediately to the principalship of the Sewickly Academy, but did

not accept, preferring to enter Poland Union Seminary at Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio.

Because of his known character, he was chosen superintendent of Poland schools where he taught until the fall of 1864, when he resigned and entered Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio. In the fall of 1865, he was called to take charge of a select school at Perrysville, Ohio, which school he opened the 17th day of September, where he remained until 1869, when he resigned to go with Dr. Dieffendorf to Nebraska City, Nebraska. He there studied and taught with Dr. Dieffendorf for one year in Otto University. He was again recalled to Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, where Green Town Academy, in the winter of 1870-71, was born from the select school. The fall of 1873 the presidency of Willamette Valley College, Oregon, was offered to him, but he refused to accept it. On New Year's day of 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth E. Groff, the daughter of Elias Groff, of near Perrysville, and the same year he refused the chair of Classic Instruction in Buchtel College. He continued his work in Green Town Academy until the fall of 1893, when he resigned in favor of Rev. E. Schultz. Rev. Schultz continued the school for a year and then abandoned it. The Academy building served as a Lutheran Mission until in November of 1895, when it was utterly destroyed by fire. The Professor's home, however, remained a college. Up to the fall of 1908 he has occupied his usual seat on one end of the "John Hopkins' Log," and his children the other.

His last pupil was his youngest daughter, whom he prepared for the freshman class of 1908, in Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

I said Profesor Sample went to school only two years; I should have said seventy-two. He has been a very careful, industrious student all his life. As a linguist he could teach, and has taught, English; Anglo-Saxon; German; Dutch; Spanish; French; Greek and Latin. As a historian I have never met his equal. He is passionately fond of German and English literature and widely acquainted in the original, with English, German, French and Spanish authors. He was as much attached to the study of geology. If you, who happen to be reading these lines, were a student of "Old Green Town," you will remember the shelves on shelves of fossile collecting, that were on view in the library room. The pieces ran into the hundreds, a specially rich and carefully labeled exhibit of the upper Devonian and Sub-Carboniferous strata of Ashland and adjoining counties. It was destroyed by the fire along with our library. I can well remember the morning of 1878, when I set on the log with its great teacher, and how with half closed eyes, he described the wonderful gold fields of Alaska and the far north, a quarter of a century before they were discovered. The airships were as real to him then as they are to us now. When I stop to think of those days, it is with a grateful heart, I thank God that he gave me Professor Sample for my preparatory college instructor. God placed him just where he belonged. Such a man could not work in any high school, nor with any college faculty. He does not believe in any "hop, skip and jump" system of education. "Instruction" and "Education" are very different terms with him. He used to say "If you wish instruction, sit down, I will talk to you; if you wish education, here are the books; you must get that yourself. I am

here only to help you; I can't give you that." It may seem like a slavish method to most teachers to require a student so thoroughly to master his English grammar, that he could recite it like a declamation and get a grade, on review, of ninety-nine and three fourth per cent., but Professor Sample's students could do that, before he was through with them, and they could talk English as correctly as the best students of other schools could write it.

"Old Greenleaf!" Do you remember Friday reviews?—Up to proportion, a half hour of definition; then the other half, through? Solutions? Severer still! Strange, is it not, that we not only approved, but loved this exceeding severity of class discipline? Professor Sample would surely have lost one-half of his pupils, had it been abandoned. It was our school distinction. May this not account for another unique fact? During the thirty years of Green Town history, not a single disgraceful incident occurred to mar her memory of the past, and but one case of public discipline.

But with these old memories, thought and pen would wander far a-field, I know not where! Result of it. Out of perhaps three hundred and fifty young men, whose names appear on the class rolls of Professor Sample's "Boys," nearly, or perhaps altogether one hundred, are now in the professions; more than "the baker's dozen" are, in county offices and in all the professions here in Mansfield now. Between three and four thousand pupils have been taught by this woolen factory boy, who went to the public schools only two years. A descendant of the Scotch Presbyterians, he remained in that church until his marriage with Miss Groff, after which he united with the Lutheran church. He always, in politics, has been a democrat.

Down by the "Clearfork" he lives in his large library of well selected books, digging deeper and deeper into the wonderful mysteries of God.

It will not be long until he will sit at the feet of the Great Teacher, before whom we must all finally appear.

HAYESVILLE.

Hayesville is situated near the center of Vermillion township. The original proprietors of the town of Hayesville were Rev. John Cox and Linus Hayes. As the Loudonville and Ashland and Wooster and Mansfield roads crossed at this point, Mr. Cox concluded that it might be the site of a future town.

The town of Hayesville was laid out in the fall of 1830, and the town plat recorded in Mansfield, October 26, 1830. The first public sale of lots occurred on the 18th of November of the same year.

The postoffice at Hays X-Roads was established January 18, 1827, and Mr. Cox appointed postmaster. This office he held until July 1, 1841, when, for political reasons alone, which then existed, but do not now, he was removed, and Mr. D. K. Hull appointed in his place. When the postoffice was established, it was supplied several years by a weekly mail carried on horseback by John Willson.

About 1823 or 1824 a very small cabin and black-smith shop were erected, which were the first buildings in the place.

Hayesville is situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 21, of reserve 15, formerly known by the name of Hayes X-Roads, being the lands of Messrs. J. Cox and L. Hayes. The principal or main street is laid out on the road leading from Wooster to Mansfield, with one row of nineteen lots on each side—each lot sixty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet back. The road leading from Loudonville to Ashland crosses the above named road at right angles, with twenty lots to the east and eighteen lots to the west.

Dr. Harrison Armstrong located in Hayesville in 1832, and was the first regular physician of the place. He soon won confidence and for a period of twenty years had a large practice. Dr. David Armstrong, also of Hayesville, possessed many characteristics of his ancestry, both in sense, wit and humor. As a physician and business man he stood deservedly high among his fellowmen, and his death was much mourned.

At an early day educational interests were manifested by the citizens of Vermillion township, schools were established and the youth were taught the rudiments of education. Later select schools were formed for the benefit of those thought to be beyond the tuition of the common school teacher. In 1844-45, an academy was founded and a charter for the same was obtained from the Ohio legislature, and the name "Vermillion Institute" was bestowed upon the institution.

The old Vermillion Institute at Hayesville is now conducted as a high school under the common school laws of Ohio, and is in charge of Professor D. K. Andrews, a former Richland county boy.

Vermillion Institute was the outcome of a feeling for higher education of the people of the township. The funds to erect suitable buildings were raised by a joint stock company—The site—two acres of land, was donated by W. W. Scott. The corner stone laid in 1845, on Fourth of July—The Rev. Lewis Granger delivered an oration and the school was christened Vermillion Institute. After five years the management passed into the hands of the Wooster Presbyterian.

The people of Hayesville like those of many other small towns live in the glory of the past—we are still proud of the reputation of Vermillion Institute. In its most prosperous years when such institutions were few and far between, its catalogues show that it was unusually well known and that its reputation was more than state-wide. This was particularly the case when that noted educator and distinguished scholar, Rev. Sanders Diefendorf L. L. D. was at its head, under whose skillful management and well earned reputation as a teacher it had from two hundred to three hundred and fifty students enrolled. Many of these ambitious students could be cited by name who have since won high places in the missionary fields, in the pulpit, at the bar, in the medical profession and have become useful and influential citizens in every walk of life, and it is proved by the many letters received by the present citizens of our village and the visits from "the old students" that Vermillion Institute and Dr. Diefendorf are still cherished in the memories of those who

are now far away—and all give credit and regard to the days spent here, for good influences, for scholarship and the brotherly love kindled among the students.

SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Ashland county, was founded by the Rev. John Haney and was laid out in December, 1818. Being at the crossing of two important public roads, the town soon took root and grew into quite an active business place, and when the evolution-fever for the dismemberment of old counties and the formation of new ones raged in Ohio in the '40s, Savannah was a candidate to become a county seat town. But the lines being run from north to south, instead of from the east to the west, the town of Ashland carried off the honors. And Savannah's commercial hopes were not realized, and for a few years affairs seemed as though the little village might not be able to keep its place upon the map.

But in 1849, the Rev. Alexander Scott opened a school in Savannah, which in time became an academy and which has ever since been greatly the life of the town and the pride of the beautiful country surrounding it. Of the six institutions of that kind founded in Ashland county during the academy founding era of fifty years ago, the Savannah academy is the only one in existence today—a verification of the fittest.

In the spring of 1854, the Rev. Alexander Scott was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Savannah, and soon after his settlement there, it occurred to him that the interests of both the church and the community would be greatly promoted by the founding of an academy there. There were a large number of young people within the bounds of the congregation that seemed desirous of securing a better education than could be obtained at a common school. Some of these were going to neighboring institutions. Others desired to go but could not afford the expense. With a view of meeting this want, on the 17th of September, 1856, the Rev. Mr. Scott opened a classical school under the name of the "Savannah Male and Female Academy." Sixteen pupils were enrolled the first day, which number was increased to twenty-five before the close of the term, and to about one hundred before the end of the year. The second year, having secured more commodious accommodations, the school became still more prosperous. On Thanksgiving day, 1858, preliminary steps were taken to form an academy association with a board of trustees, which was successfully accomplished within a few weeks, and the institution has been successfully conducted ever since.

The Rev. Mr. Scott the founder of the academy is now eighty-eight years of age resides in the village and looks back with satisfaction to the work he founded and that the institution is prosperous today.

Savannah is built upon a lovely elevation, the base of which to the south and west is washed by the clear waters of the Vermillion river, or rather the headwaters thereof, just after being loosened from the Vermillion lakes, whose

clear waters glisten in the sunshine south and east of the village, and where the moonbeams glimmer in sheens of beauty. These lakes are situated just north of the dividing ridge which traverses Ohio from the northeast to the southwest and forms the water shed of the state.

These Vermillion lakes are locally known as the McWilliams and the McLain lakes. The McWilliams lake is the larger of the two and is much deeper. There is a grove near each lake, and they are quite popular resorts for campers during the hot season.

The town is situated upon a beautiful plateau, and the houses of the village are of modern architecture, are kept well painted and the streets are clean and shady, evincing civic pride and betterment that is commendable everywhere. The lakes and lovely landscapes make a charming background to the village picture.

The first instance in which the population of Savannah was taken separate from that of Clear Creek township was in 1860, when it was three hundred and sixty, but it has increased some since. The first settler in the town was Joseph Fast. The first schoolhouse in the place was a small log building, erected on the northeast corner of the town plat. There are three churches in the village—Methodist, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian. While the most of the buildings in the place are modern and up-to-date, there is one old building yet standing as a relic of the past. It is a rambling old structure, two stories in height and perhaps sixty feet front, and stands on the west side of Main street south of the academy building. It was built for a hotel and was called the "Tallchill."

The Savannah academy has been, since its founding, christian, but not denominational. The ground, upon which the academy buildings stand, was donated for that purpose by the Rev. John Haney, the founder of the village. Daniel D. Templeton was the first president of the board of trustees.

The inhabitants of the country around and about Savannah are largely of the sturdy Scotch or descendants of the same.

Calling at the academy at a recitation hour, upon being ushered in, we were kindly greeted and confronted a sea of up-turned handsome and intellectual faces of a score of lady pupils, and later had the pleasure of meeting the principal of the school, the Rev. W. J. Machwart, who, with the Rev. H. F. Kerr, his able assistant, keep the institution up to its former high standard.

JEROMEVILLE.

Jeromeville is in Mohican township, situated where the Mansfield-Wooster old-time stage road crosses the Jeromefork of the Mohican river. The town was laid out February 14, 1815, by Christian Deardorf and William Vaughn, who had purchased the land from John Baptiste Jerome a short time before, and the town was named Jeromeville in honor of Jerome. It is surrounded by fine farming lands, and no better soil for fertility can be found in the state than those along the branches of the Mohican. The climate is a healthful one, the scenery of the hills and valleys enhancing and romantic and many legends are

related concerning the red men who roamed up and down the Jeromefork a century and more ago.

Jeromeville has a population of over four hundred, and being eligibly located in the northwest part of the township, it is a good business town for its size. It was the third town platted within the present limits of Ashland county.

A branch of the Ramsey railway system runs from Custaloga, on the Pennsylvania road, northwest to Ashland, a distance of twenty-five miles, passes through Jeromeville and has added much to the business of both Jeromeville and Ashland. The road is called the Ashland & Western, and it is expected that the line will be extended to Lorain on the lake. There is also talk of extending the line south to the Ohio river.

Jeromeville at present contains three churches—the Christian, the Methodist and the Lutheran. A Presbyterian church was organized there in 1817, and was the first church in the place. They erected a church edifice in 1820, and the denomination prospered there for many years, but the organization finally ceased to exist and the church building has been remodeled and is now used as a store room.

The oldest building yet standing in Jeromeville was built for a hotel and was occupied as such for three-fourths of a century, but is now used for a furniture store and a dwelling. The building is in fair condition and seems good for another century. It is two stories in height, over fifty feet in length by about forty in width, and was considered a massive structure at the time it was erected. Additions were added in the rear for dining room and kitchen. This hotel structure was built of brick and sided with heavy, hard wood lumber, perfectly matched and accurately fitted. A two-story porch with massive pillars and with railings nearly surrounds the building. There are great, old-fashioned fire places in both the first and second stories, of sufficient capacity to thoroughly heat the building and to admit of wood without much cutting. The first floor contains four large rooms with a wide hall running crosswise of the building in the center. The second story was formerly one large room, which was used as a bed room and upon festive occasions as a ball room. A large attic furnished further accommodations when needed.

All the material that composed the building inside and out was of hardwood, such as black and white walnut, cherry, oak, ash, maple, etc., all worked out by hand, floors, doors, siding, and all. The pillars are of black walnut and were cut from the stump here and all hauled by teams of oxen to Wooster, Ohio, and were turned out by William Spear; the range work, pillar bases etc., were cut out by Samuel Jackson, a stonecutter of great skill.

The building was erected by Richard Hargrave and was known as the "Hargrave Tavern."

Mr. Hargrave was the first postmaster at Jeromeville, and held the office for twenty-five years.

In the old stage-coach days this town was a relay station, and is about midway between Wooster and Mansfield, and this stage route was the most prominent and important between the Alleghenies and the northwest. Hence the Hargrave tavern was none too large for the accommodations needed. There are three other buildings yet standing in the town which were built for hotels back in the



M. E. CHURCH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL,
JEROMEVILLE

stage days, but are less pretentious. In one of these, the one in which the post-office is now located, the first session of court in the county was held, before a county seat had been located.

Another house is yet standing, supposed to be quite or nearly a century old. In the early settlement of the place it was the home of a Mr. McKahan, a wheelwright, who had a little shop adjoining, where he manufactured spinning wheels, which were used by the pioneer women to spin wool and flax. Spinning wheels are known to the people of today only as relics and curiosities.

A road from Wooster through Jeromeville to the west was cut through the forest in the fall of 1812 by General Beall's army. This road became a great thoroughfare, and is still used and called "Beall's Trail." A blockhouse was built in the autumn of 1812 at Jeromeville by the troops for the protection of the settlers and was placed under the charge of Captain Murray, who remained there for some time. This blockhouse stood upon a slight knoll at the north part of the village, back of the railroad station, near the flouring mills.

After remaining in the vicinity of the blockhouse one or two days, General Beall crossed the Jeromefork, and his pioneers opened a path along the old Wyandot trail, in a northwesterly direction, to the banks of a small stream, where they formed a camp. This location was subsequently known as the Griffin farm. The camp received the name of "Mercer," in honor of Major Musser, who commanded one of the regiments. The distance of this camp from the present site of Jeromeville, was about three miles. Here the army remained about two weeks. It was during their stay in this camp that the battle of the "Cow Pens" occurred.

About the year 1762, Mohican John, a noted chief of the Mohegans, came to the vicinity of Jeromeville with a band of his tribe numbering about two hundred, and established a village upon the west side of the Jeromefork, upon a knoll or eminence, about a half mile west of the present town of Jeromeville. The village was called Mohican Johnstown, in honor of their noted leader.

The names of some of the heads of the families were Aweepsah, Opetete, Catotawa, Nesohawa, Buckandohee, Shias, Ground Squirrel Buckwheat, Philip Canonieut, Billy Montour, and Thomas Jelloway.

The Delaware Indians had a settlement near Jeromeville, which they left at the beginning of the war of 1812. Their chief was old Captain Pipe. When young he was a great warrior, and the implacable foe of the whites. He was in St. Clair's defeat, where, according to his own account, he distinguished himself, and slaughtered white men until his arm was weary with the work.

Mohican Johnstown was sometimes called Jeromestown, or Jerome's Place, as Jerome at one time owned all the land in and around the village.

A pioneer gave the following of the Indian village of Mohican Johnstown:

The village contained a council house and about sixty or eighty pole lodges or wigwams, and was located near the old Wyandot trail. The village was a common resort of hostile Indians on their warlike excursions to western Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the days of the border wars. Many white captives had been led up the old trail, by the village, from 1780 to 1795. The Indians had cleared some fifteen or twenty acres of bottom land, which the squaws cultivated in corn, after the Indian manner. About one mile northeast of the Indian

village, a Frenchman by the name of John Baptiste Jerome, resided in a comfortable cabin, having an Indian wife and a daughter, the latter aged about fifteen years. He also had horses, cattle and swine, and had cleared about thirty or forty acres of bottom land along the stream at the west side of what is now Jeromeville, on which he raised corn, and supplied many of the early pioneers with seed corn.

When the old Portage road was surveyed in 1810, Jerome lived in a cabin near the foot of Main street in Jeromeville. When Captain Douglas removed the Indians, the wife and daughter of Jerome accompanied them. It has been stated that Jerome gave them the choice of going with their people or remaining with him, and they chose to go with the Indians. The following concerning Jerome is from Hill's history of Ashland county:

"John Baptiste Jerome was born near Montreal, Canada, of French parents, in the year 1776 or 1777. When seventeen or eighteen years of age he crossed the lake with some French emigrants, and settled among the Indians at the mouth of the Huron river. He married an Indian girl, supposed to have been the sister of a noted Indian known as George Hamilton. After remaining on the Huron a few years, he removed to Upper Sandusky, and resided among the Indians until the campaign of General Anthony Wayne. In company with Captain Pipe, of the Delawares, he was engaged in a number of battles against the American forces, and was at the famous battle of 'Fallen Timbers.' At the time of his residence in this county, he often related anecdotes concerning that battle, describing the amazement of the Indians at the rapidity and violence of the movements of Wayne's army—the Indians comparing him to a huge 'black snake,' and ascribing almost supernatural powers to him. He asserted, that for a long time, the very name of 'Mad Anthony' sent a chill of horror through the body of an Indian. They had, prior to the appearance of General Wayne, baffled the armies of the American generals, and committed many barbarities upon the wounded and dead soldiers left upon the battle field; but, when he came, like a huge anaconda, he enclosed and crushed the warriors in such a frightful manner that they had abandoned all hope of resisting his victorious march, and were glad to stop his ravages by making peace."

After the treaty at Greenville in 1795, John Baptiste Jerome, Captain Pipe, and a number of the Delawares left the northwest and settled in what was formerly Mohican Johnstown, on the south side of the stream, about a half mile from the present site of Jeromeville. The stream was thenceforth known as the Jeromefork, which name it doubtless received from Jerome. The precise period of this migration cannot be accurately fixed, but was doubtless as early as 1796 or 1797. Jerome crossed the stream and built a cabin a little southeast of the present site of the mill, where Joseph H. Larwill found him, his wife and daughter, while surveying, in 1806-7. Captain Pipe built a wigwam and located about one mile from Jerome, near what is now the Hayesville road. When the first settlers came into Mohican township, Jerome resided in the aforesaid cabin.

Prior to his being separated from his wife, Jerome was noted for his hospitality, his wife being an excellent cook and housekeeper, considering her opportunities, Jerome being her only instructor as to domestic duties. During the

prevalence of the war, Jerome remained at the blockhouse among the pioneers who sought protection there in 1812-13-14.

About the year 1817 Jerome and his German wife removed to his old residence at the mouth of Huron river, where he died a few years afterwards, in indigent circumstances. After Jerome's Indian wife left him, he married a German woman from the Clearfork settlement.

In the fall or early part of the winter of 1812 the family of William Bryan, residing on the Jeromefork, about a mile and a half below Jeromeville, were one afternoon surprised by the appearance of a couple of Indians. As the Indians of the neighborhood had all been removed, their presence occasioned suspicion. They asked for food, and while it was being prepared a girl was dispatched to the fort to give the alarm. Thomas Carr and the Frenchman, Jerome, immediately armed themselves and started in pursuit, but before they reached Mr. Bryan's house the Indians had taken their leave and pursuit was abandoned.

The days following our visit to Jeromeville, the old dam, which for nearly a century had spanned the river there and furnished power for the grist mill, was blown out by dynamite, by order of the court, on account of the dam backing the water and overflowing the land. The court awarded Mr. Plank, the proprietor of the mill, ten thousand dollars damages for being deprived of this water power, and the money was paid to Mr. Plank a short time previous to the dam being destroyed.

Mr. C. T. Alleman, aged sixty-three, a life-long resident of Jeromeville, takes a commendable interest in the history of his town. The author of this work is indebted to him for favors.

LOUDONVILLE.

Loudonville is in Hanover township, situated on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, midway between Mansfield and Wooster. The town is twenty miles from Ashland, twenty from Mansfield, twenty from Wooster, twenty from Millersburg and twenty from Mt. Vernon—an equal distance from five county seat towns.

Loudonville was laid out August 6, 1814, by Stephen Butler and James Loudon Priest, and was named for the latter. The first sale of lots was made September 14, 1814. There was one cabin on the site of Loudonville before the town was platted and was the home of Stephen Butler. It had but one room, but was used as a tavern, and was therefore the first hotel in the place, and the town was laid out around it. Chappel, who settled near the town site in 1814, was Mr. Butler's nearest neighbor. The early reminiscences of the place are similar to those already given of other communities, and the struggles and triumphs of its early settlers who came to the wilderness and who after years of toil and dangers brought it to a state of civilization, was much the same as of other pioneers.

Loudonville at one time, like a number of other new towns in the county, aspired to become the county seat. The Blackfork of the Mohican enters the township at Loudonville and furnishes excellent water power. It pursues a southwesterly course until it unites with Clearfork a few miles below.

During the trouble with the Indians, Mr. Priest erected a fort upon his premises for the safety of his family and the members, and it was called "The Priest Stockade."

Mr. Haskell early laid out an addition to Loudonville. He erected a brick building at his own expense known as the "Haskell Academy," employed teachers and kept the school going for several years. He started the first bank in Loudonville in 1868, which was continued after his death by his nephew, George C. Haskell. One of the earliest mills in the vicinity was erected by Thomas McMacken in 1834. The A. A. Taylor mill on the Blackfork just above the town is one of the largest country mills in the state.

Thomas H. Stewart, of Loudonville, was one of the first associate judges of Richland county, Loudonville being then in Richland county. The residence of Dr. Scott is the largest and most imposing in the town, although there are many other handsome residences there.

Of the newspapers published in Loudonville past and present, the writer recalls the Independent, published by the Rev. Lockhart, but the editor's views were too strenuous to be popular, and in 1873 it suspended publication and the Advocate took its place, with the veteran, J. H. Ruth, as editor and publisher. In 1877, the Advocate passed into the hands of Stauffer and Miller. After a year or two Mr. Miller retired and Peter High Stauffer became the sole proprietor and conducted the paper successfully until his death a few years since. The Advocate is now published by H. E. Zimmerman. The Loudonville Democrat was founded by John Herzog in 1879, and is now owned and successfully published by John C. Bowman.

From a write-up of Loudonville, entitled "Looking Back Sixteen Years," which appeared in the Advocate in October, 1908, we take the following:

Looking back over a period of sixteen years, Loudonville has made a wonderful change to a former citizen who had not been here in that length of time, as there are but few of the old landmarks left by which he could recognize the place.

In the year of 1892, the T. W. V. & O. railroad was constructed by General A. Warner, which has proven to be one of the greatest coal-carrying roads in the state of Ohio.

During the same year the old West Main street bridge was replaced with a modern structure, of which any town and the county commissioners who erected it, can justly feel proud. The new bridge came none too soon, however, as the old one had become dangerous and entirely inadequate for the traffic. Thanks are due to Jacob Kettering, who was then a member of the board of county commissioners and through whose untiring efforts this commodious structure was finally secured.

During the same year the municipal light plant was installed and no town can boast of being better or more brilliantly lighted than Loudonville.

And, while you are looking for and sizing up the improvements of the town, just allow your eyes to take a "snapshot" of the beautiful and costly dwellings which have sprung up on Mt. Vernon avenue, Maple Heights, Campbell, Union, Adams, East Main, South Water, Spring, Wood streets and Cherry avenue. Have you thought of the improvements made on these streets or must they be

pointed out to make you fully realize the change that has been going on in the last few years? In the interval don't overlook the improvement the P. F. company has made on its grounds—a good, substantial depot, train sheds and a park well kept which adds to the beauty of our village.

What was at first thought to be a disastrous blow to the town, was the fire of May, 1901, but which afterwards proved to be the beginning of a new era in the upbuilding and betterment of the town.

The erection of new business structures by A. B. Leopold, S. H. Evans, F. P. Young, A. Tenschert and F. M. Petot were the first Main street improvements to follow the fire. These rooms are as complete and up-to-date as one could find in many days' travel. Following these improvements came the erection of the Hotel Ullman by the Ullman family, a commodious hostelry, second to none in all its appointments and one which would be a credit to any town many times the size of Loudonville.

The year following the fire came the water works system. This was one of the best investments the town ever made. The water supply has never diminished and the quality is the best to be found in the land. Following the water works came the sewerage system, which every citizen knows is a great benefit to public health.

Street paving was agitated by the property holders along Main street in 1906, but did not come to a focus until the year following. What street paving has added to the town in appearance and convenience is not necessary to mention as every loyal citizen feels proud even when he gazes upon it.

Going back to 1902, C. B. Scott and E. F. Shelley became associates in real estate, and, desiring to see the town kept on the move, they purchased the old American House corner. These grounds were then sold to individuals desiring locations to build; and, we might add, that they refused to sell to any one only prospective builders. As a result of their efforts in this direction, the first structure to become conspicuous, was the Beard & Harvey livery barn, a spacious tile building, erected by Orra Beard for a livery and feed barn. This was followed by the erection of three elegant business rooms on the American House site by M. Derrenberger, Earl Wolf and W. P. Ullman. The vacant lots on North Water street have also been occupied within the last few years, which practically covers that portion of the town left in ruins and ashes by the big fire.

While Loudonville has not grown as rapidly as some other towns in the state, yet it has always been recognized as a place of wealth and a hustling little business center. Located as it is, in the great Mohican valley, surrounded by picturesque hills and landscape scenery of bewildering beauty which impress visitors with a memory that will never be effaced, it forms an attractive center for trading.

No town in the state has a more intelligent, self-helping, self-respecting population than this little berg on the Blackfork. Honesty, fidelity and economy have been characteristic traits of its citizens from generation to generation. No other town of its size enjoys a more liberal patronage from the surrounding community, and also can it be said that few towns this size, and even larger, can boast of as good stores in all lines of business, as well managed and all carrying splendid lines to select from.

The banking interests of the town are in capital condition and each of the three banks are in competent hands, such as would be creditable to any locality. Realizing that the wealth and business interests of the town were sufficient to support a third bank, the Citizens Savings Bank company was instituted in 1905, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars and representing an actual wealth of one million five hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This bank first began doing business in the Derrenberger room, but was later located in a new building erected expressly for its use.

The same year in which the Citizens Bank was founded, Dr. Scott and Mr. Shelley came in possession of the Larwell corner, including the site formerly occupied by the old Taylor warehouse, located in the rear of the Strauss & Arnholt clothing store, which was destroyed by fire in 1885. A little later the Merklinger building and ground was purchased of Mrs. Hattie Ullman. A handsome structure, which is a consummation of art and convenience in its interior arrangement and with its white terra cotta front in imitation of white marble, with fluted pillars, in colonial style of architecture, has replaced the wooden building as well as the little shack formerly used as a fish-stand. This modern structure, which is not only an ideal banking building, but an ornament to the town, was the out-growth of the Citizens Savings Bank. Its construction was under the supervision of E. F. Shelley, who is president of the institution.

E. F. Shelley became interested in the bank shortly after its organization and has been one of the principal promoters of the many improvements which have taken place in the last few years. He is a man of exceptionally fine executive ability and always stands ready to push any enterprise, which in his judgment, will benefit the town.

A. J. Solomon, of Mt. Vernon, was also instrumental in bringing about the present activity in the improvement that has taken place on the Larwell corner. Sentiment was one of the incentives of Mr. Solomon for assisting in founding this bank in Loudonville. In forming his system of banks throughout the state, he remembered where his boyhood days were spent, and was one of the prime movers in organizing and promoting this institution.

Dr. C. B. Scott, who is one of the directors of the bank, has been closely associated with Mr. Shelley in all his business relations. As a mover and promoter of public enterprise, Mr. Scott possesses many of the characteristic traits of his father, the late Andrew J. Scott to whom thanks are due for the active part he performed in securing the passage of the necessary bill by the legislature at Columbus, for our electric light plant. Dr. Scott has been a resident of Loudonville all his life and enjoys a professional reputation of which any practitioner might well be proud.

More than a year ago the Loudonville Realty and Improvement Company was formed with the following roster of members: E. F. Shelley, Dr. C. B. Scott, M. J. Wolf, H. R. Priest and A. J. Solomon. The purpose of this company was to promote public improvement and continue in the same progressive attitude as long as opportunity afforded. A contract was soon closed with the postoffice department with plans and specifications for a new postoffice building. A modern two story brick building now occupies a portion of the Larwell "melon patch." The building was designed and erected especially for postoffice

purposes and is complete in every detail. The interior arrangement with its costly and up-to-date furnishings makes it a prominent feature of interest to strangers. S. B. Rathbone, assistant to the first postmaster general, with whom the company made the contract and who was sent here to inspect the building after its completion, said that the building as well as the postoffice fixtures were far in excess of what the department expected to see. He also paid a glowing tribute to Messrs. Scott and Shelley for the manner in which they fulfilled their part of the contract and for the elegant furnishings with which the office was equipped.

Messrs. Scott and Shelley have informed the Advocate that they are not only ready and willing to erect more business blocks such as they have already built, but would be very glad to do so for any one who is looking for a business room in which to locate.

If the property owners on the opposite side of the street, from Oswalt's corner east, would follow the example set by these two enterprising citizens, what a beautiful little business thoroughfare Loudonville would have.

If Loudon Priest, who laid out the town plat in 1814 and after whom Loudonville was named, could return what a wonderful change it would represent to him, and we wonder how many of the old land marks here at that time he could point out.

SOME POINTS OF INTEREST AROUND LOUDONVILLE.

The following is from the pen of the late Peter High Stauffer and appeared in a supplement to his "Loudonville Advocate" newspaper in June, 1903:

No drive out of Loudonville abounds in as much beautiful scenery as the one south of Mt. Vernon avenue over the old State road. You pass the site of the once flourishing tannery of the Schauweker Brothers, who amassed a fortune here in their business. The grounds in part are now owned by the Queen Manufacturing Company, one of Loudonville's flourishing manufacturing concerns. As you ascend Brewery or "Ghost" Hill a panoramic view of Loudonville is presented that is simply charming. To the right of the winding roadway rises the City Waterworks Park until it reaches an altitude several hundred feet above the valley below. On its lofty summit lies sleeping like a monstrous leviathan the City Reservoir, whose throbbing arteries ramify every street of the town, even to the remotest ends of it, slaking the thirst of all animate beings of the city, cleansing it of all manner of microbes that might endanger life or health, or laying combat to the fire demon that would at the midnight hour seek to destroy the homes or other treasures of its peaceful citizens. If the plans of the city fathers are carried out in years to come Waterworks Park will be a beauty-spot and the pride of the town. From its lofty heights an enchanting landscape unfolds before the vision. The smoke from the hundreds of peaceful homes and the few busy factories settles over the valley below like a cloud of incense and the many lofty church spires pointing heavenward give evidence of a devout and God-fearing people. Beyond the confines of the town stretches out a landscape of vernal green that serves as a background to a charming birds-eye

picture of our lovely city. Across it, all like threads of steel, passes the roadway of one of the century's greatest wonders in the realms of commercial exchange—a modern railway, with its giant engines and monstrous trains like phantoms flitting to and fro.

What a contrast between the present and the conditions that existed a generation ago! We say a generation ago—we can almost draw the limit a little closer. As we are ascending the roadway over the hill we imagine we can hear the rumblings of the old-fashioned stage coach approaching us, the same drawn by four foaming steeds and our old and good friend Sylvester Danner handling the ribbons and cracking the whip over the heads of the dashing horses, as he was wont to do for eight years before the advent of railroads in this country.

In those pioneer days one of the great thoroughfares of this country was the road we are now traveling and the stage coach was the most commodious and expeditious mode of travel. Although we are removed only a generation from this primitive state of our country's history we can hardly realize that the steam engine, electric car, telegraph and telephone service are creations of the past decade or two.

As we are passing down the road we greet our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bell and the dear ones at home, who are enjoying life's comforts on the old Barron farm, now owned by our townsman, W. S. Fisher.

We next halt at the home of Casper Paul and his brother, who always have a kind word for the stranger within their gates.

As we journey on we cast our eyes over the broad and fertile acres of our good friend Frederick Feichter, than whom no thriftier and more successful yeoman lives in Hanover township. He has made farming a life study and his success is due to applying his knowledge to all his farming operations.

As we pass along we are charmed by the beauties of nature as displayed in the fertile valley that stretches out before us. On either side are silhouetted against the horizon the everlasting hills which seem like giant sentinels guarding the valley below, which is glistening under the effulgence of the morning sun. Through the erosions by the elements during ages and centuries the hills have receded, thus broadening the valley and adding many fertile acres to the farm land. Upon the hillsides are lazily roaming herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, reminding us of the "cattle upon a thousand hills" mentioned in the Sacred Word. The edges of the roadside are fringed with blossoming elders and a great profusion of wild flowers of all descriptions. The wheat fields are waving in the gentle breeze, reminding us that harvest-time will soon be here. The pasture fields are carpeted over with a deep green and all nature never looked lovelier than it does now.

The slow and sluggish Blackfork draws its serpentine length through the beautiful valley and on either side is hemmed in by strips of a luxuriant growth of willows and underbrush. Close beside this stream the Walhonding Valley railroad seeks to parallel it, but on account of many crooks and turns has to leap from one side to the other.

While we are drinking in the beauties of the valley and its environments we notice over the farthest hill tops, where the valley swings to the east, the smoke curling up and then, a shrill whistle of an approaching train. Where a few



HOTEL ULLMAN, LOUDONVILLE



LOUDONVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

generations ago was curling the smoke from the red man's wigwam and where was heard his dread war whoop are now the quiet homes of a peaceful and prosperous people, who enjoy all the luxuries that are the inheritance of civilization and Christianization.

But we have reached the "Old Stone House," about which cluster many happy and also sad memories. In years past this ancient landmark was owned in succession by two of Loudonville's eminent physicians, Drs. J. C. Pell and A. B. Fuller. Both have passed from life's busy stage of action, but we never pass along the road but that memory reverts to them and our heart saddens at the thought that their lives were not spared for many more years of usefulness and affectionate association with those near and dear to them. The present tenants of the old house are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whisler. We have a tender spot in our hearts for the good housewife that presides over the destinies of the household in the old mansion. Several years ago while returning with a friend from a fishing expedition, we halted at the stone spring in front of the house for a drink, but the kind lady, who was boiling applebutter, offered us big draughts of sweet cider, which was most delicious. We shall never forget the kindness.

Further down the road we pass the site of the old wooden mill but it has long since fallen into decay and it is now only a memory.

We now reach the Garrett bottoms, lands that are fertile as any in the country. When William Garrett and his young wife came to this section from their New Jersey home they settled on this tract of land and spent the remainder of their days upon it. They here amassed a fortune through frugality, industry and honorable dealings with their neighbors. Although living on the farm Mr. Garrett served for years as vice president of the Loudonville Banking Company. The farm of about four hundred acres is now owned and occupied by their daughter, Mrs. John Nyhart. Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart live in a palatial farm house just across the Clearfork. As one views the contentment of these tillers of the soil and the bounty with which they are provided you are reminded of the condition of the farmers of the storied Arcadian land before the invasion of the enemy.

On the north bank of the Clearfork, opposite the wooden bridge, stands one of the oldest landmarks of Hanover township. The house is occupied by Alfred Maxwell and family, who do the farming for Mr. Nyhart. The house was erected over ninety years ago and during stage coach days was a country tavern. Ed. Hibbard was then the landlord and, as a tavern in those days always included a bar where all kinds of intoxicating liquors were dispensed, the old citizens of that country relate many exciting doings when the warring elements of the backwoods localities met and while under the influence of liquor settled their difficulties. Our old friend, Joshua Mapes, who lives near the old hotel site, is now in his eightieth year, is the first male child born on Pine Run and never was farther away from his old home than Mt. Vernon. He remembers many of the fights at the old tavern and when a boy saw Indians, wolves, bears, deer, wild cats and even panthers and elks roaming the bottoms.

At the Nyhart home an old wooden bridge spans the Clearfork, one of those relics of stage coach days, which are now fast passing away. In a few more years this may have to give way to a modern stone and iron structure in order to accommodate the interurban electric line from Loudonville to Mt. Vernon.

South of the bridge, with a beautiful hillside for a background, stands the old stone election house which was built about forty years ago, replacing a structure which Mart Ernst afterwards used as a barn until the great flood of June, 1899, carried it down the stream.

We wish to digress a little here to relate an incident that an old newspaper man told us at the hotel in Mansfield, several years ago. He was born and raised in the state of New York and learned the art preservative. He got the western fever and started for Cincinnati to seek employment. He passed through Loudonville on a stage coach. After working in Cincinnati for a few months he became homesick and started for home again over the same tedious stage coach line. He said he remembered Loudonville from the fact that one night he stayed in a country tavern in a little village between Loudonville and Mt. Vernon. He dreamed of home and the dear ones there and then a beautiful picture came up before his vision. He thought he was standing on a high elevation and before him lay a valley that was resplendent in beauty. In the meadows of the low lands herds of cattle were grazing, a stream of crystal water was winding its serpentine length through the valley and a country road was passing through it. To the left of the valley was a high bluff surmounted by a heavy primeval forest and down along the hillside near the road was projecting the snag of a dead tree and underneath it was gushing forth from the caverns of the hillside a stream of clear water. Every outline seemed as real as life in his dream and it made an impression on him that he never forgot. In the morning the tedious journey was again resumed and the dream of the night was haunting the homesick young man all along the route. As the stage coach reached a point, as he described it, about four miles south of Loudonville, as they were descending a steep hill, he beheld the exact landscape as pictured in the vision the night before. There was not a single detail omitted. In relating this incident he said he could not account for it, but he would give five dollars now if he could be once more at the same spot and view the same landscape.

To the west from the covered bridge the Clearfork is paralleled on both sides by a country road. We take what is called the "Narrows" road. At times this is a dangerous thoroughfare, as the hillsides give way and go thundering down into the river below. When the foliage is all out a vista to extreme beauty presents itself. The music of the birds from the deep, umbrageous recesses of the wooded hillside is charming and the air is redolent with the perfume of many flowers. At this time of the year and possibly a little earlier the hillsides are festooned with large patches of wild flowers of the brightest hues, which gleam through the dark foliage and present a charming scene. To the right the roadside is lined by bushes which are growing at the edge of the beautiful Clearfork and through them as you pass along you get glimpses of the clear and placid stream. Many are the woodland voices calling us and the admirer of the beautiful in nature can go adrift in these woodpaths and will be charmed by the exquisite chorus of bird music. The full chorus of bird song is really almost over by the middle of June, but there is enough song and activity left to enchant you. Even upon the crest of the hillside the sable crows are holding an animated convention on the contiguous tree tops and discussing the prospects of the farmer's corn crop in yonder field.

As you emerge from the charming vista along the "Narrows" your memory will revert to a sad scene enacted on the night of June 19, 1899, when Isaac Hunter lost his life in the great flood. The writer with a friend passed along this road on the morning of that memorable day. The sun shone brightly and when we reached the Hunter cabin a beautiful view presented itself. We both remarked: "What a beautiful scene for a picture!" The modest little cabin was in the center of the scene, around it were strewn promiscuously farming utensils, threshing and sawing machinery and the general indications were that there was no woman connected with the household. The background consisted of hills covered with the most beautiful foliage. It was just such a setting to a picture that an artist would admire. On our return home that evening we engaged a photographer to drive down the following morning to take the picture for "Loudonville Illustrated." Scarcely an hour afterwards the most destructive storm for years commenced to rage. Our townsman, E. F. Shelley, passed the Hunter cabin after the storm had commenced and by the flashes of lightning recognized the old man as he was standing in the cabin door with a pan in his hand. No one saw him alive afterwards. The floodgates of heaven seemed to have been turned wide open and the reverberations of thunder from hillside to hillside and flashes of vivid lightning struck terror to the stoutest hearts. Horsetail Run, a little rivulet, soon became a roaring river, extending its borders to both hillsides and carrying death and destruction before it. The county bridge and the Hunter cabin were mere toys in the embrace of this infuriated water demon. The horror felt and experienced by the only occupant of the little cabin can only be imagined. His fate was not known until the next morning when the ruins plainly indicated it. His remains were found ten days later along the banks of the stream near Greersville.

Our good friend Mart. Ernst and his wife, who live only a few rods up the run from the site of the Hunter cabin, were saved as by a miracle. Their home was surrounded by water and all out-buildings were carried away by the flood. Mr. Ernst, by the way, is a veritable walking encyclopedia on matters pertaining to hunting and fishing and is conversant with the entire legendary lore of the Clearfork country. His friends call him as a special distinction "The Old Coon Hunter of the Clearfork."

Beyond his home where the road makes another turn Horsetail run reveals hundreds and thousands of round stones of all sizes. This has been the Mecca of relic hunters for many years. Many a pleasant hour was spent in years past in the bed of this almost dried-up run by our departed friends, H. B. Case and John Freshwater and the Dominie that presides over the spiritual destinies of Zion Lutheran church, the Rev. M. R. Walter, hammers in hand and cracking open the "dornicks" to find some rare geological specimens. The following are some of the fossils with which this special locality abounds: spirifers, erinoids, conularias, micronemas, newberris, lingulars, trilobite *Lodienzis*, etc. It may be of interest to some of our readers that according to the geological reports of Ohio that the only sections in the world where the Trilobite *Lodienzis* is found is in this special locality and at Lodi, in Medina county. It takes its specific name from the town of Lodi.

VIII.

MILITARY.

It is a matter little known to the world in general that Ashland county was the scene of a conflict between the British and Americans during the war of 1812. Such, however, is the case and the following account thereof has been written under the title of

TWO BATTLES OF COWPENS.

There are two battles of Cowpens recorded in history—one fought in South Carolina during the war of the revolution, the other in old Richland county—in our own Buckeye state—in the war of 1812. The former was a terrible reality; the latter a bloodless incident.

At Cowpens, a village in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781, the American army under General Morgan defeated the British under General Tarleton. The American loss in this battle was but seventy-two while that of the British was over eight hundred, making the result a signal victory for the patriots.

The Richland incident occurred in what is now Vermillion township, Ashland county, then a part of Richland ere the legislature cut up its original boundaries to create new counties.

When General Beall made his memorable march in the fall of 1812 to protect the settlements in this part of the state from attacks of the savages and incursions of the British he cut a road called "Beall's trail" through the wilderness from Wooster to the state road at Planktown.

While enroute the army camped for two weeks in the vicinity of Hay's Cross Roads, now called Hayesville. The camp was called Camp Musser, after Major Musser, an officer in General Beall's army.

While at Camp Musser, an incident occurred known in our local history as the battle of the Cowpens.

It was on a dark rainy night that the soldiers were awakened from their slumbers by the firing of pickets at one of the outposts and the command to "fall in," soon formed the men into line to meet the foe, as it was supposed the Indians were coming to attack the camp in

"The stilly hours of the night."

The pickets reported that the enemy was advancing upon the camp in solid phalanx and the ground trembled with the tread of forming battallions and of approaching "foes."

It was the army's first experience in war's alarms and the soldiers acted as calmly as veterans of old and with steady hands opened fire upon the advancing foe(?), lighting up with lurid glare and quickening flash the inky blackness of the night. The cracking of musketry, the charging of cavalry over logs and stumps, combined to make night grand and awful with the pomp and reality of war.

Soon however, the tramp and bellowing of stamping cattle explained the "attack"—that the stock had broken out of the corral and advancing towards the picket post had been mistaken by the guards for hostile Indians. The incident, however, showed the vigilance of the troops, as well as their coolness and bravery in the face of danger.

A sagacious general is equal to and ready to meet surprises, midnight attacks and other emergencies.

Napoleon won at least three of his most striking victories—Marenzo, Austerlitz and Dresden—by passing at the right moment suddenly from an apparently passing attitude of defence to a vigorous offensive. Wellington, after the world had come to regard him as great only on the defensive, used strictly the opposite tactics with victorious results at Victoria, Orthez and Toulouse, the last of these three actions being one of such apparent temerity as can hardly be paralleled in modern history.

General Beall had many of the essential characteristics of a commander, and led his troops successfully through the wilderness in his campaign against both a savage and an invading foe, and defended himself against the jealous machinations of West Pointers.

General Beall had previously served in the army, having been an officer in General Harmar's campaign against the Indians in 1790. He was a congressman from Ohio in 1813-15 and died at Wooster February 20, 1843.

General Beall's campaign was made when Return Jonathan Meigs was governor of Ohio. And the story of Governor Meigs' life reads like a romance. In 1789, he was an attorney at law at Marietta and delivered a Fourth of July address, concluding with a poem—the first ever printed in Ohio:

"See the spires of Marietta rise,
And domes and temples swell into the skies."

In 1802, Meigs was chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio; in 1804 he was commander of the United States troops in the upper district of Louisiana; in 1805, one of the judges of the territory of Louisiana; in 1807 one of the judges of the territory of Michigan; in 1808 elected supreme judge for Ohio; in 1809 chosen United States senator from Ohio; in 1810 elected governor of Ohio and re-elected in 1812; in 1814 appointed postmaster general of the United States. He died at Marietta, March 29, 1825, aged sixty years..

Beall's battle of the "Cow-pens" has been likened, in its humorous aspect, to the battle of the "Kegs" in the war of the Revolution.

In January, 1778, the American army floated kegs, filled with combustibles, down the river to destroy the British shipping at Philadelphia. This was a Yankee trick the British did not understand and supposed that each keg contained a "rebel" and when the kegs were discovered the British opened fire upon them and "fought with valor and pride."

Francis Hopkinson wrote a mock heroic poem of this episode, from which the following lines are taken:

" 'Twas early day, as poets say,
 Just when the sun was rising,
 A soldier stood on a log of wood,
 And saw a thing surprising.
 As in amaze he stood to gaze,
 The truth can't be denied, sir;
 He spied a score of kegs or more,
 Come floating down the tide, sir.

"The soldier flew, the sailor, too, and spread the news that mischief was brewing, that the 'rebels' packed up like pickled herring were coming down to attack the town, and the most frantic scenes were enacted.

"The cannon's roar from shore to shore,
 The small arms made a rattle;
 Since wars began I'm sure no man
 E'er saw so strange a battle."

THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The following list has been furnished of the soldiers of 1812 who located in Ashland at the close of that war. While the list is doubtless correct, it may not be complete. The list is given as follows:

Abraham Armentrout, James Kilgore, E. Halstead, Nathaniel Clarke, J. F. Parker, Jacob Helbert, R. D. Emmerson, Jacob Shopbell, Solomon Urie, Samuel Burns, David Burns, John Clay, Samuel White, Joshua Glenn, Henry Gamble, William Reed, Patrick Murray, James Murray, John Tilton, Jacob Hiffner, Jr., George Hilkey, James Pollock, Abraham Doty, Andrew Stevison, Thomas Donley, John Proudfit, Francis Graham, Peter Whitright, Jacob Zigler, James Dickason, George Remley, Allen Lockhart, Thomas Miller, James Short, James A. Dinsmore, William Hunter, Abraham Armentrout, John Galloway, Enoch Taylor, John Taylor, Michael Riddle, Robert Nelson, Richard Winbigler, George Martin, Thomas Henry, Thomas Urie, Samuel Urie, Andrew Byerly, Isaac Smalley, James Andrews, Adam Link, Thomas McConnell, Samuel Fulton, R. Richey, W. Richey, Calvin Hibbard, Sage Kellogg, John McConnell, Jacob Jackson, James Kilgore, Thomas Willey, James Campbell, Jacob Mykrantz, Charles Hoy, George McFadden, Daniel Porter, William Craig, George Cornell, E. Halstead, Nathaniel Clark, J. S. Parker, John Hazlett, Thomas Smith, John Woodburn, Joseph Workman, John Smith, Hugh Adams, Case Macumber, Charles Tannehill, Elijah Hart, Sterling G. Bushnell, Abraham Johnson, David Stephens, Joseph Strickland, Samuel Taylor, William Burwell, John Burwell, Matthew Palmer, Mordecai Lincoln, Nicholas Shaffer, George Winbigler, James Cameron, George Richart, Jacob Shopbell, John Chambers, Abraham Huffman, Jacob Ridenour, Jacob Crouse, Rudolph Brandeberry, Philip Brandeberry, William Shaw, John Wertman, John Davoult, John Lambright, Henry Neal, Harvey Sackett, Salmon Weston, Brahmon Johnson, Samuel Monroe, Daniel Beach, Samuel Camp, Jacob Roorback, Abraham Ferris, John Hall, Joseph Gates, Elias Slocum, Rev. Richard D. Emerson, Philip Markley, Jacob Switzer, Robert

Ralston, Sr., Jacob Helbert, Levi Mercer, Sr., Wesley Richard, Thomas Pittinger, James Allison, Charles Hoy, Christopher Rice, John Smith, James Dickson, Samuel Cordell, Peter Burns.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

It was during the administration of Martin Van Buren that the doctrine of the abolition of slavery began to be propagated. At first there was a distinction in the anti-slavery forces between those who were opposed to the extension of slavery and those who were in favor of its abolition: as revolutions seldom go backward, the abolition doctrine was the one that finally prevailed, but before its accomplishment, a fugitive slave law was enacted, which required people in the North as well as in the South to assist in returning runaway slaves to their masters. The law made it a penal offense to refuse to do so, which rendered the law so repugnant to the people of the North that they prided themselves more upon its breach than upon its observance.

Politics in those days was a matter of principle and of sentiment and the sentiment was an anti-slavery one. There is but little if any sentiment in the politics of today. Now it is a question of finance, of the tariff, with a picturesque tinge of imperialism.

Numerous incidents might be given of attempts to re-take fugitives, but in the majority of cases the pursuers were out-witted by the pursued and their abolition friends. The condition of affairs which then existed creating this "underground mode of travel," as it was called, is known to the generation of today only as a matter of history.

Many instances have been given of the capture or attempt to capture fugitives, some with tragic, and others with ludicrous results.

One of the most noted stations on the "underground railroad" in its day was the home of John Finney, in Springfield township, Richland county, near the Stewart crossing on the trolley line, three miles west of Mansfield. "Uncle" John Finney was a man of strong convictions and as bitter as Cato was in ancient Utica, when he denounced the fugitive slave law under the operations of which, runaway slaves were returned to bondage. Finney did not want to simply drift with the tide—he was too strong willed for that—he wanted to take an active part in forming public opinion and in shaping public events.

During the many years that "Uncle" John Finney assisted fugitive slaves on their way to Canada and to freedom, several thousands were entertained at his home over night or for several days and were then taken by him to Savannah or Oberlin, from which points they were assisted on to freedom. At one time the late Benjamin Gass brought five colored men with five or six women and children to Mr. Finney's. The latter he secreted in the loft and the men he put in a granary at the barn. Their pursuers arrived the next morning and demanded a search of the premises, which was denied without warrant. A detachment was sent to Mansfield for the necessary papers of search and seizure and the remainder of the party were invited into Finney's home, where "Uncle" John exerted his great fascinating manners to entertain them. Breakfast

was announced and "Uncle" John, being a Presbyterian, and a U. P. at that, proceeded to have family worship. As a matter of courtesy his guests knelt with him. The back of the chair at which Mr. Finney knelt was to the window looking toward the barn. A member of the family had given the negroes the tip to leave. "Uncle" John literally obeyed the command to "watch and pray." He prayed long and earnestly and watched anxiously and did not say "amen" until he saw the last fugitive leave the barn. He then requested his guests to join him in singing the 119th psalm, which was sung to slow music. Breakfast was then served and as much time as possible consumed in the different homely courses. After the close of the meal the party returned from Mansfield with the warrants, but it was discovered the fugitives had fled. As the house was not suspected, it was not searched, and the women and children in the garret were not molested.

An instance is given of Mr. Finney driving to Mansfield one winter morning with a sled load of "wheat," but a sudden lurch of the sled in a gutter revealed the true nature of the load, which was a load of fugitive niggers instead of bags of wheat. The darkies were reloaded into the sled and taken on to Savannah, Ashland county, the next station on the underground road. And in writing of Savannah, I am reminded of a hoax that was played on Neverson Sherman, an alleged abolitionist of that place, in the year 1842. Mr. Sherman was the keeper of a hotel in that village, professed to be an ardent abolitionist and frequently expatiated upon the sad condition of the poor down-trodden slaves. But the people of Savannah, notwithstanding Mr. Sherman's professions of piety and his devotion to negro freedom and race equality, were led to doubt his sincerity, and a number of them concluded to put the matter to a test, which they did in the following manner: They circulated a story that several fugitive slaves had been seen lurking around in the community, and that handbills had been posted at Orange and other towns offering a reward of five hundred dollars for their apprehension. When this news reached Mr. Sherman he at once began to lay plans to capture the fugitives and obtain the reward. Fearing that abolitionists might prevent the capture of the fugitives, he raised a posse of men to assist in their capture. The members of the posse, or at least a number of them, knew of the hoax, but entered into the plan for fun. After standing guard all night in the vicinity of a house where it was thought the fugitives were concealed, in the morning word was passed around that they had escaped, and Sherman, thinking he knew the trail they had taken, started after them, it being said that he leaped off like an antelope, but not being acquainted with the route, he took across a piece of low, marshy ground, and in attempting to jump across a wide ditch, landed in mud and water up to his knees, but this did not deter him from the pursuit.

After "chasing" the fugitives all day the party returned to Mr. Sherman's hotel in the evening. Sherman was confident of finally making the capture, and in the ecstasy of the thought that he would eventually have the five hundred dollars reward, he treated the whole company, and the crowd accepted the invitation and soon the foras commenced upon the landlord's apple pie and brandy. While the refreshments were circulating among his guests, the elated host did not forget to partake of the viands himself. The firewater soon got possession of



both stomach and brain, and his feelings soon rose accordingly. He frisked about like a dancing master, and insisted that the boys should eat and drink their fill, as it was not every day that a man made five hundred dollars.

Sherman was informed of the hoax next day and concluded that he was not wanted in Savannah, and left the place.

MILITIA.

Prior to the erection of Ashland, Richland county had two regiments of militia, one of which was a rifle regiment. They were organized in 1824. The rolls of the companies having been destroyed, only traditionary history of the same can be given. The organization of which the Richland county militia was a part, was known as the "First Regiment of the First Brigade, of the Eleventh Division of the Ohio Militia."

The regimental officers were :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel John Oldshue, Lieutenant Colonel William Scott, Major William Roller, Adjutant Sage Kellogg, Surgeon Joel Luther.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Burr Kellogg, Montgomery ; Captain Absalom Newell, Montgomery ; Captain James Doty, Mifflin ; Captain Hugh Burns, Milton ; Captain John Woodburn, Milton ; Captain Thomas Ford, Clearcreek ; Captain John McWilliams, Clearcreek ; Captain Joseph Bishop, Orange ; Captain William Patterson, Orange ; Captain Joseph Strickland, Vermillion.

During the existence of the first organization, many changes took place in the regimental and company officers. John Latta, Zachariah Newell, Christian Bush, Burr Kellogg, and Jacob Heckard acted part of the time as captains.

REORGANIZATION.

In 1834 the regiment was reorganized, but retained its original place in the Ohio militia. Colonel John Oldshue resigned, and was succeeded by Alexander Miller ; Major William Roller resigned, and was succeeded by Richard P. Fulkerson. The regimental officers then were :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Alexander Miller, Lieutenant Colonel William Scott, Major Richard P. Fulkerson, Adjutant Ephraim R. Eckley, Surgeon Joel Luther.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Richard P. Fulkerson, Montgomery; Captain Alanson Walker, Montgomery; Captain Zachariah Newell, Montgomery; Captain James Doty, Mifflin; Captain John Woodburn, Milton; Captain Hugh Burns, Milton; Captain Christian Bush, Orange; Captain Joseph Bishop, Orange; Captain Thomas Ford, Clearcreek; Captain Joseph Strickland, Vermillion.

In a short time, Samuel W. Russell succeeded William Scott as Lieutenant Colonel; and Colonel Alexander Miller having resigned, Lieutenant Colonel Russell became Colonel, and John Madden Lieutenant Colonel.

In the meantime, Adjutant Ephraim R. Eckley resigned, and Paschel Whiting was appointed to fill the vacancy. When Captain Richard P. Fulkerson became major, William Sheets was elected to fill the vacancy. There were other changes not now remembered.

The regiment maintained its organization until about the year 1844, when the militia system of Ohio practically expired.

Colonels Oldshue and Russell, and Major Madden removed west. Colonel Alexander Miller died in 1860. Adjutants Kellogg and Whiting, Dr. Luther and Colonel Scott, and a majority of the captains, have responded to the last roll call, and gone to a grand encampment across the great river. Captain Alanson Walker served honorably in the war of 1861-5; and Major Richard P. Fulkerson accompanied the "Squirrel Hunters" to Cincinnati, during the apprehended invasion of General Kirby Smith, of Kentucky.

The regimental musters, for many years, took place on a small prairie below the village of Mifflin, on the banks of the Blackfork. This field gave ample room for maneuvering and regimental display. The privates were destitute of firearms on train day, and the performance was a mere pastime, and regarded as a dry affair. For many years the companies were conditionally kept in existence. The privates, under the law, could either train or work two days on the public highway. Many preferred to repair the roads and this sapped the vitality of the organization.

Train days, however, were not wholly destitute of excitement. Such assemblages gave an opportunity for the "roughs" to concentrate their forces to settle old griefs and grudges. In the earlier years of the militia system, there seems to have been a bitter feud between the pugilistic chiefs of the Clearfork and the Whetstone. The Clearcreek chiefs consisted of the Slaters and Brawdys and their backers, while those of the Whetstone were led by the Montgomerys Burgetts, Bradens and others. There were also many game men on the military quarters in Montgomery and Orange townships, known as members of the "sixteen nations," who were ready, on all occasions, to see a fight well regulated, and generally took a hand in such contests. When the great chiefs of the Whetstone and the Clearfork met, their friends accompanied them. They were, generally, men of large size and famous for their muscle and courage.

At the dismissal of the companies in the evening, the respective chiefs, fired by bad whiskey, and eager for the fray, assembled their hosts. In a few moments the champions opened the contest, when large numbers of sympathizers would be drawn into the struggle to see fair play. A hand to hand contest

followed. Parties were knocked right and left, and the victims of the "manly art of self-defense" were found in every quarter, with bruised faces, and gouged eyes and bitten fingers, stained with blood. It was no child's play. The heavy blows made fearful havoc. The war ended. The braves and their friends marched to a brook, washed their faces, and then proceeding to a neighboring stillhouse, drank friends and buried the hatchet. These sturdy warriors are all gone. Their places are now filled by men of peace. Reason, instead of blows, sways public gatherings, and intelligence, instead of brute force, rules along those beautiful streams.

About the year 1852 an effort was made to revive the militia organization of the county, and create a brigade. To this end Captain John S. Fulton and Colonel George W. Urie visited the officers of the old regiment, who voted for Captain Fulton as their choice for brigadier general. He was accordingly commissioned by the governor as brigadier general, and appointed his staff officers. The brigade officers were:

Brigadier general, John S. Fulton, brigade inspector, George W. Urie, quartermaster, Jacob Crall.

The other members of the staff were from Huron county.

The attempt thereafter to revive the militia system was abandoned.

THE RIFLE REGIMENT.

About the year 1826, a rifle regiment was formed within the territory now composing Ashland, Morrow and Richland counties. It was known as the First regiment, of the First brigade, of the Eleventh division of Ohio militia. The regimental and company officers were:

Captain N. S. Henry, Lucas; Captain Robert W. Mitchell, Bloomfield; Captain John Baughman, Bellville.

It will be seen that the regiment was composed of eight companies, which were elegantly uniformed and armed, and the glitter of their burnished rifles, and their gay dresses, made a fine display in the field. The regimental and company officers attracted much attention in consequence of their size and soldier-like bearing. The regimental officers were superbly mounted, and their regalia was quite expensive.

The first company was composed of volunteers from Clear Creek, Orange and Montgomery. The first captain was John Murray. He was succeeded by John Sprott, and he by George W. Urie. The company then disbanded, Captain Urie having been promoted to major. A new company was then formed. Jacob Oldshue was elected captain, and sometime afterward resigned. George McConnell succeeded him, and upon his resignation George Murray was elected captain, and remained in command until the regiment disbanded.

Upon the resignation of Colonel Samuel G. Wolf, Lieutenant Colonel John Murray became colonel, and upon the resignation of Colonel Murray in 1840, Major Urie was elected colonel of the regiment. Colonel Urie appointed John Sherman, now secretary of the treasury.

About the year 1841 a company of lancers was formed in Ashland, com-

posed of boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age, of which the late Bolivar W. Kellogg was captain. The members of the company possessed all the enthusiasm of regular soldiers, were handsomely uniformed and made a fine display. It survived some three or four years.

About the same time a light infantry company was formed, and the late William Johnston, of Mansfield, was elected captain. This company survived until about 1846, when it was merged into a new organization, sometimes called the Ashland guards. Captain Scott, Richard Emerson, John S. Fulton and Anthony Jacobs successively became its captains. It expired in 1852.

ASHLAND COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Ashland county can point with pride to her Union troops in the war of the rebellion. She furnished her full quota and more, and the many deaths, the sears and missing limbs of a number of the survivors show that her sons did their full duty in fighting the battles of the Union.

During that war the state of Ohio furnished three hundred and ten thousand and six hundred and fifty-four soldiers, who were enlisted in the various counties in proportion to the number of inhabitants thereof. Of the seventy-five thousand soldiers enlisted under the President's first call for troops, April 15, 1861, Ohio furnished twelve thousand, three hundred and fifty-seven. Of that number Ashland county furnished one company, which company became Company B, Sixteenth Ohio, the officers of which were:

Captain, John S. Fulton; first lieutenant, Thomas J. Kenny; second lieutenant, William B. McCarty.

The company rendezvoused at Camp Jackson, near the city of Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1861, where it was enrolled to the 18th day of August, 1861. On the 3d day of May, 1861, Captain John S. Fulton was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and Thomas J. Kenny to be captain of Company B. On the 7th of May William B. McCarty was commissioned first lieutenant, Samuel L. Wilson, second lieutenant, William P. Wright, ensign.

The company became a part of Sixteenth Regiment, at Camp Jackson, Columbus, in May, 1861, under the command of Colonel James Irvine; John S. Fulton, of Ashland, being lieutenant colonel by promotion. The regiment was immediately ordered to Bellaire, and thence to Grafton, West Virginia, where it met the Fourteenth, under Colonel James B. Steedman, and the Fifteenth, under Colonel Lorin Andrews, and a regiment of West Virginians under Colonel Kelley. The Confederate forces, on the approach of these regiments, retired from Grafton in the direction of Phillippi, and were pursued to that point, where a sharp skirmish ensued with Colonel Porterfield, who again retreated, and West Virginia was practically liberated. From Bellaire to Grafton the railroad track had been greatly damaged by the Southern forces, and the Ohio regiments immediately commenced repairs, and put the road in proper condition, placing guards to prevent further injury. To accomplish the task of restoring the road, the Sixteenth Ohio performed arduous duty. A short time after the affair at Phillippi, General McClellan made a demonstration in the direction of Laurel

Hill, but, from delays, and want of concert in movement, nothing was accomplished beyond marches and countermarches. The Fourteenth regiment, under Colonel Steedman, was the first to cross at Parkersburg, and the Sixteenth, under Colonel Irvine, at Bellaire.

The company was mustered out August 18, 1861. at Columbus, Ohio.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Twenty-third was commanded by Colonel E. P. Scammon. Under the call of July 22, 1861, for five hundred thousand men, Ohio furnished eighty-four thousand one hundred and sixteen men. These volunteers were divided among the various counties in the ratio of men. Ashland county raised two full companies, which were incorporated in the Twenty-third regiment. The roster shows the following officers, promotions and men:

COMPANY G—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Willard Slocum, resigned July 17, 1861; captain, James B. Drake, resigned September 24, 1862; captain, Henry G. Hood, mustered out; first lieutenant, Henry G. Hood, promoted captain; first lieutenant, C. E. Reichenbach, promoted captain; first lieutenant, B. F. Cooper, mustered out; first lieutenant, George W. Stevens, promoted captain; first lieutenant, D. K. Smith, promoted captain; first lieutenant, M. B. Deshong, promoted captain; second lieutenant, Addison Snively, mustered out; second lieutenant, George W. Stevens, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, D. K. Smith, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, B. F. Cooper, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, W. A. Stoner, mustered out; second lieutenant, C. A. Towslee, mustered out; second lieutenant, M. B. Deshong, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, L. R. Gray, killed at Winchester; second lieutenant, Henry M. Beer, mustered out; second lieutenant, James M. Craig, mustered out.

The company was organized in Ashland, by Captain Willard Slocum, and went to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, June 7, 1861; and on the 11th, was mustered into service. July 25, it was ordered to West Virginia. It participated in nearly all the engagements against Generals Lee, Jackson and Floyd. In 1862, it was at the engagement at Jumping Branch. In May, it was at the battle of Pearisburg. It was next in Pope's campaign. In September, it helped expel the enemy from Frederick City, and participated in the great battles at South Mountain and Antietam. In October, it returned to the Kanawha valley, and aided in expelling the Confederate forces. In February, 1863, it was engaged in watching the approach of the noted Confederate raider, General John Morgan.

COMPANY H—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

This company was organized by Captain James L. Drake and recruited in Hanover, Lake and Green townships, and was mustered in at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, June 12, 1861. The officers and privates were:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, James L. Drake; first lieutenant, John P. Cunningham; second lieutenant, DeHaven K. Smith.

The Twenty-third was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio. Colonel William S. Rosecranz commanded. During the campaign in West Virginia he was promoted to the position of brigadier general, and Lieutenant Colonel Scammon promoted to the vacancy.

On the 25th of July, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Clarksburg, West Virginia. On the 27th of July, it was ordered to Weston. Here it performed arduous duty in fighting guerillas. The regiment next marched to Carnifax Ferry, where General Rosecranz found the Confederates under General Floyd.

The Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Chase in September, October and November, 1861, with James A. Garfield as colonel. Ashland county furnished two full companies for this regiment.

COMPANY C—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Tully C. Bushnell; first lieutenant, J. D. Stubbs, promoted assistant quartermaster, November 13, 1862; first lieutenant, William N. Starr, promoted captain, October 22, 1862; second lieutenant, John R. Helman, promoted first lieutenant, June 11, 1862; James S. Bowlby, promoted second lieutenant, October 22, 1862, and resigned January 9, 1864.

COMPANY H—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Seth M. Barber, resigned June 11, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; John R. Helman, transferred from Company C and promoted captain, June 3, 1864; first lieutenant, William S. Spencer, resigned June 5, 1862; first lieutenant, Peter Miller, transferred to Company H and promoted first lieutenant January 22, 1864; first lieutenant, Charles B. Howk, promoted November 26, 1862, resigned October 23, 1863; second lieutenant, Edwin C. Leach, resigned June 5, 1862; second lieutenant, John F. Robinson, assigned to Company H, later transferred and promoted major Third Infantry.

In an engagement near Memphis, Captain Seth M. Barber was wounded in the foot, which subsequently required amputation, and the occasion of his resignation and assignment to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Peter B. Johnson, of Ashland, then over sixty years of age, was appointed train master of the Forty-second regiment by General Garfield. Mr. Johnson was over three years in the service and lived to be honorably discharged.

In December 1861, the Forty-second was ordered to Kentucky. In January 1862, it arrived near Paintville, and on the 8th marched under Lieutenant Colonel Sheldon to the fortified position of General Humphrey Marshall, and found the works evacuated and provisions carried away or destroyed. Colonel Garfield followed Marshall, and on the 9th the battle of Middle Creek took place, and Marshall again retreated and burned his stores. The Forty-second returned and passed up the Big Sandy and took possession of Pound Gap. The campaign was disastrous to the volunteers of the Forty-second, eighty-five of whom died through exposure and disease. In March the Forty-second was ordered to Louisville, where it was attached to the brigade of General George W. Morgan, and moved by rail to Lexington, and from thence marched to Cumberland Ford, with only three hundred and fourteen men fit for duty. In June it marched to the rear of Cumberland Gap, amid continued skirmishing. On the 5th of August, the Forty-second engaged and held back the advance of General Kirby Smith. General Morgan, after consultation, finally evacuated the Gap and fell back to, and crossed, the Ohio river at Greensburgh. The retreat was very rapid, and the men suffered severely for the want of clothing, proper food and rest. In the month of November, Morgan's brigade passed down to Memphis, Tennessee.

In December the Forty-second was ordered to the Yazoo, and led the advance against Vicksburgh. For three days the regiment held its position in line, when the army was compelled to retire. In January, 1863, the forces proceeded to White River, and thence to Arkansas Post, and captured Fort Hindman with seven thousand prisoners, all the guns, small arms and stores. The Forty-second then returned to the rear of Vicksburgh. In the engagements which followed, the regiment sustained heavy loss. After the surrender of Vicksburgh the Forty-second marched to Jackson, and participated in its capture, and then entered the department of the Gulf. It remained at Thebodeaux during the winter of 1864 and in the spring went on an expedition to Clinton, Louisiana, where it participated in a severe engagement. It was also in several other small expeditions, and returned to Camp Chase where it was mustered out September 30, 1864. The Forty-second was engaged in eleven battles, in which it lost one officer and twenty men killed, and eighteen officers and three hundred and twenty-five men wounded. Its tattered banners show hard service.

THE "FIRST CALL" TROOPS.

The rebels opened fire on Fort Sumter at an early hour on Friday morning, April 12, 1861, and continued the bombardment for thirty-four hours. It was an unequal contest—seven thousand rebels against seventy Union soldiers within the beleaguered fort. There could be but one result, and on Saturday afternoon Major Anderson yielded to the inevitable and surrendered, stipulating however, that he should salute and retain Sumter's flag.

On Sunday, April 14, Major Anderson and his men were conveyed from the fort to the *Baltic*, a vessel lying outside the bar. They were taken on board and the vessel proceeded to New York, where the old flag that had but a few days

before floated over Fort Sumter, was saluted by all the forts of the New York harbor.

The fall of Fort Sumter aroused the North. "Sumter has fallen," was the tocsin of war. President Lincoln, with that promptitude for which he was noted, seized the tide of patriotism at the flow and issued his call for seventy-five thousand troops, to "aid in suppressing the rebellion against the laws of the United States, and to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Republic, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured."

The call was promptly answered and amid flying flags, waving handkerchiefs and beating drums, the whole North seemed to be marching to war. Men left their homes with tears and prayers to fight for their country and its flag.

Ashland county furnished a company for this first-call service, which became Company B, of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry. John S. Fulton was captain of the company. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and was succeeded as captain by Thomas J. Kenney, then a young and promising lawyer of Ashland.

The first troops to arrive at Washington were four companies of ununiformed and unarmed Pennsylvanians, who expected to find uniforms, arms and equipments at the capitol. Stones were thrown at them as they passed through Baltimore. Upon their arrival at Washington they were given quarters in the hall of the house of representatives. With one of the companies was a colored attendant called Nick Biddle, named, perchance, for the once-famous financier—Nicholas Biddle. This colored attendant had been struck on the head at Baltimore; had tied a handkerchief over the wound, and then drew his cap down tightly over that. At Washington he removed cap and bandage and the blood ran down from the wound and dripped upon the marble floor of the rotunda of the capitol. The first blood of the civil war.

On Saturday morning, May 25, they left Columbus for Bellaire where they arrived in the evening. On Sunday an incident occurred worthy of note. Dan Rice's show boat came along the river with band playing and some of the boys thought the boat was the advance of the rebel.

Early on Monday morning, May 27, the Sixteenth crossed the Ohio river on the Brown Dick, and has the distinction of being the first regiment that crossed the river into Dixie.

The Sixteenth advanced along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Burnt Bridges, near Mannington, where the first halt was made. The next advance was to Grafton, then to Phillipi, where it participated in the first battle of the war.

The battalion of the Sixteenth of which Captain Kenney's company was a part, returned to Grafton, then advanced to Rowlesburg, to Cheat Mountain, to the Red House, and to Oakland. At the expiration of their term of service the boys returned home after having participated in all the stirring service and hard marches of that West Virginia campaign and were mustered out of service August 18.

Picture the event of the "boys" leaving Bellville for the war. Roll back the forty-one years which have intervened between then and now and look at the scene as though it was present before you today. Main street is lined on either side with people, tearful and silent. Men, women and children have come



CENTER STREET, ASHLAND



HIGHLAND AVENUE, ASHLAND

out to see their sons and brothers leave. The hurrahs are hushed. The martial music and the tramp of the marching troops smite the silence with strokes of pain. The company boards the cars, the bell rings, the steam shrieks and the train moves on. The "boys" have gone to war.

Three months and more go by and the scene changes. People are again on the street, but now it is to welcome the "boys" home. But it is difficult to write of soldiers returning to their homes. The pen, rarely failing when it depicts sorrow, often falters at the threshold of joy. Sorrow is so real, there is relief in its cry. But joy is so subtle and spiritual, its finest essence is but seldom imprisoned in words.

The war continues and another scene is witnessed at Bellville. A squad of soldiers is seen marching with reversed arms. There is a hearse with nodding plumes and there is a coffin wrapped in the American flag. There are carriages filled with sorrowing friends. And there are many citizens in line following the mortal remains of an old friend to the cemetery.

There have been thousands of similar scenes for Ohio alone had eleven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven soldiers killed in battle during the Civil war. The bodies of many were brought home for burial, while six thousand five hundred and sixty-three were left dead on the field of battle.

There were also thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four Ohio soldiers who died of disease and wounds during their service, making the list of Ohio's dead, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and one. This does not include any who died after having been discharged from the service.

Ohio's quota under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men was ten thousand one hundred and fifty-three, and within the week over thirty regiments were offered—six companies of which were from Richland county. The number of men accepted by the state under that call was twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.

The Sixteenth was the first regiment that crossed the Ohio river and entered the so-called Southern Confederacy. The Sixteenth did guard duty along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for two hundred miles, repaired and rebuilt the bridges wrecked and burned by the rebels; it did a great deal of hard marching, and was in the fight at Phillipi—the first battle of the war. It was in that trying march from Thornton to Phillipi, through the terrible storm, the night before the battle. General Lew Wallace, then colonel of an Indiana regiment, who has since attained world-wide fame as the author of "Ben Hur" was with us on that memorable march, when the lightning flashed along and athwart the mountain tops and the thunder roared through the valleys and reverberated among the hills, and the rain poured in incessant torrents upon the boys in blue as we marched along unknown roads to—we knew not what.

After that the Sixteenth was encamped at Rowlesburg, one of the most romantic places along the picturesque Baltimore and Ohio. Later the regiment under General Hill marched to the summit of Cheat Mountain to intercept Garnett's retreating forces from Laurel Hill. At Carrick's Ford the rebel general, Garnett, was killed while endeavoring to rally his men.

The Sixteenth pursued the retreating rebel army to the Red House and beyond; they later went into camp at Oakland, Maryland, from which place they

returned to Ohio and were discharged, having more than completed their term of enlistment.

Limit will not permit of details, or even of naming other companies organized later and for longer terms of service, except to state that Richland county throughout the above conflict did her duty nobly and that many of her sons won distinction in the field, as others had, and have since, on the forum and in legislative halls.

It would be an honor to write the name of each private soldier, for their deeds are recorded in the blood of battle and are emblazoned in glory. But they need no encomium, for their patriotism will be remembered and cherished after official titles are forgotten.

Many Richland county boys who then went forth to war never returned. Some were killed on southern battlefields and were buried where they fell; some died in hospitals, others in rebel prisons. The bodies of a few were brought home and interred in our local cemeteries and their graves are annually decorated in the May time.

The Duke of Wellington said: "Take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray that you might never see another." Those who have seen the carnage of war on the battlefield, will concur in that saying.

What events have transpired, what characters have passed off the stage of action since the war! The majority of our Ashland county boys who so patriotically went forth in defense of liberty and union—one and inseparable—have since answered the final roll call,

"And we'll find them camped in meadows where the waters stilly flow,
Where the sward is soft and verdant and the flowers of heaven grow."

President Lincoln was barely permitted to see the end of the struggle. General Grant, who was wont to move upon the enemy's works immediately, with intent to fight it out on that line if it took all summer, now sleeps at Riverside. Sheridan, who made that wonderful ride to victory, has since taken another ride on a pale horse through the valley of shadows. Sherman, who marched his valiant army from Atlanta to the sea, has gone up the hills of immortality. But none of these could have achieved such greatness and fame but for the valor and heroism of the private soldiers.

General George B. McClellan, on May 14, was commissioned major general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the department of Ohio, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. His first move was against Colonel Potterfield, who, with a force of confederates, was stationed at Grafton, West Virginia, under orders from General Lee to muster volunteers at that place.

On May 27, Union troops, led by the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, crossed the Ohio river at Bellaire, and proceeded along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and upon their advance, the rebel force abandoned Grafton and retreated to Phillipi, the county seat of Barbour county, twenty-two miles south of Grafton.

On June 2, General Morris and Colonel Kelley held a conference at Grafton and arranged for a movement on Phillipi. The plan was for simultaneous movement of two columns by different routes, one from Grafton, via Thornton, under Colonel Kelley; the other from Webster, under Colonel Dumont.

Colonel Kelley's division consisted of the First Virginia, a portion of the

Sixteenth Ohio, under Colonel Irvine, and the Ninth Indiana under Colonel Milroy. Colonel Kelley's column went by rail to Thornton, then marched south twenty-two miles to Phillipi. The latter part of the march was made in the night, through a furious storm and drenching rain.

Colonel Dumont's column left the railroad at Webster, and had twelve miles to march to Phillipi. This division consisted of the eight companies of the Seventh Indiana, four companies of the Sixth Indiana under Colonel Crittenden, four companies of the Fourteenth Ohio under Colonel Steedman, and a battery of Barnett's artillery, under command of Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Sturges. Colonel F. W. Lander, of General McClellan's staff, was with Colonel Dumont's division.

At early dawn on the morning of June 3, the artillery fired on the town. The first two rounds were of canister. The third was a six pound solid shot, and was aimed at a stable in the cavalry camp. In the stable, Mr. Hanger and a number of other confederate cavalrymen were sleeping, and on coming out at the alarm, Mr. Hanger was struck by this ball, nearly tearing off his left leg below the knee. The ball had struck the ground, ricocheted, and then hit the side of the door, and then struck Mr. Hanger, as stated above. The ball is now in his possession.

After being wounded, Mr. Hanger managed to climb the ladder and take refuge in the hay loft, where he was found after the fight was over by H. A. Thomas, then a member of Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now a resident of Mansfield. Mr. Thomas saw a trail of blood, and following it up the ladder, found Mr. Hanger lying in the mow, seemingly nearly dead from the loss of blood.

The late Dr. J. D. Robison, of Wooster, the surgeon of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, was called, who, upon examination, found it necessary to amputate the limb above the knee. Dr. Robison was assisted in performing the operation by Dr. Thorborne, and the amputation was so well done that Mr. Hanger—then only eighteen years old—was able to get around on crutches in about a month. In August he was sent to Columbus as a prisoner of war; was afterwards exchanged and returned to his home in Virginia. He soon tired of using crutches and made for himself an artificial limb—the first wooden leg worn by a confederate soldier. He soon had similar work to do for others, and at the close of the war, he got an order from the state of Virginia to make artificial limbs for all her maimed soldiers. In time he removed his plant from Richmond to Washington, where he now resides.

The battle of Phillipi resulted in the rout of Colonel Potterfield and his men, who retreated towards Beverly. They were pursued for some distance, and in a running fight, several were killed and wounded.

While leading his men, Colonel Kelley was shot in the breast, producing an almost fatal wound. He was shot by Assistant Quartermaster Limms, of Potterfield's staff. Among the prisoners taken was Colonel W. J. Willey, upon whose person were found important military papers, one of which was an order to destroy bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The secession flag that floated over Phillipi was captured by the Seventh

Indiana, and in its stead was flung to the breeze the flag presented by the ladies of Aurora, Indiana, to that regiment upon its departure to the front.

And the Star Spangled Banner waved in triumph over the captured town.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Sixty-fifth was a part of the brigade raised at Mansfield by Hon. John Sherman, and organized at Camp Buckingham, and mustered into service December 1, 1861. Its term of service was three years. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Charles G. Harker. Part of a company from Ashland county entered the Sixty-fifth under the following officers:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Orlow Smith; first lieutenant, Charles Gregg; second lieutenant, Charles O. Tannehill.

Company G was mustered into the United States service at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, Ohio, November 25, 1865, and discharged at Victoria, Texas, November 30, 1865.

The mortality list was not included in the roll, and, hence, cannot appear here. It is certain, however, that the company performed arduous duty in the far South, and was considerably diminished by disease and death before its discharge.

Captain Orlow Smith was promoted to lieutenant colonel, October 10, 1865, and to colonel, November 24, 1865.

The Sixty-fifth was employed some months, in 1862, in Kentucky, repairing and guarding roads, then marched into Tennessee to Columbia, and thence to Savannah, Georgia, and from thence to Pittsburg Landing, and participated in that battle. It next moved to Corinth, and was at the siege, and returned to Louisville, Kentucky. It was ordered to march toward Stone River, and was in the battle of December 29, 1862. In June, 1863, it was ordered to Chattanooga, and participated in that battle. The Sixty-fifth passed on to Mission Ridge, and took part in that engagement. Then came the Atlanta campaign—the affair at Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dallas, Marietta, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, and Jonesborough, in which the Sixty-fifth took a part. On the 29th of November, it was in the battle of Springfield; on the 30th, in the battle of Franklin, and afterwards, in the battle of Nashville. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, and remained at San Antonio until December, and was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it was mustered out January 2, 1866. The Sixty-fifth came out of service scarred veterans.

The Sixty-fifth was a part of the noted Sherman brigade.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eighty-second was recruited in Ashland, Logan, Marion, Union and Richland counties, for three years. It was commanded by Colonel James Cant-

well, who was killed in the second battle of Manassas. The regiment was mustered into service December 31, 1861, and contained nine hundred and sixty-eight men. Ashland county had one company, K. Its officers were:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, David S. Sampsell, resigned July 30, 1862; captain, Francis S. Jacobs, resigned; first lieutenant, John S. Fulton, died April 30, 1862; first lieutenant, Francis S. Jacobs, promoted to captain; first lieutenant, John A. McClusky, resigned; first lieutenant, James J. Beer, killed May 3, 1863; first lieutenant, Warren Wasson, resigned; first lieutenant, George W. Youngblood, mustered out; second lieutenant, Francis S. Jacobs, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, James J. Beer, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, Warren Wasson, promoted first lieutenant; second lieutenant, George W. Youngblood, promoted first lieutenant.

Company K. was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865. We are unable to make out the mortality list from the roll; but by reference to the regimental service, which follows, it will be seen that company K performed arduous duty, and that its ranks were greatly thinned by disease and the casualties of war.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In January, 1862, the Eighty-second was ordered from Kenton, Ohio, its place of rendezvous, to West Virginia, and went into camp near the village of Fetterman, for instruction and drill. In the spring the regiment, in the brigade of General Robert Schenck, was sent to various points in pursuit of guerillas, after which it was ordered to go to the aid of General Milroy, near McDowell. The Confederate forces were attacked by Generals Schenck and Milroy near Bull Pasture mountain, and compelled them to retreat. The Eighty-second then joined General John C. Fremont, and passed by rapid marches through Petersburg, when the battle of Strasburgh occurred, and the enemy again retreated under Stonewall Jackson. The column passed on to Cross Keys, where a running fight ensued, Jackson crossed the Shenandoah, destroying the bridge and marched leisurely away, having scattered the forces of General Shields. The tardiness of Fremont in the pursuit of Jackson, practically ended his military career. Severe campaigning followed. The troops returned to Middletown, and General Siegel took command of the division. The Eighty-second was transferred to an independent brigade, commanded by General Milroy. On the 7th of August Siegel's corps moved to Culpeper; and on the 9th toward Cedar Mountain, where a battle was going on. Milroy moved to the front to relieve exhausted troops; and on the night of the 10th, the enemy retreated. The Eighty-second destroyed Waterloo bridge, and skirmished continually for ten days. The second battle of Manassas took place, and Colonel Cantwell, in leading a charge, was killed. The Eighty-second was much exposed and suffered severely in the battle. The National forces were finally

compelled to withdraw to Centerville. In September the Eighty-second moved to Fort de Kalb, Siegel's headquarters. On the 25th it advanced to Fairfax Court House and the campaign closed with the attempt to capture the heights of Fredericksburgh. The Eighty-second was transported to the division of General Schurz, and by him designated as a battalion of sharpshooters. In April, 1863, the Eleventh corps moved on the Chancellorsville campaign, crossing the Rappahannock, at Kelley's Ford, and the Rapidan, at Ely's Mills; and on the 30th arrived within three miles of the battle ground. The battle opened May 2, and the Eighty-second and others deployed with fixed bayonets, and fell back to the rifle-pits. The Eighty-second held its position; but regiment after regiment was pressed back under the terrible charge of the forces of Stonewall Jackson, and it finally fell back. It took a new position, having but one hundred and thirty-four men with the colors. Here Captain James J. Beer, a gallant young officer from Ashland county, fell. After the battle, the remaining members of the Eighty-second returned to its old camp near Stafford. In June, the Gettysburgh campaign commenced. The Eighty-second participated in that arduous campaign. It was ordered to move over the plain to assail, with its brigade, the Confederate works. In the attempt it lost twenty of its remaining men. The gaps were promptly filled, and the Eighty-second advanced within seventy-five yards of the Confederate lines. It went into the battle with twenty-two commissioned officers, and two hundred and thirty-six privates, and of these, nineteen officers and one hundred and forty-seven men were killed, wounded or captured. The balance of the regiment brought the colors, tattered and torn by shot and shell, safely from the field. The ranks of the Eighty-second were so thinned by disease and battle that when General Sherman reached Goldsboro it was consolidated with the Sixty-first Ohio.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eighty-seventh rendezvoused at Camp Chase in June, 1862, and was a three months organization. It was commanded by Colonel Henry B. Banning. A short time after its organization, it was ordered to Baltimore and placed under the command of Major General Wool, commander of the post. Upon the arrival of the regiment in Baltimore it was assigned to a camp north of the city.

The Ashland company in this regiment was officered by:

Captain, Henry H. Otis; first lieutenant, William H. Johnston; second lieutenant, James A. Landis.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Second enlisted under the call of July 1, 1862, for three hundred thousand men. It was recruited from Ashland, Holmes, Richland and Wayne counties, and was commanded by Colonel William Given. It was organized at Camp Mansfield, on the 18th of August, 1862. Ashland county furnished two full companies. The officers were:

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, John McNaull, resigned December 20, 1862; first lieutenant, Joseph R. Folwell, promoted captain December 20, 1862, and discharged; first lieutenant, William A. Beer, of Company K, promoted captain in 1864; second lieutenant, Holiday Ames, promoted first lieutenant December 20, 1862; second lieutenant, John T. Robert, promoted second lieutenant December 20, 1862.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, John M. Sloan; first lieutenant, William A. Beer; second lieutenant, Jerome Potter.

The One Hundred and Second was ordered to Kentucky, and mustered into service at Covington, September 6, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville, and went into the trenches to defend that city. In October, it marched to Shelbyville, Franklin, and Perryville, and thence to Crab Orchard; thence to Bowling Green. From thence it was ordered to Clarksville, Tennessee, for drill and camp duty. In September, 1863, it returned to Shelbyville, to aid in repelling the invasion of General Wheeler, of the Confederate army. It returned to Nashville, and went into winter quarters. In April, 1864, the One Hundred and Second marched to Tullahoma, and thence to Bellefonte, Alabama. Here it was ordered to patrol the Tennessee river, from Stevenson to Seven Mile island, a distance of fifty miles. On this line it erected twelve blockhouses and one fort. The regiment was frequently assailed by guerillas, and suffered considerably from exposure and sickness. Shortly after the completion of its fort and other works, General Forrest, of the Confederate army, made a dash upon the One Hundred and Second with his cavalry, and captured a portion of its men under Colonel Elliott, near Athens, after a severe fight. Six months afterward the prisoners were paroled and placed on board the ill-fated Sultana, at Vicksburgh, and eighty-one men of the One Hundred and Second were lost. On the twenty-fourth of October, General Hood, of the Confederate forces, attacked the garrison at Decatur, Alabama, in which the remaining companies of the One Hundred and Second were on duty, and were conspicuous in the fight. After the evacuation of Decatur, the One Hundred and Second continued in active duty in Tennessee until June 30, 1865, when it was mustered out at Nashville; returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, and was paid and discharged July 8, 1865. The regiment was noted for its prompt obedience of orders, and gallantry in the face of the enemy.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Mansfield, under the call for three hundred thousand men, in August, 1862. The regiment was recruited from

Ashland, Holmes, Richland, and Wayne counties, and contained nine hundred and forty-nine men. It was commanded by Colonel Daniel French. Ashland county furnished two full companies.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, John F. McKinley; first lieutenant, Thomas Armstrong; second lieutenant, William Harvey.

Company C rendezvoused at Mansfield, and was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of October, 1862, for three years.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Henry Buck, resigned February 15, 1863; first lieutenant, Robert M. Zuver, resigned June 14, 1863; second lieutenant, John Sloan, promoted captain, February 20, 1863.

Company F was mustered into the United States service at Camp Mansfield, October 14, 1862, and on the 25th departed by rail for Covington, Kentucky, where it arrived on the 26th. The meanderings of the Twelfth will exhibit the history of its companies.

The One Hundred and Second regiment suffered severely in the Sultana disaster, losing eighty-one of its men.

On the 27th of April, 1865, just as the awful strife between the north and the south had come to a close, there occurred a most disastrous accident, a marine calamity, the like of which this world has never known.

It occurred in the shadow of another great calamity—the assassination of President Lincoln—and for this reason was in a certain measure overlooked by the people at large. This is the only reason that can be given for the fact that the loss of the steamer Sultana and the perishing of nearly two thousand Union soldiers has never been given a due place in the history of the nation.

It was a disaster of the most appalling nature. Twenty-three hundred men, twelve women, over two thousand of the former being paroled soldiers who had just been released from rebel prisons, half starved and ill, were asleep on the decks of the Sultana, a Mississippi steamer, all bound homeward, with dreams of getting back again beneath the stars and stripes, under which flag they had been serving their country, for three years in the rebellious south.

The over-laden Sultana with its precious burden of human freight, was slowly steaming up the broad Mississippi, when between the hours of two and three o'clock a. m., with a rain slowly falling and darkness everywhere, one of the boilers exploded. Imagine the scene, for it cannot be pictured, neither will pen ever be able to describe it in the awfulness of the horrors that attended the scene. Many were maimed, others were scalded to death. The whole steamer took fire and in the light there were pictured scenes that tongue can never tell.

Brave men, men who had faced rebel guns, men who had met the deadly fire of the enemy, were now helpless. They had to fight for their lives, but think



NORTH UNION STREET, LOUDONVILLE



LOUDONVILLE DEPOT

of the odds against them. The broad Mississippi had overflowed its banks until it was nearly ten miles wide. Into this vast expanse of water leaped hundreds of men who were not killed nor pinioned down nor burnt to death. They were drowned in squads, sinking beneath others who had jumped on top of them. In one spot about three hundred were sunk to death by the huge iron-bound gang plank falling upon them.

Cries, prayers, pleadings and curses from frenzied men filled the air. Every board or piece of wood was fought for by the men crazed by excitement and anxious to sieze upon something to keep them from sinking into the cold, deep waters of the Mississippi. Hundreds floated down the broad river for miles, many of them giving up the struggle by the way. Others were picked up from floating planks or logs or bales of hay. When daylight dawned it witnessed strange sad scenes. Perched in the limbs of the trees in the water were half naked, half frozen men, while floating or lodged here or there were found the bodies of others whose lives had gone out.

Brave and heroic rescuers worked faithfully gathering up the living and taking them to the Memphis hospital, where the good women of the Christian Mission cared for them. But in spite of all, many died from the exposure of that awful night.

A friend of the writer gives the following experience of that catastrophe. He is one of the survivors, and writes thus:

"The first I knew anything had occurred, I was on the stern of the boat, and was trying to get my breath and didn't know what had happened, but when I realized what had happened I came to and the boat was all afire, and then I didn't know what to do at that time. I started forward to see if I could find any more of the comrades. Going forward I met Lash Holton, and Lash was like I was, a little excited. I caught hold, went down, and Lash was injured in the face, and then he and I went together and started forward when we met Jacob Irons and Jacob Byerly and that left four of us together, and I suggested that we get the gang plank and push that off and all get on and stay together and help each other. That was agreeable to all, and we started forward for the front end of the boat to climb off, and when we got just above the wheel house the deck gave away and we all went down into the fire. The other three burned and I striking the stair steps pulled myself out. I was considerably burned, my face and hair, and then I concluded I didn't know what to do, but I finally found a deck bucket, I got water and poured that on myself. The reason I didn't go and jump over-board at that time, was because there were twenty or thirty in a bunch holding fast together going down.

"When I went from there, I crawled up the steps and went up on top. I kept my deck bucket, and after I got up there the smoke stack had taken fire just as I got up. Then a sergeant of the First Ohio called for help, to help throw these men over who were caught under the stack. I assisted him. I threw over ten or twelve, but one survived; that was all, and one had both limbs broken and he got out, and then I went from there on the wheel house and remained there until it burned off, and I went with it and didn't succeed getting on the wheel house because there were so many around it. I struck out without anything.

"Some distance from the boat about a quarter of a mile I came across a man with two shutters—he was dead, I procured the shutters from him. I finally got on them myself and swam to an island and remained there until nine o'clock next day, in the water, and was finally rescued by a boat in about thirty feet of water. I had floated and swam six miles."

From the poem depicting the Sultana disaster, the following is copied:

"Out on the river's rolling tide,
Out from the steamer's burning side,
Out where the circle was growing wide
Men battling with the waves;
And drowning, they each other clasped,
And wreathing in death's closing grasp
They struggled bravely, but at last
Sank to watery graves."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

At the organization of the One Hundred and Twentieth, Lieutenant Willard Sloeum, of Ashland, acted as adjutant, and was promoted to major February 18, 1863, and lieutenant colonel September, 8, 1863, and brevetted after the close of the war. Captain John McKinley was promoted to major September 8, 1863, and transferred to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and mustered out.

The One Hundred and Twentieth reported to General Wright at Cincinnati, on the 25th of October, 1862, for duty, and crossed to Covington, Kentucky. In November it was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, where it entered the brigade of General George W. Morgan, and moved to the mouth of the Yazoo river, and thence to Johnson's landing to attack the fortifications defending Vicksburgh. The attack commenced on the 26th, the One Hundred and Twentieth participating. It was actively engaged during the siege, and suffered severely in consequence of malaria and exposure. The regiment was ordered to Arkansas Post in January, 1863. When Fort Hindman had been surrounded, the One Hundred and Twentieth made a direct charge upon the works—the enemy displayed a white flag and surrendered—the One Hundred and Twentieth having the honor of first entering the fort, as Sergeant Robert Wallace scaled the parapet and planted the colors, for which he was promoted to first lieutenant. The regiment returned to Young's Point, where it suffered severely from malarious fever for nearly two months, more than half the privates being on the sick list. In consequence of delays several of the officers resigned. Early in the spring of 1863 the regiment was ordered to different points along the Mississippi, and finally to Fort Gibson, which was captured, the One Hundred and Twentieth losing one-eighth of its men in the battle. Jackson and Raymond were next captured, and the regiment remained at the latter place until May, 1863. The One Hundred and Twentieth returned to the rear of Vicksburgh and participated in the siege. In July it was ordered on another expedition to Jackson, and, during its investment, Colonel Spigel was severely wounded, and

the regiment considerably cut up by the artillery of the enemy. It returned to the Black River bridge in July, and went into camp at Vicksburgh. In September the regiment passed down the Mississippi and returned to Plaquemine, one hundred and ten miles above New Orleans, where it remained until March, 1864, when it joined the expedition under General N. P. Banks to invade Arkansas. At Red River Bend, near Snaggy Point, the "City Belle," on which the regiment was crossing the river, was suddenly attacked by about five thousand Confederates concealed behind the levee, who poured a murderous fire in the boat. It was soon disabled by the artillery of the enemy and floated to the opposite side of the river, where it displayed a white flag and surrendered. Colonel Spigel fell, and Captains Elias Fraunfelter, Rummel, and Miller, and two hundred privates fell into the hands of the Confederates, and were marched off to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where they remained in a miserable prison for about one year. Those who escaped formed a battallion of three companies under Lieutenant Colonel Slocum, and, after a march of twenty-three hours, arrived safely at Alexandria and joined the forces of General Banks. In May, General Banks began his retreat. The regiment returned to Morganza, Louisiana, and remained until September, and moved up White river to St. Charles, Arkansas, and thence to Duvall's bluff. In November the One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio were consolidated, Lieutenant Colonel Kelley, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth, becoming colonel, and Major McKinley, of the One Hundred and Twentieth, lieutenant colonel of the new regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Slocum was honorably discharged, his position being rendered supernumerary by the consolidation of the regiments. This ended the career of the One Hundred and Twentieth regiment. It was organized in 1862 with nine hundred and forty-nine men, and, in 1864, received one hundred and fifty recruits, making ten hundred and ninety-nine men. At its discharge it contained only four hundred and forty men, showing a loss of six hundred and fifty-nine men during the service. The toil and suffering of this regiment were borne throughout with unshrinking fortitude. Like the Eighty-second, the One Hundred and Twentieth returned, scarred and worn veterans, to the firesides of their friends.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase for one year, and was mustered into service March 25, 1865, Colonel R. P. Kennedy was in command. One of the companies contained thirty men from Ashland county. The company was Company A, and the following were the commissioned officers:

Captain, Warren H. Wasson; first lieutenant, P. M. Cowles; second lieutenant, James Campbell, promoted to first lieutenant.

The regiment was ordered to West Virginia, where it was attached to the Ohio brigade at Winchester. It was subsequently called to Baltimore, and assigned to duty in the fortifications around the city. It was mustered out September 25, 1865. The officers and men of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment were largely veterans, having served in other organizations in earlier enlistments.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This regiment was composed of twelve batteries, and was mustered into service for three years, September 3, 1861. It was commanded by Colonel James Barnett. The command was organized and equipped at Camp Dennison and sent to the field. Battery D was raised principally in Ashland county, Its officers were:

Captain, Andrew Conkle; senior first lieutenant, Paul H. Rohrbocher, resigned January 1, 1862; junior first lieutenant, Lemuel P. Porter, promoted to first senior lieutenant, January 1, 1862; senior second lieutenant, William H. Pease, promoted junior first lieutenant, January 1, 1862; junior second lieutenant, Henry C. L. Lloyd, promoted senior second lieutenant, January, 1862.

About one-half of the men in battery D were enlisted in Ashland county; hence the whole roll has been copied that the strength of the battery may be exhibited. Corporal John B. Deshong was promoted to second lieutenant of battery D, and was transferred and promoted to first lieutenant in battery H; and Sergeant William Zimmerman was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to battery G, of colored troops. Sergeant Joseph B. Charles was promoted captain, and took command of battery H, colored troops.

Battery D left Camp Dennison in November, and reported to Brigadier General William Nelson, in Kentucky, and marched with his command up the Big Sandy to Piketon. It returned to Louisville, and thence to Mumfordsville. In February, 1862, the battery reported at Nashville and moved to Pittsburgh Landing, thence to Corinth, Mississippi, and to Athens, Alabama. In September it returned to Mumfordsville, where it was captured by the Confederate forces, paroled and sent to Camp Chase, and exchanged in January, 1863. The battery was reorganized at Columbus, Ohio, and joined the Third brigade at Lexington, Kentucky, in March. In June, 1863, it went on a raid to East Tennessee, under Colonel Saunders, and burned many bridges, a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores. In July it marched with General Burnside to Cumberland Gap, which was captured. In August and September the battery went on a raid into Kentucky and Tennessee, with Colonel Woolford's cavalry. It next marched to Knoxville and participated in the siege. The battery reenlisted and was sent on a thirty days' veteran furlough to Ohio. The ranks being recruited in January, 1864, it marched to Atlanta, Georgia, and joined the forces of General Sherman, and was in all the engagements of that campaign. It was also in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and went to Wilmington, North Carolina, and was finally mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, July 15, 1865.

THE "SQUIRREL HUNTERS."

In July and September, 1862, during the apprehended siege of the city of Cincinnati by John Morgan, the noted Confederate raider, an appeal was made to the farmers and laboring men within the proper distance of the city to aid in its defense. A large number of men from the rural districts hastened to the rescue. On the 2d of September Governor Todd issued a proclamation authoriz-

ing General Lew Wallace to complete the organization, and stating that none but armed men would be received, and also providing for their transportation by rail at the expense of the state. The Queen City was speedily put in a position of defense by General Wallace. General Morgan failed to commence the siege, and the "Squirrel Hunters" were dismissed. Ashland county sent one hundred and four men. By a resolution of the legislature, in the winter of 1863, discharges, in due form, were furnished the "Squirrel Hunters" of 1862.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, Ohio, May 12, 1864, under Colonel Hiram Miller, and on the 13th proceeded to Washington city, D. C., under orders from General Heintzelman, commanding the department of the Ohio. The regiment remained at Fort Reno, when it was ordered to the front, and proceeded on transports to White House, Virginia, and thence to Bermuda Hundred. It then reported to General Butler at Point of Rocks, and on the 12th and 14th of June was in reconnoissance of the Petersburg & Richmond railroad. On the 15th two hundred and fifty men were engaged in a heavy skirmish. On the 16th the regiment proceeded to Wilson's Landing. It assisted in building Fort Pocahontas. On the 29th the regiment was relieved from further duty and returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out September 10, 1864. Company I was from Ashland county.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Joseph R. Remley; first lieutenant, Corpus C. Funk; second lieutenant, Isaiah Mowry.

The company was mustered into the one hundred days' service, but served a few days over time. Samuel Friedline was transferred. George B. Eagle died at Wilson's Wharf, Virginia, June 8, 1864. Nicholas G. Glenn died in hospital at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

COLONEL LORIN ANDREWS.

Ashland has the high distinction of having given the first citizen of Ohio to volunteer as a soldier for the Union army. This was Lorin Andrews, who was born here in a log cabin, April 1, 1819, being the fourth child born in Ashland. His father, Alanson Andrews, later opened a farm southwest of the village. At the age of seventeen he delivered with great credit a Fourth of July oration at Carter's Grove just east of the town. From 1840 to 1843 he was a student at Gambier, but from want of pecuniary means was obliged to leave, and then took charge of the Ashland Academy. He pursued his studies without a teacher, and with signal success. He lectured before institutes throughout the state, and had scarcely an equal in influence as an educator. So greatly was he valued for power of intellect and general capacity, that, in 1854, he was chosen to the presidency of Gambier, and he brought up the institution from an attendance of thirty to over two hundred pupils. Princeton conferred upon him the

degree of LL. D. He had peculiarly winning qualities that made him a born leader. It was in February, 1861, that, believing war inevitable, he offered his services to Governor Dennison. In April he raised a company in Knox county for the Fourth regiment, and was elected colonel. It was ordered to West Virginia, where, owing to exposure, he was taken sick of typhoid fever, and died September 18, 1861, and was buried at Gambier in a spot of his own selection. He was but forty-two years of age—in his prime—and of great moral influence. He was about five feet eight inches in height, and weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds; hair sandy, and inclined to curl. His eye was a clear gray, his face manly, full of benevolence, his carriage erect, with a sprightly gait.

IX.

EDUCATION IN ASHLAND COUNTY.

BY PROFESSOR J. C. SAMPLE.

The history of education in Ohio is a story of exceeding interest. It reaches back into the eighteenth century, finding its origin in the great ordinance of 1787, than which, no single act of any national organization has been more prolific of great and far reaching result. It is impossible to even trace the story in an article limited as is this, but some notion of educational advance is necessary, before either state or county academic history can be understood. Ohio's endowment by right of grant in this ordinance, was approximately twelve hundred square miles of her territory, consecrated to educational uses alone. The gift to the people, was to all, and for all time. Its intention was to make intelligence the common characteristic of her people. The conservation of this princely gift and its proper adaptation to the purpose intended was a new feature in government.

The problem proposed for solution was: How far instruction, furnished at public expense should or could, in justice to all, be imparted to the individual. There were then, as today, two leading opinions. The first clearly asserts: "The maxim of state right to impart instruction is the minimum of individual need." This view of state rights gave birth to the famous three R's, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic theory as the limit of public right. All else must be attained by individual effort. It also obtained for almost or altogether fifty years, and more nearly than is now at all supposed, wrecked the cause of public or general education.

It was the hearty belief of such men as the Logans, Kentons, Poes, etc., who, pushing on in the front of the great wave of immigration that entered Ohio at the beginning of the nineteenth century, moulded and largely controlled the public sentiment about them. They were men who cared little for the conveniences of society, greatly less for its luxuries and refinements, even despised them. They were the pickets of the outposts of civilization. Many of them did not know how to read—did not even care to learn, but they were "men of good common sense;" honest; resolute; fearless; sterling frontier qualities. They settled the western and southwestern border of the state, but their influence was felt everywhere.

We owe to them the peculiar characteristics that have consecrated the old

log schoolhouse to immortality—an institution which, if you study it closely the country over, rises in most questionable guise, but over which has been expended so much very tawdry and very cheap sentiment and eloquence. The schoolhouse itself; its furniture; apparatus and library there were, absolutely, none; the “Master” himself; stern; beetle browed; his mental, moral, physical qualities, especially the physical; the bare, mud walls; the rickety backless benches; the old Cobb and Webster’s spellers; the English reader; Columbian Orator; the Bible; even the old almanac; Pike’s arithmetic, and Western calculator; the master’s chair, behind which, on pins set into the walls by augers, lay the grewsome collection of gads, one of which was always worn to a frazzle; the huge open fireplace; the long, almost lightless windows, all this forms a picture

“Hung up on memories’ wall”

“Cujus magna pars fuimus.”

but which we would not forget if we could.

The picture is utterly defective however, to realize it, you must have seen it in action. The writer has felt of it, has seen girls of sixteen and seventeen years old whipped—because “they needed it.” Yet this system, with its sad defects and indescribable narrowness, was resolutely upheld as the best by these honest, but stern and severe men. There is one palliation for all this, which in justice to these men, we should not forget. The people were poor; often without the most pressing demands of human existence—shelter, food and raiment. Money could not be obtained from the grant; the people practically had none.

Men who held the second opinion, and from whom the educational reform, we are now enjoying, came, just as positively declared, “The minimum of state duty is the maximum of individual demand.” It is only on a basis of assured wealth that the superstructure of an efficient and successful educational system can be built. To a fair degree this class possessed that wealth. Emigrant colonies, coming from the older northeastern states, bringing with them money sufficient to satisfy passing demands, settled along the eastern and northeastern border of the state. These colonies, as Anglo-Saxon emigrants always do, brought with them their wives, their children, their religion, their Bible. They first built their cabins and churches; then they built their schoolhouses. We owe to these men the settlement along the Maumee, the Muskingum and the Kokossing—the colleges, the academies they set up there; at Marietta, at Columbus, Granville, Gambier, etc.

There were established the first efficient schools, and these schools were moulded upon the colleges of the sections from whence they came. Their preachers became also their children’s teachers—men trained and equipped in the best schools on the continent. History teaches us that all social reformation that shall effect society throughout, must begin with men who are found at the foundation.

Christ’s disciples were publicans and fishermen. He, Himself, was the reputed son of a carpenter. Paul was a tent maker. Peter, the hermit, was a French Gascon peasant. Martin Luther was a German miner’s son. Ulrich Zwingle was the child of Swiss shepherds. Knox and John Calvin were also peasants. Yet these men, peasants all, led victoriously in the greatest radical reforms known in history. Our present educational system has violated this

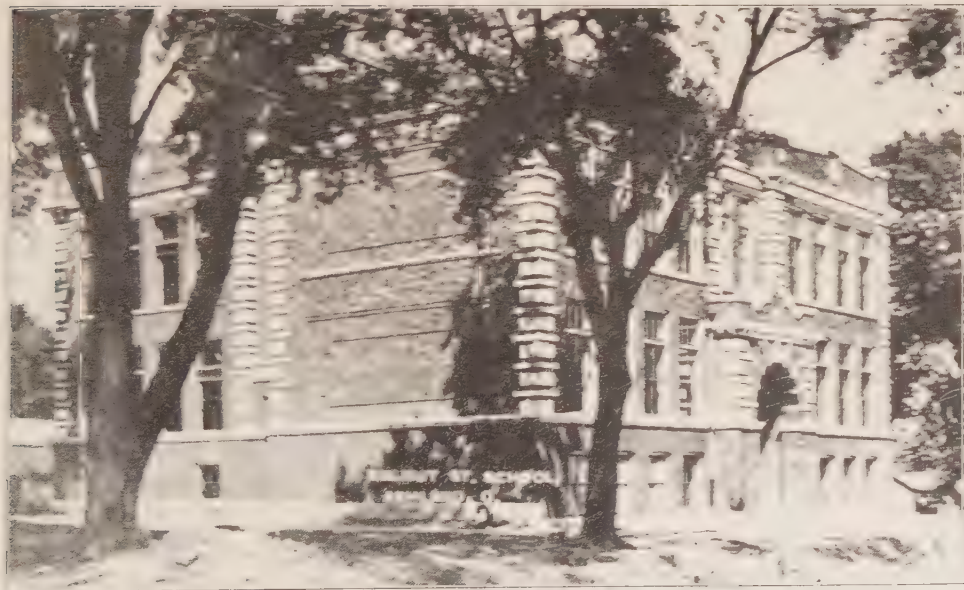
general law. We began to lay the foundation of our educational pyramid at the apex. The school system of today is an outgrowth of the past, moulded upon the academies and colleges founded by the Puritan emigrants just from the sacred shades of Yale and Harvard.

The difficulties that today so persistently face our city superintendents may, perhaps, find solution in the careful study of the educational difficulties and differences of that older day. With this very interesting and important problem we have, here, nothing to do. Before the state was admitted into the Union, schools were opened at Athens, perhaps the first in Ohio, based upon the charter issued by the territorial government between 1790 and 1800. When, in 1802, state government came into existence, this charter was repealed, and a charter issued by the new government, in 1804, fixing a state university at Athens. From this institution, the first college degree of A. B., granted in the northwest, was issued in 1815, to John Hunter and Thomas Ewing. Burton Academy at Burton in Cuyahoga county, so near as the writer can ascertain, was the first of, since then, nearly or altogether three hundred academies and seminaries that have flourished in our state and passed away. Of all these there are not likely more than eight or ten in healthy condition today. We do not wish to more than note the fact of their existence; their history would fill volumes; but we do wish to emphasize the influence which these educational institutions of the second class exerted, through all classes of society, and over all social and civil interests.

Unlike the colleges, academic influence is chiefly local, reaching every class of society within the range of its patronage. With the colleges, they were, for more than fifty years, the only hope of anything worthy the name of intellectual culture. In many places in the state, from 1830 to 1840, graded schools were started. There was one high school opened in 1840, but until 1850, except in Cincinnati, graded schools, such as are now found in every village, were unknown. The graded course had no prominence until in the '60s. This very imperfect sketch of Ohio's school condition at the beginning of, and up to the middle of the nineteenth century, shows the influence the academy exerted of state educational interest; further, that without the academy, Ohio's educational status could not be at all what it is today. The story of these academies told, as it should be, would be one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in our history. The character and personnel of the men engaged in the work; their equipment for that work; their environment; the influence they exerted upon it; the results attained through the rude and meager resources at their command—all this would form one of the most pleasing and attractive views in our fast fading but picturesque past. Said one of the old leading southern Presbyterian divines to the writer a couple of years ago: "Had it not been for the small country academy of the south, the Confederacy could not have withstood the north a single year. They, really, furnished the army with such leaders as the Jacksons and the Johnstons, Hood, Bragg, etc. They officered the line and field. They supplied the people with their doctors, attorneys, their teachers, often their preachers, and were always a power for good. The character of the old south was framed and built in her old academies. How was it in this regard



HIGH SCHOOL, ASHLAND



WALNUT STREET SCHOOL

with you northern people?" To answer the Doctor's query look back for a moment over the history of our glorious Buckeye state—its school and civil history. Dr. Waldon says "The character of the old south was framed and built in our old academies. They furnished our field and line."

Ohio has supplied, within fifty years, six presidents to the United States. It is the highest, the most powerful, the most honorable position in the world. Of these at least three owe the "framing and building" of their character directly to the academies of Ohio—all were cast in their mould. The greatest military leader of modern times; more than the peer of Gustavus Adolphus; Turrene; Marlborough, Blucher; Wellington; Von Moltke—Grant stands out upon the page of history, and will so stand for all time, a veritable thunderbolt of war; his two great lieutenants, Sherman and Sheridan, on the "red blast of battle's lightning whirlwind," riding out to immortality—Ohio's academy boys. These three men in turn have won the highest military title known under our government. Their professional training was obtained in the military academy at West Point—their preparatory training in the eastern schools of Ohio. Of the nineteen major generals of the army of Ohio, thirteen were born and brought up under the same influences. Of the fifty-three brigadiers she supplied, forty-five were born and brought up under Ohio influence. Read over their names; Grant; Sherman, the Ney; Sheridan, the Murat of American story; Custer; Garfield; Buell; Hayes; Harrison; Stanley; the McCooks; Wetzel; the poet soldier, Wallace; the Ewing brothers; what words shall we find strong enough with which to wreath the name of Lincoln's leonine war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton; to crown the head of his great treasure-finder, Jay Cook? We need not continue this Roll Call of Glory; to us they are household words, familiar and almost as dear as the sacred terms "father" and "mother." It is a Roll great enough and grand enough to grace the "throne-room" of the proudest emperor. A roll of Glory for an Empire. Ohio wraps these names as a laurel chaplet immortal, round her queenly brows—her academy boys of sixty years ago. Her roll of statesmen; John Sherman; William Dennison; William Allen; William McKinley; John Brough; David Todd; Benjamin Wade; Joshua R. Giddings; Thurman; Woods; Mathews; Taft. Who at the Bar or in the Forum has ever surpassed the incomparable Thomas Ewing? When shall we hear again, equalled, the brilliant wit and entrancing eloquence of the immortal Thomas Corwin, a greater than whom, as wit or orator, the continent has not produced? Who in absorbing intensity, on the stump, on the platform, or in the pulpit, the glorious preacher soldier W. H. Gibson? Who shall more eloquently trace the course of the starry galaxy than our professor General, O. M. Mitchell? Who better translate the hieroglyphics traced by the finger of God in the shifting sands, or the mysterious history carved in the bosom of the rocks than our own Norton and Newberry. It is a son of Ohio who has harnessed the lightning. In Divinity; in sculpture; in painting; in literature, who are they to whom the children of Ohio, during all the first half of the nineteenth century, are not peer? Yet these results incalculable in their force and sweep, are chiefly the fruits of a system that apparently has almost passed away—the academy and college of the past.

Of these academic institutions, Ashland county has had at least her full

share. Within her limits she has liberally supported six of these institutions and during the greater part of their existence usually three were successfully supported at the same time. "Ashland Academy," founded in 1836, under the control of the late Lorin Andrews, gained a fame wide as it was deserved. When he resigned to assume the presidency of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, the Academy was changed into the "Ashland High School" and until the present has been so maintained. The next academy established was the Savannah Academy, at Savannah, in a village in the northern part of the county. It was founded in 1858. After varying fortunes in the spring of 1865, Captain Elias Frauenfelter just returned from the army, was elected professor of mathematics and at once assumed his duties there. Under the influence of his inspiring enthusiasm the school almost immediately assumed a commanding and important character. In 1875, he resigned to take the chair of mathematics in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. This place, in a few years, he resigned to become superintendent of the Akron City schools, which place he filled with marked ability until his decease.

"Vermillion Institute" located at Hayesville, was first organized as a Baptist institution, but not proving satisfactory, it passed into the control of Wooster Presbytery. Dr. Diefendorf, then pastor of a church at Nashville, Ohio, was elected president of the school, and it soon became not only one of the most flourishing and successful denominational private schools in Ohio, but one of the largest and best Presbyterian schools in the country. Its term attendance sometimes reaching beyond six hundred students.. Dr. Diefendorf resigned in a few years, but the school not succeeding, he was reelected. He again resigned in 1868 to assume the presidency of Otto University at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and Professor John A. Simpson was by the Presbytery appointed his successor, but the institute not proving satisfactory under his care, he resigned at the close of his second or third year, and his successors failing, in 1873, Dr. Diefendorf was recalled, but died before he succeeded in restoring it to its former reputation. Dr. Diefendorf may doubtless be regarded as one of the greatest educational forces of his day throughout this part of the state, though his rivals were such superb institutions as Oberlin, Kenyon and Dennison. His pupils were not limited to Ohio alone.

The old catalogue of "Vermillion" will show a strong clientage drawn from twelve or fifteen different states. Its influence is still widely felt, though thirty years have passed away since death called the Doctor from his work. It is likely there is not a county in Ohio, in which his "Boys" will not be found leading in their professions; this influence reaches throughout the United States and extends into foreign lands. It would indeed be a pleasant task to record names of such men as Sheldon Jackson, the great modern apostle of the Indian; Hon. J. K. Cowan, late president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Rev. D. K. Nesbit, D. D., late pastor of the First Congregational church, Peoria, Illinois; Rev. M. N. Cornelius, D. D., late of the old South Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C.; Rev. John H. Hartman, D. D., late pastor of Euclid Avenue Baptist church, Cleveland, Ohio.; Judge Thomas Beer of Bucyrus, Ohio—all men of much more that state wide reputation, and all of whom owe their uplift, their victorious enthusiasm, to his wise, sympathetic, inspiring care. Men, such as

these, may be numbered by the score, running into the hundreds, who look back to the old Hayesville Academy—to Dr. Saunders Diefendorf, with inexpressible gratitude.

Before it be too late, another, more capable, than he who pens these defective broken lines, should record the honorable story of his great work.

Each of these three academy principals won more than state fame, by their ability, their attainments and their devotion to their high calling. Two of them, Professors Andrews and Frauenfelder, won positions somewhat commensurate with their worth. Dr. Diefendorf died at his post.

Haskell Academy located at Loudonville, was built and generously devoted to the cause of education by the late N. Haskell, esquire, a public spirited banker of that enterprising little city. It had a very successful career while under the care of the late Dr. A. J. Scott, M. D., but after he resigned to follow in his chosen profession, the academy was closed,

We omit from this outline of Ashland county schools, special reference to the German Baptist College, located at Ashland. It is a most important member of this local group of institutions, showing healthy and vigorous growth, and giving flattering promise of future and continued usefulness. Its origin; the course it has pursued within church lines; its educational influence has imparted to it a character of more than local or state interest. Within its own church organization, the college is, we believe, esteemed one of the chief educational forces at its command, and therefore passes the limit of our article. To its very able representative on the Advisory Board of this work, the Rev. A. L. Garber, we cheerfully and confidentially commend the full report of its history.

Green Town Academy, located at Perrysville, was one of the last of these school enterprises in Ashland county. We offer here the merest outlines of its history. Indeed to write the history of each one of the hundreds of Ohio academies is simply impossible. Their real history lies buried in the dust of quiet village graveyards—hidden away in hearts long since at rest. Parental love for "Little Jim, who was never contented except with his books." "Molly," "Bill," "Jenny"—gray haired grandsires and grandmothers now—the ceaseless longing, tugging at parental heart strings for broader and more generous opportunity for these than their present narrow limits and more narrow surroundings could possibly afford—these were the resistlessly eloquent orators that officiated when the corner stones of these old academy buildings were laid.

We think it was this holy consecration of love that lifted these schools, so cramped and limited in means to such beneficent and far reaching influence, and to which the history of our great state, and of our incomparably broader national history, bears testimony. For several years before the enterprise in Perrysville was undertaken the need of a school of high character, which, at the same time should impart to the social life of the village healthful intellectual and moral impulse, was seriously felt. In September of 1865 a public meeting was called by T. W. Coulter, Esquire. By a previous careful canvass of the community, he had interested such sufficient number of citizens in the movement, as to warrant the opening of a select school for the coming winter; but before

the appointed meeting Mr. Coulter died. He had, however, so aroused public spirit to the importance of the subject, that, at the meeting it was resolved to carry on the enterprise, and Miss Rosella Rice, Drs. J. W. Griffith and J. F. Johnston were appointed a committee to employ a teacher and secure a speaker to address a meeting set for the following October. Eugene Pardee of Wooster was present and addressed the October meeting. Mr. James F. McCreedy of Hayesville, visiting with his sister, Mrs. J. F. Johnston, recommended J. C. Sample, at that time a student of Hayesville, for teacher. The opening of the school was set for the 14th of November, to be continued for a term of four months, and Mr. Sample was employed. The school opened at the appointed time with eleven students in attendance, but, during the term, forty-five names were enrolled. School was continued during the spring term. At a meeting of the citizens, shortly after the close of the spring term, a board of directors, constituted of Messrs. J. F. Johnston, J. W. Griffith, Judge John Taylor, A. N. Quick and S. B. Coulter, were elected and instructed to continue the school. The board organized by appointing Judge Taylor president and S. B. Coulter secretary and treasurer and Mr. Sample was employed for a period of two years at a salary of one thousand dollars per year. Through the two following years, 1867-68, the school grew rapidly in importance, enrolling at their close between seventy and eighty students per term.

At the close of the two years Mr. Sample resigned and G. W. Mays A. B., of Mahoning town, Pennsylvania, was chosen to succeed him. At the close of the year, Mr. Mays resigned, and Professor Sample was recalled to the principalship, and remained in charge until 1893, when he resigned in favor of Rev. E. Schultz of Hagerstown, Maryland. Rev. Schultz took charge, but at the end of the year he abandoned the school, and it was finally closed. The life of the school, thus passes over a period of thirty years. The greater portion of this time the yearly enrollment was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred students, assuring a term attendance of from twenty to thirty for the winter term and often from seventy to one hundred for spring and fall. The school opened November 14, 1865, in the old Presbyterian church building, a house erected in 1836, but abandoned by the church to the school, in the spring of 1866. When Professor Sample resumed control in the fall of 1869, plans were prepared by the board looking to the erection of a building commensurate with the aims and character of the school. Elias Groff and A. N. Quick, the committee appointed to select a site, chose a block of five lots on the western limit of the village. Professor Sample purchased this location, and on it was erected the building at an approximate cost of four thousand dollars. When Professor Sample resigned, the building was occupied by the Lutheran congregation of the village as their place of worship. After a service held in it on a November Sabbath in 1895, the building took fire and was totally consumed. The academy had completed its work.

During its existence between eight and nine hundred young men and women had come under its influence. The purpose of Professor Sample had been to establish and conduct a first class school of the second rank. He succeeded. Students from Perrysville Academy entered a number of the strongest colleges of Ohio in the advanced years and maintained their places with honor.

They also entered such eastern institutions as Lafayette at Easton, Pennsylvania, Harvard in Connecticut, Cornell in New York, with students from the best academies of the east, such as Philips Exeter Academy and Fort Edwards, and fairly divided the honors with their classmates. The college catalogue of Lafayette directly states: "Greentown Academy, located at Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, does work equal to the very best academies in the country." From among its own students were chosen the assistant teachers, "foreigners" being but twice employed.

W. H. Pritchard was teacher and assistant principal for years; C. C. Wolf and his brother N. M. Wolf were teachers in mathematics; A. A. Douglass, R. B. Rice, S. P. Baughman, S. F. Griffith, Miss Jennie E. Ayres, were valuable and efficient assistants along with others whose names we do not recall, all of whom in business or in the professions on which they entered have made honorable mark. Of its assistant teachers, one died a full college professor. Two were academy principals; two have since served, each eight years as judges of court. One, after graduating at Harvard, died while serving his second term as county superintendent of schools for Brown county, Kansas. One, a graduate in the school of mining and engineering, Lafayette, Pennsylvania, has been for many years employed on government surveys in the west. Its students are honored members of all the professions. Among them, it numbers one college president; two foreign missionaries; seven ministers of the Gospel; from twenty-five to thirty attorneys; at least as many physicians; fourteen village and school principals; six judges of court; between four and five hundred of its young men and women have been or are school teachers, and how many have passed through college we cannot tell. Young men, from its class rooms, have, in this and neighboring counties, filled all the county offices from coroner and school examiner to the state legislature.

This purports to be a mere outline of the organization, the progress, the results of a single academy. At least eight thousand young men and women have come under the moulding influence of these five Ashland county institutions. Who shall measure this greater force. What an army must have passed out into society during the seventy-five years of the healthy existence of the three hundred Ohio academies to influence with their youthful enthusiasm and ambition the advancing tide of civilization! Again, who shall measure the effect.

ASHLAND COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Ashland county has from the first participated in the benefits arising from the liberal grants of land made for purposes of education within the limits of Ohio, and from the many acts passed by the general assembly to facilitate and direct the development of a uniform system of schools throughout the state. A more exhaustive history of these matters than is given in the preceding pages would not be profitable to the general reader; yet, as the foundation of all education in the state, no history of the schools of Ashland county should wholly overlook them.

Prior to 1821 the state had provided no common system of education, and,

in the absence of authority to tax, schools were supported by the voluntary contributions of the people. Rude schoolhouses followed the erection of dwellings quite as rude, and no visions of the grander structures of the coming days wrought in the pupils' mind discontent with the mud-chinked cabin and its rough slab bench,—that glorious seat of learning!

Often the schoolhouse was delayed by the pressing needs of those who had yet to clear the way for Ohio's advancing civilization. The boy and his sire wrought side by side until a clearing was made, when the light of the schoolmaster's face shone into it with a clear yet fitful ray, not quite so brilliant as those of the sun.

The teachers of Ashland county probably occupied a medial position, as to worth and intellect, between the Yankee teachers of the Western Reserve and those of southwestern Ohio. While the former were often men of culture, it is said of the latter that they "were selected more on account of their unfitness to perform manual labor than by reason of their intellectual worth," and were often "cripples, wornout old men, and women physically unable or constitutionally too lazy to scotch hemp or spin flax." It was a common custom throughout the state to employ male teachers for a winter term and females for a summer term.

It was not to be expected that moral suasion would be a dominant instrumentality in securing discipline in the earlier times, when the near forests supplied sprouts which seemed divinely appointed to meet the ends sought in any well-ordered school. "Hickory oil was known to be a good lubricator for the mental friction of a schoolboy, and its use in liberal quantities by the master or mistress was rarely the subject of complaint or criticism on the part of parents."

The teacher, as in other parts of the country, sometimes "boarded round," an ingenious way of converting tuition into sustenance without the intervention of any other circulatory medium than the schoolmaster himself, or schoolmistress, as the case might be.

To the average schoolmaster of this portion of Ohio, in the days when cultivated intellects were as rare as cultivated fields, no words apply more fittingly, perhaps, than those of Goldsmith:

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew.
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Yet he was kind; or if severe in aught,

The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declared how much he knew:
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For, e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
But past is all his fame: the very spot
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot."

In these primitive schools Dilworth's, Webster's, and the United States spelling books were used; for reading books, the Bible, Testament, and the English reader. Some were so stupid as to think that any book they possessed would do for a school reader. Daboll's, Jess', and Tike's were the arithmetics used, all of which were superseded, about the year 1827, by the Western Calculator. It and Kirkham's grammar were the standards in these branches for many years. In writing metallic pens were unknown; it was an important item for a teacher to make a good quill pen. This will soon be one of the lost arts. The writing exercises were first a straight mark between ruled lines, next a single curve, then a double curve, and the letters taken singly, beginning with "o" and following with the simpler ones. Large hand was first taught, and then small hand. The teachers made pens and set copy. For the latter quaint precepts were used: "A Man of Words, and not of Deeds, is like a Garden full of Weeds." "Command you may your Mind from Play." "Desire Wisdom from Experience," etc. Windows were made in the old schoolhouses by having the space between the logs cut wider and a narrow sash inserted. This was made to extend to nearly the whole length of one side. Before glass had become plenty, oiled paper was used in place of it. On it the roguish boys marked in letters and hieroglyphics some of the vulgar ideas that were uppermost in their minds.

As time advanced the log schoolhouse gave way to a frame or brick structure, with an improved style of benches and desks. Progress was also made in the theory and practice of teaching. A session in a rural school becomes an important session. Before the free-school system was established, schools were made up by subscription. The teacher first went around with an article of agreement, promising to teach a quarter provided enough pupils could be obtained. Each subscriber agreed to send and pay for the tuition of the number affixed to his name. The usual rate was one dollar and a half per quarter for each pupil.

Many persons in this county have used teaching as a step to something that they considered higher. After a few terms of teaching they betook themselves to a business that appeared more permanent and lucrative.

HISTORY OF ASHLAND UNIVERSITY.

About the year 1870 an interest in higher education developed among the adherents of the Tunker or German Baptist faith in Ashland and vicinity. There were prosperous farmers who desired to exert some influence in the educational sphere and it crystalized in the erection of Ashland College in 1878, clear of debt. Among the interested parties were H. K. Myers, Austin Moherman, I. D. Parker, George Irvin, Elder Saddler, Cyrus Hoover and Josiah Keim. The doors were opened to students in September, 1879, with S. Z. Sharp as president. The first terms were favored with fair success. A boarding hall was urged upon the trustees, and upon certain promises made by the president, one was erected at a cost of over nineteen thousand dollars, and no means were in hand to pay it. This became a burden and the development of divisions in the church let the institution in the hands of the promoters.

In 1882 the fraternity separated into three branches, and the one known as the Progressives embraced the interests of the trustees who built the college as private parties with the purpose of educating the young of the church. The institution hung in the balance for six years, and was sold by the court in 1888. Members of the Progressive Tunkard or Brethren church bought the buildings, and former trustees of the Conservative Tunkard church purchased a part of the land. The debt on the college was cleared in 1908.

The building is located on a beautiful site in south Ashland, high and dry on Bank street. The college building is one hundred by one hundred feet, three stories and cellar, and was erected at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. It will accommodate five hundred students. The dormitory is forty by one hundred and ten and will house one hundred and twenty roomers, and is well equipped for convenience and comfort. A commodious gymnasium was built in recent years.

In 1888 it was incorporated as Ashland University. New life entered into the work of the institution as the old debt passed, and recent years were filled with success, cheer and promising prospects.

The courses maintained are the regular classical, scientific, philosophical, preparatory, normal, divinity, music, fine art, and commercial.

The college year is divided into three sessions. Students are admitted without regard to creeds and the highest moral and religious influences are exerted. The accessory societies, associations, etc., of well ordered colleges, are maintained. The work done testifies in the highest praise for thoroughness, practicability and usefulness. Dr. J. Allen Miller, Professor Levi L. Garber and Professor John R. Beal have been the staying strength of the faculty for ten to fifteen years. Other names, well woven in the history of the college are, H. K. Myers, David Bailey, A. L. Garber, Josiah Keim, John Keim, I. D. Bowman, H. R. Holsinger, Eli Yoder and J. L. Gillin.



VERMILLION INSTITUTE, HAYESVILLE. PROF. S. DIEFENDORF

X.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF ASHLAND.

WRITTEN BY AARON L. GARBER, EDITOR ASHLAND SUN.

The introduction and development of the religious and spiritual interests of the people of Ashland, partook of the common practice of pioneer life and primitive christianity. The places of congregating were private residences, barns, and in later years schoolhouses, until it became practical to build churches, and public buildings became available. The courthouse of Ashland, a relic of pioneer methods, yet standing in Ashland, is sacred to the religious memory of many as a meeting place in the development of churches. The pioneer religious teachers were of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Tunker (Brethren) faiths; the last being confined to the country until recent years, and no record of their early activity has been made.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first organization of Christians in the locality of Ashland was Presbyterian. Several Scotch-Irish families who located as early as 1814-1816, among whom were Robert Nelson, Abraham Doty, David McKinney, David Pollock and Abel Montgomery. Near the end of 1816, these people were visited by Rev. Joshua Beer, and soon after by Rev. William Matthews, who were candidates for settlement in the locality. In 1817 a society was formed under the name of "Montgomery," the Lord's Supper observed by an assembly of twenty-two persons holding certificates of membership and twelve who were received on examination. The organization was completed by the choice of two elders, Robert Nelson and Abraham Doty. A log-cabin church was erected in 1819, one mile west of Ashland, then called Uniontown. In 1820, the name of the assembly was changed to "Hopewell." The next record of the church May 22, 1822, has Rev. Robert Lee in charge and later Rev. Matthews succeeded, in 1826, for a period of eight prosperous years.

On July 1, 1833, twenty-one members were dismissed to form a church at Clear Creek, seven miles north, and on August 5th, nineteen to establish a church at Orange, five miles northeast; on April 21, 1834, thirty-nine to begin a congregation at Olivesburg, six miles west. Rev. James Robinson succeeded as pastor until 1838. During these years the membership developed in Ashland, and in 1836, a house of worship was erected in the village.

A spirit of opposition began to arise about this time between the country and village membership. The introduction of a choir in the service and abandonment of the practice of lining hymns for singing were made issues, and steps for the organization of a new church were taken, and in 1841 the Hopewell organization was declared dissolved by an authorized committee, and on the 29th day of July, 1841, the membership accepting the purposes of the committee, were organized under the name of The First Presbyterian Society of Ashland, Ohio. The opposition carried a complaint to the Presbytery, and the name of Hopewell was restored to them, and they continued as a separate church for years.

The first church of Ashland was organized with a membership of forty-three and the elders appointed were Joseph Wasson, Thomas Smith and Samuel Fulton. Rev. James Polland, and Revs. Robert and Samuel Fulton ministered to the church. On June 21, 1844, Rev. James Robinson was installed pastor, receiving five hundred dollars per annum. He continued the relation forty years, his compensation being raised from time to time. He resigned and closed his pastorate January 27, 1884.

A call was extended to Rev. D. B. Duncan and he began his pastoral relation April 8, 1884, and closed it October 26, 1892, nineteen years; he continued to fill the pulpit most of the time for several months afterward.

Rev. Joel Clark Glover began his pastorate October 1, 1903, and ended his service, September 16, 1906.

The Hopewell Presbyterian building erected in 1836, was sold to the Catholic church of Ashland, soon after the death of Rev. Samuel Moody in 1856.

The original building of the First Presbyterian church cost two thousand two hundred dollars. It was enlarged twice, in 1851 and 1858. The present building on the corner of Third and Church streets was completed in 1883, and cost about twenty-two thousand dollars.

In 1887-89, the church passed through much trouble. Some time before a spirit of rivalry arose among leaders of the republican party. The membership of the church became divided in feeling and sentiment; a rival republican paper was established, the Gazette and the church seemed to have been made one of the places of trouble, until those opposed to the course of the pastor, withdrew to the number of sixty, in 1889 and more followed later. These entered into the organization of a Congregational church.

Times of great interest and ingatherings were 1857, '58, '68, '76, '87 and '94. The membership is about three hundred.

In 1887 the parsonage was completed and cost four thousand dollars.

The First Presbyterian Society of Ashland was incorporated by special act of the legislature February 26, 1842, but no organization was effected under the charter. August 1, 1882, the matter of incorporation was taken up by J. O. Jennings, R. D. Freer, E. W. Wallack, S. W. Beer, E. S. Briggs and Alex. McDowell as trustees and an organization completed under the articles of incorporation as The First Presbyterian church of Ashland. This sketch was compiled from the church records written by Pastors Robinson and Duncan, original papers in possession of J. W. Patterson and county histories.

The pastor in charge at this date, 1909, is Rev. William E. Bryce.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This class was organized, in 1823, according to Hills' County History and was composed of seventeen members, eight males and nine females. James Swaney was the first class leader. The organization was effected by Revs. James Hazard and James Haney, at the residence of John Smith, in Ashland then called Uniontown. Services were held at his residence, in his barn during the summer, in a log building used as a schoolhouse.

About the year 1828 the trustees of the class purchased a lot of William Anderson, now a part of the courthouse square, and erected thereon a stone building and occupied it until 1846, when Ashland became the county seat of Ashland county, and the church house was sold and occupied as a courthouse about seven years.

On March 31, 1847, the trustees, William Hough, William Mellington, John Mason, Aron Binecard, John Proudfit, Robert McMurry, Holiday Ames and J. D. Stubbs as trustees, purchased one fourth of an acre, corner of Church and Fourth streets, and in 1848 began services in a new house of worship and used it ten years before it was completed; it was remodeled twice during an occupancy of forty years. The lot was bought for one hundred dollars and sold for one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, the house being destroyed by fire.

In 1886, steps were taken to build a new house, and a lot was purchased west of the courthouse, a very desirable location. The new house was dedicated Sunday, June 10, 1888. The new building cost about twenty-four thousand dollars and on the day of dedication eight thousand dollars was subscribed to cover the indebtedness remaining.

This work was done during the labors of pastor G. W. Pepper, a patriotic son of Ireland, who gave the front window, bearing his own and also the names of Parnell, Emmet and Gladstone, defenders of the rights of Ireland. Through the generous gift of Mrs. Mary Free, Ashland was favored with a town clock in the steeple of this church.

A parsonage was purchased at a cost of about three thousand dollars, May 1, 1884. The membership in 1909 was about eight hundred.

The pastors serving the church since conference appointments began in 1839 are as follows: E. McClure; 1840, T. Barkdull; 1841, J. McMahon; 1842, D. Gray; 1844, J. Mitchel; 1846, J. Kellam; 1848, D. Gray; 1849, H. G. Dubois; 1850, S. C. Parker; 1851, R. H. Chubb; 1852, H. S. Bradley; 1854, Henry Whiteman; 1856, T. F. Hildreth; 1859, E. H. Bush; 1861, J. I. Kennedy; 1863, Charles Hartley; 1865, W. H. Seely; 1867, D. D. T. Mattison; 1869, T. K. Dissette; 1871, J. W. Buxton; 1873, P. B. Stroup; 1875, S. L. Yourtee; 1876, V. D. Lawrence; 1876, D. D. T. Mattison; 1877, Elsero Persons; 1880, M. P. Warner; 1883, G. A. Hughes; 1885, George W. Pepper; 1889, George Mates; 1893, P. B. Stroup; 1897, W. C. Dawson; 1901, Austin Philpott; 1907, B. F. Rhoads.

The M. E. Church has been an important factor in the religious interests of Ashland, and its record indicates a healthy and uniform development. I. H. Good, long an official member is largely responsible for the facts of this sketch.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The history of this church began in 1820, by a minister known as Father Stough, who preached to the Lutheran families scattered in the locality of Ashland for about ten years. He was followed by F. J. Ruth, who was active in pioneer ministry in the locality and filled his calling with much good work and

large success for about eight years. During his ministry David Schuh organized an assembly of German Lutherans north of Ashland, which later became a part of the Ashland congregation.

In 1839, Rev. W. J. Sloan came to Ashland and established a regular Synod Lutheran church. He was a brilliant speaker, a determined temperance advocate, and an energetic revivalist. The Methodist church was opened for a revival service, with the fruit of forty-four conversions, who were equally divided between the two. With these twenty-two members and the ten or twelve constituting his following, he organized late in 1839. In the record of members appears the familiar names of McClellan, Maxwell, Grosseup, Imhoff, Frazee, Young, Ruth, etc. The first deacons were W. Imhoff and Weber, and the elders were, A. McClellan and Father Young. The first house of worship involves a bit of moral romance. The burning temperance principles of Rev. Sloan rested upon the brewery on the southwest corner of Orange and Second streets with covetous desire. The pastor, supported by his congregation, boldly made a proposition of purchase; it was accepted, and the result is agreeably expressed by the pastor in 1909, Rev. A. H. Smith, as follows: The malt tubs, the barley mill, the fermenting vats, beer kegs, and beer drinkers too, were rolled out. The building was disinfected and thoroughly sanctified by washing and scrubbing; the partitions were torn out, the walls plastered, and all duly arranged for a holy purpose, when the noble band of Christain men and women entered with seats, pulpit, Bible, hymnbook and catechism to preach and worshiped Jesus Christ after the faith of their fathers.

Great revivals were held in 1847 and the house became too small, and a new one was erected on the north side of Second street, at a cost of three thousand dollars. This building was destroyed by a disastrous fire which swept the street in 1884. Preparation was at once made to erect a new house, and it was located on the corner of Church and Third streets, east of the court-house square, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars.

In 1908 contracts were let for additions and improvements at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, making it the most elaborate church edifice in the city of Ashland. The dedication services of the rebuilt church were held May 23, 1909.

The list of pastors is as follows: 1820, Father Stough; 1830, J. F. Ruth; 1838, W. J. Sloan; 1844, E. Eastman; 1846, Rev. Hoffman; 1847, W. A. G. Emerson; 1852, S. Ritz; 1855, Isaac Culler; 1858, S. W. McReynolds; 1861, W. A. G. Emerson; 1862, A. H. Myers; 1866, J. W. Swick; 1875, M. L. Wilhelm; 1880, C. S. Sprecher; 1884, H. C. Haithecox; 1891, A. H. Smith; 1904, H. E. Simon; 1908, A. H. Smith. The pastorate was vacant in periods before new pastors were installed several times.

Credit is due Rev. A. H. Smith and Hill's History of Ashland county for the facts of this history.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist congregation was organized in Ashland, Rev. John Rigdon was the regular minister. A few years later he embraced the teaching of Alexander

Campbell, and became an active minister in the Church of the Disciples of Christ. The congregation continued to worship in a church house near Ashland until about 1849, when it ceased to exist. Later Baptist families located in the town and near, under the leadership of Rev. I. N. Carman, built a church house on Walnut street. The congregation was not able to maintain regular service, and the building was disposed of some years ago.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The history of this organization began about 1829 when John Rigdon and Michael Riddle, a resident in the vicinity of Ashland, organized a congregation of twenty or twenty-one members.

Rev. Rigdon was active as a Baptist minister, but passed under censure at a Baptist Association held in Mifflin township. He was present and heard the announcement of his suspension on a charge of heresy in embracing certain teachings of the Disciples and Alexander Campbell. He there announced that he would preach from a stump nearby at an hour announced. The congregation followed him except his brother ministers and a local elder, and nine were baptized as a result of his preaching. His labors continued to be fruitful. In 1836 a new organization was entered into, which embraced some of the membership of the first organization, and they met in the Whiting house, corner of Orange and Third streets in Ashland, where James Porter preached the first sermon. Meetings were held at the homes of Michael Riddle, John Mykrantz, F. Selcers, etc., until a house of worship was erected on Orange and Fourth streets, in 1843.

The church has enjoyed seasons of great success and occasional difficulties that checked its progress. The old house of worship was replaced by a commodious structure of modern design, and dedicated December 30, 1888. The cost was eight thousand dollars. The membership in recent years ranged between three hundred and three hundred and seventy. The following pastors have served the church:

James Porter, John Reed, J. D. Benedict, Henry Dixon, Andrew Burns, Isaiah Jones, J. N. Carman, L. R. Norton, John W. Lowe, J. L. Parson, John F. Rowe, Jacob Lowe, H. D. Carlton, R. G. White, N. P. Lawrence T. A. Cooper, S. J. White, J. H. Mohorter, C. H. Plattenburg, A. Martin, S. V. Williams, John Cronenberger, Byron C. Piatt, Grant W. Speer, C. A. Pearce.

THE EMANUEL CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

During about thirty-six years previous to the organization of this church, ministers of the association preached in and about Ashland to the scattered families of that faith. In the '40s and '50s, Bishop John Seybert, in his missionary tours, frequently stopped at the home of Joseph Heltman, west of Ashland, and preached to the scattered believers, and the pastors of the Richland circuit continued this ministering up to about 1860. About this time the membership was placed under the control of the Wayne circuit and its pastors

who preached in the Ashland courthouse and in private homes. A church house was completed in 1874 and dedicated by Bishop Dubbs. The lot and house on Third street cost about six thousand dollars.

Rev. J. S. Felger was the last pastor to serve the congregation before the erection of the church. He was followed by D. H. Rosenberg, who continued his relation during 1875, when regular appointments were made. In 1875 E. B. Crouse; 1877, J. O. Stull; 1878, Noah Shupp; 1879, A. Vandersol; 1881, A. Evans; 1884, John Schneider; 1885, G. W. Meesie; 1887, Rev. Stauffer; 1889, C. Vincent; 1891, A. W. Orwig; 1892, C. Vincent; 1893, W. A. Shisler; 1896, C. H. Schluter; 1898, J. A. Hensel; 1900, W. H. Gamertsfelder; 1903, J. M. Prickett; 1907, B. E. Reams.

The congregation is planning to erect a new house of worship on a new location.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The history of this society begins in 1867. Rev. R. Watson was serving a charge in the Western Reserve Conference and organized a class of eighteen members in Ashland. Jacob Stem was the first class leader, and William Binkard, Joseph Moore and Joseph Bechtel were the first trustees. The circuit minister preached in the Baptist church, courthouse, the Disciple church and wherever opportunity opened the way. A church building became a necessity and in January, 1870, a house of worship was dedicated on east Walnut street. The development of the organization was constant with the exception of some agitation on the subject of secret societies and the withdrawal of nearly one hundred members in 1887. In 1894 a new church edifice was commenced and completed in about three years. The sisters of the society purchased a lot on the southeast corner of Center and Washington streets, and their enterprise inspired the whole congregation to determined effort. The trustees then were, H. T. Imhoff, J. L. Corts, J. P. Michael, S. Stauffer, and C. A. McIlrain. The new church was dedicated on November 15, 1896. The cost was eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The architecture is modern and tasty. Further improvements and additions were made in 1908, and rededicated February 14, 1909. In 1905 a handsome parsonage was built on a lot just east of the church, with modern equipment at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars without cost of lot. The membership in 1909 was two hundred and seventy.

The pastors serving the church were: 1867, R. Watson; 1868-1870, E. O. McIntire and J. Noel; 1870, C. A. Slater; 1871, G. M. Triffit; 1872, N. Lewis; 1874, D. W. Sprinkle; 1877, J. Noel; 1878, J. W. Moody; 1880, J. G. Baldwin; 1883, R. Watson; 1886, D. W. Sprinkle; 1887, W. S. Coder; 1889, D. Kosht; 1891, J. W. Shepard; 1893, W. A. Airhart; 1894, Wm. Clark; 1897, W. S. Coder; 1898, J. A. and Emma Weiler; 1900, H. A. Dowling; 1901, Ellen R. King; 1904, U. M. Roby; 1906, W. W. Gans; 1908, Sager Tryon.

A record worthy of mention occurred in the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Dowling, who did not look with favor upon the methods for raising money

encouraged by his predecessors, and urged that all such methods be abandoned on the ground that they were not of the Lord. He proposed that pledges be taken to pay a sum equal to one cent per day. This plan was adopted and from that time suppers and socials for moneymaking were a thing of the past, and the society has prospered as never before, and rapidly discharged its financial obligations.

THE BRETHREN CHURCH.

This faith is known in many localities as the progressive Tunkers or German Baptists. During the years of 1878-82 there was great agitation among leaders of the German Baptist congregations over rules of dress and the authority of elders. A division into three independent conferences was the result, in 1882. In the summer of 1879, after the completion of Ashland College, a society was organized in Ashland, and worshiped in the chapel of the college. The majority of the members of this organization decided to cast their lot with the progressive element in the divide. The heavy debt on the college made it an undesirable property for adoption by the main body of the Tunkers, and it was espoused by the progressive people, who continued to use the chapel as a place of worship, with the exception of a short period, to the present.

The rule of the Tunker churches was to elect from its membership men whose lives were exemplary and who were apt to teach as elders, and the ministerial responsibility was frequently divided between two or three. Before the division, the Ashland Brethren church was served by S. Z. Sharp, S. H. Bashar, John Worst, and Edward Mason. After the change, S. H. Bashar, John Worst, Edward Mason, H. R. Holsinger, Eli Yoder. About 1886 W. C. Perry took the work and Isaac Kilhefner succeeded for a brief period. A. L. Garber became minister and continued in the service until 1894. S. H. Harrison followed. The work was associated with the college by the church conference soon after and J. Allen Miller became pastor and remained in charge to the present, with the exception of two years absence in which Zed H. Copp served, and another year by John L. Gillin. The membership is about one hundred and fifty, and the society is in a prosperous state.

ST. EDWARDS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

As early as 1853, Father Brennan, of Wooster visited Ashland and said mass in private homes, and he was followed by Fathers O'Neil, Maloney, and Rev. J. F. Gallagher. In 1863 the Hopewell Presbyterian church dissolved and sold their building to the Catholic church for six hundred dollars. This is the proper date of the organization. In 1865 Rev. J. Khun, of Mansfield, visited the church about once a month. The church was repaired at an expense of about five hundred dollars.

In 1867 Rev. A. Magenhann took charge and during his ministry the old church burnt and a substantial brick, thirty-six by fifty feet, was erected in 1870. In 1872, Rev. M. Schmidt, of Loudonville, took charge. He was

followed by Father Sproal, and during the past five years Rev. John Ryan has been in charge; he resides in Loudonville.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation stands in association with the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states. It was organized in 1865 and in 1868, a good brick building was erected on the corner of Broad and Main streets. The first minister was Rev. Schmidt. The interests of this organization has taken on new life. The inevitable dissolution was coming upon the society as a result of clinging to the German language in its service, in the midst of a developing English community. In recent years the services were conducted in both languages, and a new era of progress has entered its history.

The first pastor was called in 1867, Rev. Schmidt; 1872, Rev. Muller; 1880, Rev. Graubner; 1881, H. Hunsicker; 1884, G. A. Harter; 1886, J. A. Shulze; 1894, E. Mack; 1895, E. Ahl; 1897, A. Benzine. The pulpit was vacant for several years. In 1904 Rev. L. M. Mohrhoff became pastor, and continues in charge to date. The church was remodeled about 1906 at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

THE FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORM CHURCH.

On Monday, November 20, 1865, twelve persons assembled at the home of Louis Scherff, in Ashland, to unite themselves into a church society, and adopted the foregoing name. Trustees were elected as follows: Louis Scherff, Louis Call, Jacob Kreichbaum; clerk, Charles W. Harmany. A frame church was erected on Sandusky street in the year 1867. The continued use of the German language alienated the young people and the strength of the society diminished, and on January 1, 1909, the property was sold and the proceeds devoted to general mission work, and the organization ceased to exist.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This organization was effected in 1889. On account of difficulty in the First Presbyterian church of Ashland, sixty members withdrew; and after due consideration, they decided to form themselves into a Congregational church.

A delegation was sent to Mansfield to confer with Dr. Hubbell, pastor of the Congregational church. On May 14, the committee made its report, and a motion carried to form a Congregational church. At a meeting, June 4, officers were elected as follows: J. O. Jennings, Martin Mason, J. C. Sloan, U. S. Shelly, G. W. Urie, and G. H. Topping, deacons; R. C. Kinnaman, R. M. Campbell, E. S. Briggs, G. W. Ryall, E. A. Potter and E. P. Smith, trustees. A. G. Damp was chosen clerk and J. O. Jennings, treasurer.

Services were held in the opera house for some time, the first regular services of the organized church occurred June 7, conducted by Dr. Hubbell. Rev. J. M. Merrell was called as pastor.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ASHLAND METHODIST CHURCH, ASHLAND



LUTHERAN CHURCH, ASHLAND EVANGELICAL CHURCH, ASHLAND

Steps were taken to erect a church home. In November, 1890, the new building, a heavy and elegant brick structure of Gallatian architecture, was occupied, and large success has attended the work. In 1895 Rev. S. B. Hershey became pastor; 1897, W. G. Schoppe; 1901, C. W. Wilson; 1905, Roy E. Bowers; 1908, William Smith.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS.

A small society organized a few years past which recognizes no denominational lines in the Christian faith; and no rules of discipline outside of the Bible. A. L. Garber is one of the active workers.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Army opened its work in Ashland in 1885, and for years the second story hall, corner of Orange and Second streets, opposite the postoffice, was used for a meeting place, and was begun by Captain and Mrs. Garner. Its forces held up for some years, then weakened, and services were abandoned for a period.

In 1902 or 1903, Captain Holygreffe took up the work, full of determination and superior power, and succeeded in recruiting a large following. In 1904 a convenient frame building was erected on East Main street for a meeting hall and officers' quarters. Soon after the dedication of the hall, the captain fell, dying amidst his successful work and "in the harness." His remains were lovingly laid to rest in the Ashland cemetery, a lasting inspiration to his comrades to press the battle on. The workers die but the work goes on. The living rooms are nicely furnished; and in 1909, Captain Baddy is in charge; the Army is prospering.

To the foregoing sketch the author adds the following:

No Protestant Episcopal church parish was ever founded in Ashland county, but services of the church have frequently been held there, usually at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Clark. Notwithstanding their isolation, they have ever remained steadfast and loyal to the faith once delivered to the saints.

XI.

THE PRESS AND THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

ASHLAND COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

By George Hildebrand.

Long before its career as a separate and distinct part of the commonwealth began, Ashland county recognized the vital importance of having newspapers to disseminate its news, mould public opinion and to promote its growth and prosperity. Many able men have been connected with its journalistic enterprises, men of influence and power, who have given to their papers prestige that extended beyond county lines.

The first newspaper established in the county was the *Mohican Advocate* and *Hanover Journal*, started at Loudonville in October, 1834. The first paper published in Ashland—"The Herald"—appeared a few months later, in December of the same year. It was edited by J. C. Gilkinson and had a brief existence of eight months. Its successor was the *Ohio Globe*, published by Joshua Ruth, a veteran printer who for many years was employed on the *Ashland Times*. The *Globe* continued to revolve only one year.

The *Western Phoenix*, which preceded the *Ashland Times* was the first Whig paper in Ashland county. It was established in the presidential campaign of 1836 and was edited by Samuel McClue. It continued to soar about one year.

The *Ashland Standard* was the first paper established after the organization of the county in 1846. It represented the bank currency ring of the democratic party and in the same year another democratic paper, *The Ashland Democrat*, was established, to represent the hard money wing of the party. The rivalry between the two papers closed with their consolidation in 1848, under the name of *The Ohio Union*, with H. S. Knapp as editor. In 1855 this paper was sold to Collins W. Bushnell, who changed its name to *Ashland Union*. In 1857 Mr. Knapp repurchased the paper and continued its publication until 1860, when it was sold to John Jacobs. The *Union* then passed through the successive ownerships of B. F. Nelson and John M. Landis, then to Landis Brothers. In 1868 the paper was purchased by Dr. George Hill, who became state representative. He changed its name to the *States and Union*. In 1887 the paper was sold to B. F. Nelson and W. H. Gates, the latter of whom is now its owner. Its name was then changed to "*The Ashland Press*." William T. Allerson and William G. Heltman then succeeded to its ownership. Then W. T. Allerson became its sole owner, and under his able management it became a power. Later W. H. Gates entered into partnership and in turn became sole owner of the *Press*, and is its owner today, having long and faithfully served his county as a newspaper man and public official. Its editorial management is in charge of Hon. A. P. Black, state representative, and its city editor is Edgar Koehl. It is strongly and ably edited and is recognized as one of the best weekly papers in the state.

The *Ashlander* which followed the *Phoenix* as a whig paper was established in 1850 by William B. McCarty. At the close of the presidential campaign of 1852 it was purchased by L. Jeff Sprengle, who changed its name to that carried today, "*The Ashland Times*," which is the oldest of any paper in the county under one name. The *Times* has seen Ashland county grow from a village of twelve hundred people to a prosperous and enterprising city of seven thousand, and has had a part in that history. It was founded by L. Jeff Sprengle, a sturdy whig patriot. Its first editor was William Osborn an honored citizen afterwards elevated to judicial position. Under his management the paper began a term in the councils of the whig party. Mr. Osborn retired in 1855 to devote himself to the practice of the law. Josiah Locke had editorial charge of the paper a short time and then Mr. Sprengle took upon himself the editorial duties of the paper as well as its management. At the birth of the republican party the *Times* espoused its principles and in the dark days of the rebellion struck sturdy blows for the cause of union and liberty. During his adminis-

tration Mr. Sprengle was assisted by Mrs. Sprengle, J. L. Sanborn, J. J. Ashenburt and Henry Robinson. In 1876 the paper was purchased by Joseph E. Stubbs, now president of Nevada State University. He was succeeded by his brother, William G. Stubbs, who ably managed the paper. In 1883 the paper passed into the possession of W. H. Reynolds and George Hildebrand. This partnership continued up to October 29, 1887. When in a justice court at Nankin, where he had gone to protect a poor man from fraud and oppression, W. H. Reynolds was cut down by an assassin's bullet. The tragic death of this fearless and outspoken soldier threw the management upon its present editor, George Hildebrand, who had entered the office as an apprentice in 1877, and has filled every position in it, being absent only from his post when he served as state senator from 1889 to 1893.

In 1887 the Ashland Gazette was started by Thomas M. Beer, who owned it up to his death. It was managed and edited by his sons, Frank R. Beer and Harry C. Beer, who later started a daily. This paper continued up to August, 1893, when it was consolidated with the Ashland Times, under the ownership of the Ashland Printing Company. George Hildebrand continued in the editorial and business management, and this position he holds today in addition to his duties as postmaster. The publication of the daily has continued and it occupies a leading place in the newspaper field of the state. Charles L. Bowman is city editor and the foreman of its work room is A. A. Kerr, who has been continuously with the paper for thirty-four years.

In the southern part of the county there are two strong and ably managed papers, the Loudonville Democrat, owned and edited by John P. Bowman and the Loudonville Advocate, owned and edited by H. E. Zimmerman.

WILLIAM A. DUFF.

William A. Duff, newspaper man and short story writer, resides in Ashland, in the old fashioned brick residence at the corner of Center and Walnut streets, built by Jonas Freer more than sixty years ago, and in which Mr. Duff was born. He is the son of Captain John W. Duff, who at the outbreak of the Civil war was one of the few loyal people in Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Captain Duff served four years as captain of Company M, Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. While he was away at the war, Confederate troops destroyed his carriage factory which was full of finished work. Mr. Duff's maternal grandfather, Lafayette Markley, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Mr. Duff's mother died when he was three years old and he was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Freer, noble people whose memory will be cherished. Mrs. Freer gave a ninety-three acre farm for the Ashland County Children's Home, a soldiers' monument, a town clock and various other gifts.

Mr. Duff, on account of ill health, did not finish his college course at Ohio Wesleyan University, but went into newspaper work, and was editor of the Ashland Daily News, the first daily paper published in the town. Afterward for over eight years he was on the Mansfield Daily News reportorial staff and for three and one-half years was city editor of the Mansfield Daily Shield. For

some time he was engaged in newspaper work in Cleveland, doing police and later courthouse reporting for the Cleveland News.

He has devoted considerable time to historical research in the preparation of special articles and dialect stories. He was united in marriage June 12, 1894, with Carrie C. Cowan, daughter of Dr. Frank Cowan and granddaughter of former United States Congressman Jacob P. Cowan. The children are Helen Elizabeth, born June 3, 1903, and John William, born September 26, 1905.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Before the erection of Ashland county, there were but few regularly admitted attorneys in Ashland. Elias Slocum, Sterling G. Bushnell, Silas Robbins, Jr., Erastus N. Gates and J. W. Smith, of Ashland, and Nicholas M. Donaldson, of Loudonville, attended to the legal business of the county, which was principally before the justices of the peace, but occasionally they conducted trials in the court of common pleas at Mansfield.

Nicholas M. Donaldson, of Loudonville, was elected the first prosecuting attorney of Ashland county.

Since Ashland became the seat of justice for this county, the resident attorneys have been: Erastus N. Gates, James W. Smith, John S. Fulton, Bolivar W. Kellogg, John H. McCombs, William A. Hunter, Jonathan Moffitt, James Sloan, John W. Rankin, John Clark, Harvey H. Johnson, Ohio F. Jones, Willard Slocum, S. W. Shaw, J. Vincent, A. M. Fulton, Albert L. Curtis, Alexander Porter, Thomas J. Kenney, William Osborn, John W. Fry, Almer R. Campbell, A. V. Watts, S. D. Gault, J. S. Wertman, F. C. Semple, T. J. Smilie, Geo. W. Geddes, Nicholas M. Donaldson, of Loudonville; Wm. Henry, of Savannah; and subsequently, Thomas J. Bull, of Loudonville; Amos Norris, of Orange; George W. Carey, of Rowsburgh; John J. Gurley, of Hayesville; William Cowan, of Green; Francis Kenyon, of Savannah, and John Scott, Jr., of Hayesville, became practicing attorneys.

About the year 1849, William B. Allison, T. J. Kenny, George W. Hill, George H. Parker, William B. McCart, and Robert Beer were admitted, and, shortly after, the list was enlarged by the names of John J. Jacobs, Robert M. Campbell, C. S. Van Arnem, J. D. Stubbs, and William T. Johnston; and has since been increased by the addition of the names of George B. Smith, H. S. Knapp, H. S. Lee, J. P. Devor, John D. Jones, D. S. Sampsell, J. Hahn, John McCray, Henry McCray, Byron Stilwell, William O. Porter, Peter S. Grosseup, and Charles Dorland.

In point of ability and learning the bar of Ashland will compare favorably with those of the surrounding counties.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The following is a list of the Ashland physicians and the year they located there as near as can be gleaned:

Drs. Joel Luther, 1816; Joseph Hildreth, 1824; William N. Deming, 1825; A. L. Davidson, George W. Cochrane, Gustavus Oesterlin, 1834; Peoples, 1836; Burr Kellogg, 1842; Willard Slocum, 1834; John Hanna; Marshall, 1839; N. S. Sampsell, 1844; J. B. F. Sampsell, 1845; Bela B. Clark, 1846; W. R. S. Clark, 1846; Jacob W. Kinnaman, 1847; Benjamin F. Whitney, 1849; P. H. Clark, 1850; David S. Sampsell, 1851; I. L. Crane, 1856; J. P. Cowan, 1859; Jeremiah Hahn, 1846; Jacob Myers, 1849; J. M. Diller, 1853; Samuel Riddle, 1853; Paul W. Sampsell, 1851; P. M. Miller, 1849; George W. Hill, 1861; Thomas S. Hunter, 1867; Samuel Glass, 1867; William S. Allen, 1869; Benjamin Myers, 1870; Robert Kinnaman, 1872; David S. Sampsell, Jr., 1873; G. B. Cole, 1874; J. C. Campbell, 1874; Lamartine Greenwald, 1872; Frank Cowan, 1874; Joseph Sheets, 1862; John P. Cowan, 1874; W. K. Foltz, 1868; Dr. Gascia, 1872; J. E. Roop, 1875; J. H. Stoll, E. N. Dunham, H. P. Nelson, E. V. Cobb, A. L. Sherriek.

XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is much of interest concerning events which have left their impress upon the annals of the county that has been presented in the meetings of the Historical Society, the Pioneer Society and on other occasions of similar nature. From these we have culled various items.

MEETING OF ASHLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ashland County Pioneer Society was held at the courthouse in Ashland, August 18, 1881, President Hugh Burns, presiding. Colonel B. Burns, of Mansfield, made the address of the occasion, from which the following notes were taken: He gave a succinct account of the poverty and trials of the early settlers, their habits and customs, their toils and amusements, and concluded by summing up their great achievements. He said sixty-one years ago last June, a hatless, shoeless, little boy passed up the streets of Ashland (then Uniontown) with his father and family and went on to the place since known as the Kelly farm. We were then an unbroken family of seven, but now all the links are broken save your president, the oldest, and myself, the youngest of the family. We came on to the Kelly place in 1820 and moved on to the Hazlett farm in 1821. After several removals finally settled on the place known as the Burns farm, which my father occupied until he died.

Among the earliest history of events, pioneers were spoken of and the very first was Cain, who pioneered into the land of Nod, and found a wife. Noah was the pioneer ship builder. Abraham was a pioneer, going out not knowing whither he went. Jacob was also a pioneer. He came to a well, met his cousin Rachel, kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept. John the Baptist, preceding the Messiah, was a pioneer in the wilderness. Christopher Columbus conceived the idea that there was a western continent and he became a pioneer.

Washington was a pioneer. Benjamin Franklin was also a pioneer in drawing lightning from the clouds. Thomas Paine was a pioneer. Robert Fulton, the man who first applied the power of steam as a propelling power to vessels was a pioneer. Morse was a pioneer in utilizing electricity and giving to it the capacity of speech. The speaker here gave an anecdote, to wit, when Morse visited Washington to obtain an appropriation to assist in putting up the wire for his telegraph he consulted John Spencer, then one of the members of Tyler's cabinet, who inquired how much it would cost the government to send a "package" by telegraph to New York? Like the Irishman who kissed the telegraph pole because he wanted to send a kiss to his wife.

The speaker said that the village of Ashland was laid out in 1815, and then called Uniontown, but was changed to Ashland at the request of Francis Graham, who was obliged to have another name for the postoffice. He then gave a tribute to the memory of Father Graham who has recently died.

PROMINENT PERSONS AND FAMILIES.

Of the many prominent men who have lived in Ashland county the late Senator William B. Allison should be first mentioned. He was born in Perry township Ashland county, in 1829. After receiving a common school and other preparatory training, he entered Western Reserve College, and after graduation commenced the study of law. In 1857 he removed to the state of Iowa and took up his residence in Dubuque. After a short residence there, he was elected to congress and after serving a term or two in the house of representatives, he was elected to the United States senate in 1873, where he served for over thirty years and until his death. His public record is unblemished, and bears unequivocal evidence of conscientious devotion to his work as a United States senator.

Another distinguished former citizen of Ashland county is Judge P. S. Grosseup of Chicago. He is a native of Milton township, Ashland county, and graduated from Wittenberg College in 1872, and from the law department of the Boston University in 1873. Upon his return to Ashland, he entered the practice of law as a partner of Judge William Osborn. Later he removed to Chicago and is now a United States judge.

A prominent family in Ashland county was that of Thomas Beer, who located there in 1859. He was at one time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Jeromeville. He was the father of thirteen children, two of whom died in childhood. One of his sons was the late Senator Beer of Ashland county, another is Judge Thomas Beer, of Bucyrus. His children, upon arriving at the age of maturity, entered upon the business of life with energy, and attracted the good opinion of the public because of their ability and integrity.

Prior to 1845, farmers grew but little clover on account of the difficulty they experienced in getting the seed hulled, as no machinery for that purpose had prior been invented. But, as with other things, an invention came at last, and the inventor's name, in this case, was Martin Henry Mansfield, a native of the city of New York. At the time of his invention of the clover huller, he

was a resident of Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He later came to Ohio, where his huller seemed to be more appreciated. Still later he became a resident of Ashland and erected shops in which he manufactured his hullers. The success of his machine caused clover to be generally raised by farmers. It was Mr. Mansfield's pride, not only to be a successful inventor but to aid the farmer in producing a valuable crop, as "He that causes one blade of grass to grow, where it had not previously grown," he is surely a benefactor of his race. After having accomplished much, Mr. Mansfield died April 4, 1880. Mrs. S. G. Weist, a daughter of Mr. Mansfield's, and a gifted lady, is now engaged in writing a history of the town of Ashland, in which undertaking she has the best wishes of the author of this volume.

John H. McCombs was the first resident lawyer in Ashland. He was a prominent lawyer and a highly esteemed citizen.

Among others prominent in the business interests of Ashland in former years are: Sheets, Markley, Croft, Montgomery, Kuykendall, Doty, Urie, Smith, Clark, Nelson, Graham, Davis, Jones, Burns, Riddle, Miller, McNulty, Gates, Shaffer, Gamble, Smith, Hull, Croft, Antibus, Knapp, Winbigler, Sprengle, Brubaker, Skillings, Slocum, Swineford, Maize, Andrews, Clarke, Cowan, Freer, Kenny, Crall, Jennings, and others not now recalled.

THE COPUS-ZEIMER MONUMENTS.

At a meeting of the Ashland County Historical Society held Saturday September 10, 1881, a movement was inaugurated to erect monuments to Martin Ruffner, James Copus and the Zeimers, killed by the Indians, September 15, 1812. A committee was appointed to solicit funds for that purpose and succeeded in getting a sum sufficient to purchase two monuments, one of which was placed at the graves of Martin Ruffner and the Zeimers, the other at the burial place of James Copus and the soldiers who were killed defending his home. At the suggestion of the late Rosella Rice a cenotaph was inscribed on the latter monument to Johnny Appleseed.

These monuments were unveiled with appropriate ceremony on Friday, September 15, 1882, in the presence of over six thousand people. The day of the unveiling was pleasant and everything passed as pleasantly as the committee could have desired. All present seemed satisfied with the ceremonies and appreciated the purpose of the meeting—that of doing honor to those who had suffered death at the hands of the cruel savages. The exercises were held on the Copus hill and were opened with music by the Mt. Zion band, prior to the unveiling. After the announcement of the program by Dr. S. Riddle, the following resolution was offered by A. J. Baughman, of Mansfield, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered on the part of the citizens of Ashland and Richland counties, to Dr. Riddle, who first offered the resolution to erect these monuments; also to Daniel Kauffman, Benjamin Croninger, Solomon Vail and Major G. W. Urie who have taken such an active part in carrying out this noble enterprise.

The following address was delivered by the Hon. Henry C. Hedges, of Mansfield at the unveiling of the Ruffner-Zeimer monument, September 15, 1882.

ADDRESS BY HENRY C. HEDGES.

The exercises held this forenoon at the Copus farm as well as the program for this afternoon, remind us that an essential quality of the remarks by any one person must needs be brevity—even at the expense of sentiment.

Martin Ruffner over whose dust and in whose memory we here and now unveil this monument at the distance of seventy years from the date of his tragic death in his heroic, but hopeless defense of the Zeimer family, was no common man, no ordinary personage. It is said to contemplate what possibilities of good to and for all the settlers of the valleys of the Mohican in the early days of perplexity, distress and danger were forever lost by his death.

We have no authentic account of his ancestors, but he was of a German-saxon blood and this strain of blood coursing his veins gave assurance of tireless energy, calm courage and unquestioned fortitude.

“That true fortitude which is seen in great exploits
That justice warrants and wisdom guides.”

His was a nature free from the uneasy or painful emotion produced by an apprehension of danger, on the contrary he was fearless and bold. This much we know of him. He emigrated from Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1807, to Fairfield county, Ohio, and thence in 1812 to this immediate locality, then a part of the unorganized county of Richland. A man of wonderful physical strength, endurance and activity, of large kind heart and generous soul, in every fact such an one as we would look for if we were seeking for a pioneer, one who goes before to remove obstructions and prepare the way for others.

There was nothing of rudeness or roughness in Martin Ruffner. There was in him the strength and courage of a man, but there was also in him the gentleness and heart of a woman. I make mention in this public way of these dominant traits in his character, as I have learned them from the fathers of some of you—the generations now gone—because there is with me an apprehension, a conviction, that by reason of some poetic license or liberty taken by writers of our own day, touching the lives and achievements of our first settlers, free rein has been given the imagination, and invention has been resorted to, so that unless we are exceedingly cautious and careful, we may wholly misapprehend the true worth, the genuine character of Martin Ruffner.

He never degenerated in his conversation, or musings into recklessness of statement, or impiety of thought. True, he was unlearned and artless, and did not understand the cause and effect, and never could have framed in words such beautiful description of the brilliantly colored arch spanning the regions of the heavens, opposite to the sun, as Ralph Waldo Emerson, when he apostrophised the rainbow “as the beautiful daughter of the morning, springing from the invisible.” But the eyes of Martin Ruffner’s soul, as he looked up and into the sky, as he gazed through the bright sunlight and through the pearl



MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
COPUS MASSACRE

drops, on the bow of promise, saw all the same beauty, and grandeur, and glory, so beautifully and exactly described by the philosopher of Concord.

I shall have no care of my friends to recite to you the incidents in the early history of this locality, which led to, and became a part of the tragic events, which were enacted in September, 1812, in and about the cabin home erected on the spot where we are now assembled. I shall not undertake to picture to you the untamed savage and his remorseless cruelties nor shall I more than state the fact, that then as now, not all of cruelty nor all of barbarity was perpetrated by the Indian. There were some white men then.

“Who wolves and bears were they,
While wild in woods the noble savage ran.”

The story in detail, as well as in the main is familiar to you all. What I do want to do in the presence of this unnumbered multitude of the sons and daughters of men is to emphasize that seventy years ago in the sparse settlements, in the homes of the pioneers, all the offices of love and humanity were promptly, lovingly performed and that our fathers before us failed and we who today live on the active theatre of life, have long delayed to do justice, to worthily mark the ground where rests, and for years has reposed, the mortal part of an heroic man. Tardily have we done our duty, yet better late than never. Not so Martin Ruffner, you will recall readily in your memories the immediate antecedents of his death, and from them we may learn with what alacrity he ran, though danger and death were about him, to the help and succor of his neighbor.

There was not the slightest hesitation. It was enough for Martin Ruffner that there was a possibility, a probability, of harm overtaking and empowering weakness and innocence—the weakness of old age and the helplessness of youth, the innocence of venerable gray hairs, and the security of maidenly modesty and beauty. Then the fact was made known to him that the red man of the forest had drawn tight the strings of his bow, and refilled his quiver with death-dealing arrows, he took no thought of his personal safety, but his eye traveled over hill and valley and rested upon the cabin home of the venerable Zeimer. To think with him was to act. His presence might save the father from torture and death, and the daughter from a fate far worse. He reached it, and life and safety seemed secured with his coming. The foe came also, but Ruffner's presence was proof against direct open attack. Like the Greeks of old, bearing gifts, they gain admittance, they accept the proffered hospitality, they are about to eat the bread and salt of the white man prepared by his daughter, when at a signal, instead they commence the bloody butchery! For once Ruffner was deceived and taken unawares. His trusty rifle was near, but time was too precious to bring it to the shoulder, the tomahawk was casting its shadow as it flashed above the gray grown Zeimer. Ruffner discharged his rifle at the foremost Indian, who fell, a bleeding corpse, at his feet; and instantly clubbing his rifle he dealt out several blows on the savages, and another Indian lay prostrate upon the floor; but in the act of raising his rifle for another assault, it struck a joist above his head, the blow was arrested. The Indians, taking advantage of this mishap, fired upon him, and the gallant Ruffner fell to rise no more. Two balls had pierced his body, either of which would have proved fatal.

The Indians dragged the dying hero into the yard, where they performed their last bloody deed, the taking of his scalp.

Brave, courageous soul, today we hail you! Many, many moons have waxed and waned since you and death here held the dark encounter. Seventy times have the several seasons made their circling rounds since your strong arm was raised to protect, and itself struck down; but the memory of your unselfish life has not and shall not perish from the earth. Today we cut it on the enduring granite, engrave it on the imperishable bronze—aye, more, it is indelibly written on the tablets of the hearts of a vast multitude of men and women whose homes and hearthstones are on the hillsides and in the valleys of the Mohican.

Friends, when the granite has crumbled into dust, when the bronze has perished by the elements, kind words, good and great deeds shall still survive. So Martin Ruffner—Pioneer, Hero, Man.

DR. P. H. CLARK'S ADDRESS AT THE MONUMENT.

Ossian says: The "memories of the past are pleasing but mournful to the soul." Such memories are mournful because they are significant of the mausoleum or perhaps the casket in which are entombed so many buried memories of hopes of friends, of happy hours, of nearly everything we hold dear, on the other hand they are pleasing because the hand of time has thrown the dark pall of forgetfulness over the faults of lost friends, and has preserved their virtues and good deeds, which are ever present. Now while standing around the graves of the murdered victims of savage hate and barbarian revenge, memories of the mighty past, may well pass before our vision like the panorama with its thousand changing views, while each and all have no perspective but sorrow and gloom. Sorrow and regrets that noble, hardy and self-sacrificing pioneers, sons and daughters of toil, should have been the victims to have suffered vicarious punishment at the hands of blood-thirsty savages for the wrongs they had received from others, regrets that the Greentown Indians should have endured wrongs so deep and lasting, that they deemed nothing but white men's blood could ever be received in atonement. Regrets and sorrow that these Indians should have been torn from their homes, marched off under guard, their town burned, their property confiscated and destroyed, sacred pledges and obligations made them wantonly violated, when they had never committed a single overt act. All this was done for fear that one might be perpetrated. Because Tecumseh had entered into a league with the British to harass and destroy our western people, it was feared these friendly and hitherto harmless Indians might join his forces in the work of destruction; therefore they must be placed where they could be kept under strict and continued surveillance. Who ever heard of a court-martial being convoked for the trial of soldiers for the incendiary act of burning down a village when its legitimate owners, men, women and children were prisoners? Or who ever heard of an investigation being held to even ascertain who were the guilty offenders engaged in the dastardly and cowardly act of the destruction of everything they held dear, and in wantonly violating sacred obligations? Can any one tell us who ever made restitution for these multiplied wrongs to

the value of a cent? When the forces came to remove them they begged and plead to be allowed to remain in peace and quietude in their homes, and as an earnest of their intentions offered to surrender their guns and other implements of Indian warfare, together with their ponies. But no! the edict had gone forth and go they must, and for fear they might return, all must be destroyed. Seventy years ago last Sunday came the last installment of vengeance and as usual innocent parties were the unconscious victims.

Look on this monument just unveiled, you will read Martin Ruffner, Frederick Zeimer, his wife and daughter Kate, killed by the Indians September 15, 1812. One cannot even read the account in the various histories given of this infamous deed without having his blood congeal with horror at the magnitude of its sanguinary atrocity. Even poor Kate, after having set the table and furnishing her murderers a meal, must have the tomahawk buried in her brain. Five days elapsed when the second installment of vengeance followed which fell like a thunderbolt on the already bowed heads of the pioneers.

On the monument unveiled this morning you read: James Copus, and three soldiers, George Shipley, John Tedrick and Mr. Warnock, killed by the Indians, September 15, 1812. The first we know to have been an innocent victim, for he had been friendly with them and strenuously argued against their removal. We have no right to suppose the others as being guilty of wrongs, and have a right to believe them innocent. If vengeance slept thereafter, it was because there was no material left, for nearly every pioneer went to the blockhouse for safety, or fled from this portion of the state; some to return in after years, others to stay away forever, let us retrospect a moment. When the first Ohio pioneer set foot upon the virgin soil of our now blessed state, they found an unbroken forest that had no metes nor bounds, vast and boundless as the ocean. We have no forests nor woods now in the state that can be found for comparison. The soil had become so rich, containing as it did all the elements of a producing character, that the trees grew so large and their branches so wide spread, and in many places it was nearly dark at midday, the annual fall of leaves and the decay of fallen timber continuing for a multitude of ages, no man can even dream how long, accumulating year by year, layer after layer of material containing all the elements essential to the production of such a monstrous growth of timber.

A man could often travel for miles through these mighty forests without scarcely seeing a blade of grass, or a weed except in the swales or low grounds. All were decayed leaves under foot and mighty trees with famous branches as far as the eye could see overhead. These branches were interwoven and intertwined in endless variety and profusion. Inhabiting these forests were denizens of great variety and character. Savage beasts and still more savage and blood-thirsty men roamed through them at pleasure. Loathsome and venomous reptiles, "with sting of head and sting of tail" were under and about nearly every decayed log. The fearful quilled porcupine, and the never dying opossum had each their favorite haunts. The chattering squirrel and the sly raccoon were everywhere. The screaming panther and the sneaking wolf fought for the mastership. The cunning fox and the perfumed polecat, each contested his rights with the wildcat and the lynx. The ponderous bear roamed at will, fearing nothing but his more savage master, the red Indian. The timid deer with its trembling fawn were the denizens of every thicket and glade.

At times in these wonderful groves the utter silence was literally painful. Again the wildwoods resounded on every hand with the most discordant jargon of unearthly sounds ever heard by mortal ear. The screams of the panther commingled with the howls of the wolf and the shriek of the blood-chilling screech owl would wake up the slumbering echoes in these grand old forest aisles, until it would seem to mortal ears as though pandemonium were let loose. Again these aisles would seem to be alive with nature's sweetest harmonies of music wonderously beautiful. The wind whispering gently through the branches and the soft rustling of the millions of leaves became enrapt with the soul of sentiment and unconscious dreams were evolved; dreams formed of the evanescent intonations of harmony found nowhere save in the realms of peace. The tapping of the woodpecker on the deadened limb of an old tree, the soft barking of the squirrel, the solemn hoot of the owl, the hardly distinguishable drum of the partridge in the distance, the gentle hum of the wild bee, the chirp of the wood cricket, the whippoorwill's song in the distant thicket, all attuned to the whispering breeze, gave unisonant vibrations of harmony at once ravishingly sweet and beautiful. Nature's dream songs know no discordant elements. From the heart throb scarcely perceptible in sound to the bellowing thunder, are but gradient ranges of the selfsame intoned elements of harmony. Such was the condition of the present vast state of Ohio, when those great moral heroes, the earliest pioneers, began the work of subduing these great forests, and their denizens, whether wild beasts or the still wilder Indian. The task must be accomplished without either moral or material resources, amid dangers and privations enough to paralyze the strongest arm and blanch the ruddiest cheek.

The Israelites murmured because they were obliged to make brick without straw, but these pioneers with all the elements of heroism as one of their chief characteristics, made no sigh. A spot must be cleared in these primeval forests that a little corn might be raised to keep the wolf from the door and to sustain life while clearing more ground.

The man who has cleared an acre in our present woods with all the resources that art and the civilization of today has placed in his hands, can have but little idea of the physical labor required to clear an acre then, as his only material resources were an axe and a gun. But as soon as he has provided game meat sufficient to last a few days, then he must start to the back settlements to the mill, and pack on his back corn meal and salt to supply family necessities. In time his acre was cleared and his corn planted, birds would scratch it up, and squirrels would dig it out; when replanted and watched and the corn in the milk, birds would pick it, squirrels would strip the husks and eat and waste it, the raccoon would tear it down and eat it, the wily opossum also loved it, and the black bear would tear down and eat a square rod of it at a meal, so that when he harvested his corn, if he got a third part for his share he was lucky thus far. Thus with no resources except a ready will, a stout heart, and the brawny arm, the earliest pioneer began the great work of laying the foundation, the base, the superstructure, of which is now the great state of Ohio, teeming with wealth and all the resources that wealth and art can produce, is at her command. Our murdered pioneers, over whose remains we have placed these monuments, had passed that critical period when starvation had stared them in

the face. They had their little patches of ground cleared and comfortable cabins built and were just emerging into a condition to be able to apply vigorous efforts in improving their farms, when the red handed murderers sent them to these untimely graves; it is fitting that these memorial stones should be obtained and erected, under the auspices of our Pioneer Association and Historical Society, although the means were obtained by individual effort. These granite monuments are imperishable and they will stand here notifying future generations of their object, as long as Cleopatra's needle stood in the Nile valley.

In conclusion let us hope that every stranger who reads these inscriptions in the unknown future, will be able to say with us today "rest in peace."

PREDICTION FULFILLED.

The Rev. J. F. McGaw, in his interesting, but misleading romance of Philip Seymour, makes the following prediction, that monuments in time would be erected commemorative of Martin Ruffner, James Copus, the Zeimer family and the soldiers who had been killed on Copus hill in 1812, which has been appropriately fulfilled. The prediction was: "And future generations will mark the sacred spot where the gallant Dutchman fell. A monument will yet be erected to his memory and posterity will visit his grave and read the history of his untimely fate."

The late Dr. S. Riddle, secretary of the Ashland County Pioneer Society, sometime after the meeting on Copus hill wrote interestingly of that gathering and gave a list of quite a number of those who had attended, from which we take the following:

One of the most remarkable events that has occurred in the history of our country for a long time past, was the meeting on Copus hill on Friday, the 15th day of September, 1822, a memorial day, the day on which the Copus tragedy took place being just seventy years ago. The day was calm and serene. The large concourse of people who gathered there—about six thousand—and the circumstances connected with the history of the place, made it, to me, one of the most solemn of my life; to see so many people both old and young convened together perhaps for the first time in life, and most certainly for the last time, that all will meet again on earth. Oh! what a sad thought when so many said their last farewell to each other on that day—a day long to be remembered by all. And another strange but solemn thought that when the next seventy years shall roll around, who will be left of that vast crowd to tell the story. Alas, a few little boys and girls it may be. It was to me more like a great funeral occasion, than like a gala day. As far as I can recollect, their ages ranged from forty to ninety years. First those of Mansfield and Richland county.

Dr. William Bushnell, a man of sterling worth and fine abilities, who made the remark to the writer that he did not believe that this country would, in the next thousand years to come, produce a race of men and women, who, for intelligence, as well as muscle and nerve and strength of character, equal to our pioneer fathers and mothers.

Lowry Sibbits, justice of the peace, who was the first to sign my paper in Mansfield and took an active part in its circulation.

Mansfield H. Gilkison, the first male child born in Mansfield—born February 2, 1811, remark by the writer, that was on ground-hog day.

A. J. Baughman, editor of the Call, with his dear old mother on his arm, she, whose maiden name was Cunningham, daughter of Captain Cunningham, who assisted in burying the 'dead Copus, and the soldiers on that fearful day, September 15, 1812.

Henry C. Hedges, Esquire, one of the speakers of the day.

John Diltz, postmaster at Independence.

Reuben Evarts, of Bellville, once a hard working boy, but now a man in good circumstances, having been justice of the peace some thirty-six years, dating from 1843 to 1879, is an old pioneer and worthy citizen.

Rev. J. A. Hall, pastor of the Mount Zion church, delivered a short speech of welcome and prayer.

Casper Snyder, who gave the first dollar towards the monument, (to the writer.) Long live Casper Snyder.

Andrew Mason, an old pioneer of Ashland, now about eighty-three years of age, full of life and anecdote, and has an excellent memory.

Major G. W. Urie, tall and straight as an arrow, about seventy-six years of age, who had just passed through a severe attack of spasmodic disease, in which he came very near death's door, but whose gentle and stately form and familiar face was seen by many; whose father, Solomon Urie, it was, who passed quietly down to the Copus place, and with tomahawk in hand, cut out of that door, and honeycombed logs, a handful of the redskin's bullets that had fallen short of their deadly aim. The Major says he remembers well of seeing them, as they were kept a long time in the family as relics.

Benjamin Croninger, one of the committee and vice president of Mifflin township

Daniel Kauffman, one of the committee and president of the Ashland County Pioneer Historical Society.

Solomon Vail, one of the committee of canvassers, and one of the managers on this occasion.

Hon. E. C. Eckley, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and one of Ashland county's enterprising sons.

Dr. Daniel Eckley, of Ashland county, now mayor of Minerva, Ohio, and brother of E. R., brought to the stand by Thomas Bushnell, an old schoolmate.

Thomas Stafford, of Hayesville, first class horseman.

General Williard Slocum, one of Ashland's honored sons, and an active member of the Ashland County Pioneer Society.

J. H. McCombs, Esquire, who first commenced the practice of law in Newville, Richland county, in an humble way, who passed up and down your valleys, over hills, and along your streams, and died an honored citizen of Ashland and counsellor at law.

A. L. Curtis, once probate judge of Ashland county and counsellor at law.

Rev. P. R. Roseberry, of Ashland, delivered a fine address which was listened to with marked attention.

Dr. S. Riddle, one of the committee and general superintendent.

Dr. P. H. Clark, of Ashland, one of the speakers of the day, also secretary of the Pioneer Historical Society of Ashland county.

Daniel Carter, of Ashland, eighty years old.

David Carter, vice president of Montgomery township.

Joseph Wasson, an old citizen of Ashland; his family all dead, he is now a lone widower, and book agent.

Thomas Bushnell, of Hayesville, that most industrious of all men, one of the best judges of fruit in the state, and a lover and collector of relics and curiosities.

Mr. Birely and Mr. Carnahan, both good citizens and good farmers; Sebastian Culler, a wealthy farmer and one of the prime movers in putting up the monuments.

Isaac Gates, sheriff of Ashland county, that man who was sheriff thirty years ago, and hung Charles Stiengraver, on Friday, the 30th day of January, 1852, and Horn and Gribben, on Friday, May 16, 1884.

Lewis Oliver, eighty-nine years of age, whose father, Allen Oliver, was one of the first pioneers in the county, and at whose house the Indians often called. It was there that Billy Dowdee, the tame Indian, traded a large buckskin for a pot of mush and milk for his hungry wife and children, who himself ate to perfect satisfaction.

Mrs. Kauffman, a daughter of Leonard Croninger, one of the first settlers of Mifflin township, and wife of our venerable president, Daniel Kauffman. She is one of the excellent of the earth.

Mrs. Sarah Vail is eighty-three years of age, and daughter of James Copus, and the only surviving one of the family in this county, who a few days before met the writer and J. I. Dorland, builder of the monuments. When approaching the place, who with faltering steps, and weeping eyes, where the cherished dead of long ago were still sleeping, said: "There drive your stake and I am satisfied."

But what more can I say, for the time would fail me to tell of your Dotys, your Charles, your Cullers and your Lambrights; the Petersons, the Jones, the Vangilders, the Shambaughs, the Hossingers, the Wilsons, the Weiricks, the Kings, the Rices, the Gladdens, the Coulters, the Olivers and the Tannehills, who, if they have not subdued kingdoms and stopped the mouths of lions, have most certainly subdued the mighty forests and wrought righteousness; have made the wilderness and solitary places to bud and blossom as the rose, and chased the red man and the wild deer, the wolf and the bear, far, far away.

And now I come to speak of him who had toiled long to see a clear historic account made out, and whose whole heart and soul was in the work, and whose greatest earthly joy would have been to have mingled in the exercises of the day at the unveiling of the monuments on that most interesting occasion; the ever memorable day, the 15th of September, 1882. But alas, the poor man's eye is too dim to see, and his palzied tongue too feeble to utter a distinctive sound, and his physical strength too weak to perform such a task as this. Nevertheless long will his memory be cherished in the minds of the true pioneers. Soon will it be said of him, "my brother fare thee well," Dr. George Hill.

And last but not least, what shall I say of him who hath penned these

thoughts? A kind of second Johnny Appleseed, although not barefoot like he, yet almost always on foot; not with a golden chain about his neck, but carrying with him the golden elixir of life to soothe the aching head, and calm the palpitating heart; has traveled up and down your valleys, along your beautiful streams, and over your rugged hills, lo, these many years. But it will soon be said of him, that slender form which we so frequently saw, recognized, and welcomed to our firesides, and who shared our hospitalities and greeted us with a friendly how-do-you-do, will soon be seen by us no more.

DR. S. RIDDLE, Historian,
Ashland County Pioneer Society.

A. J. Baughman, of Mansfield, introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of the people of Ashland and Richland counties to Dr. Riddle, the organizer of the monument movement and the rest of the committee who had so faithfully and successfully carried into effect the resolution of the Ashland Pioneer Association to erect the Copus and Ruffner monuments. Adopted unanimously.

SOURCES OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGE.

Prof. E. O. Randall, of Columbus, and A. J. Baughman, of Mansfield, represented the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at the annual meeting of The American Historical Association, held in Chicago, during holiday week, 1904. Mr. Baughman was on the program for a paper on "Methods of Collecting Historical Material," which he presented at the Round Table session, held at the Chicago University. The following is a copy of the paper:

The collection of material for historical purposes covering what in Ohio is called the "pioneer period" has been a difficult task. That was not an age of literature, but of work—of clearing the forests and of building homes. The pioneers made history, but they had no time to write it. A few of the first settlers may have kept chronicles and annals, but after the country was somewhat improved, the same impulse that brought them to Ohio, impelled some of them to again take their places in the line of the march of civilization to the still farther west, and while enroute, their records were lost. And when the historian came to write of the early settlements of the country, the information obtained was largely of the traditional kind, and it has been difficult often to discriminate between facts and fiction. There were state and county records, but the web of events which the pioneers wove into the warp of time had to be sought in part outside of official records to make the web of history.

To state what I consider the best method of collecting material, I take the liberty to give my own experience, prefaced with some personal history. My grandparents were pioneers of Richland county, Ohio. They settled there in 1808, the year the city of Mansfield was founded. When a boy I heard my parents narrate pioneer tales, as we sat winter evenings around the family hearth, in the warmth and glow of the log fire of our cabin home. Their stories interested me, and that interest grew with my years, and I endeavored to extend my information upon pioneer history as opportunities were afforded. But it takes years to get an adequate knowledge and an accurate history of any locality.



VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM BREWERY HILL, 1907. — 0.18

I am a newspaper man and my vocation gave me opportunities to visit every part of Richland county and adjoining territory, not only once or twice but dozens of times during a series of years in the capacity of solicitor, reporter and special writer, and upon all such occasions I made more or less effort to become familiar, not only with the people, but with the early history, the geography, the geology, the topography and the prehistoric earthworks of the county. With the information thus gained, I began the publication of historical and biographical sketches as feature articles in the Mansfield papers, and these in turn were copied by newspapers of other towns, and gave the people opportunities to make corrections and additions, and these articles also aided in creating an interest in historical matters which had never existed before, and resulted in the formation of the Richland County Historical Society. From these sketches I prepared a history of the county, which was published in the Centennial year.

To the "Fourth Estate," as Edmund Burke termed the press, I give the credit for affording me the opportunities I utilized in collecting material and for its presentation to the public in a manner open to criticism and corrections ere it was put in book form.

Therefore, I consider the press the best means by and through which historical material can be collected and presented to the public.

The men and women who are the children and grandchildren of the pioneers of Ohio are proud of their ancestry, and while they do not laud those olden days as better than these of the present time, they form historical societies and hold family reunions to revivify the best experiences of former years into lessons that work for good in this commercial age of endless hurry and needless haste.

It is in historical publications and by historical associations that the lessons of pioneer life, with its joys and its sorrows, its trials, its hardships and its achievements, can be preserved and inscribed, as they should be, on the heart-tablet of every child in the land, from generation to generation.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER DAYS GONE FOREVER.

The pioneer days of Ashland county are gone forever, and the last of the pioneers have been gathered home. What a grand and noble record they left behind them. It is left to the present generation to write their history, and the history of the times in which they lived, and to impress their good deeds and the nobleness of their characters upon the present and future generations as worthy of imitation and preservation. A study of the characteristics of the pioneer fathers and mothers is calculated to ennoble the mind and strengthen the hand for the battle of life. We are indebted to them for having penetrated the wilderness of Ashland county, clearing the forests and rescuing it from the savages. Let us honor them for what they endured and accomplished, preserve their memory and continue the improvements they began.

CLOSING WORDS.

In presenting to the public this history of Ashland county, we recognize and accept the verity of Macaulay's statement that "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this thought the portrait and biographical record of the county has been added to the general history of the same, and instead of taking wholly from musty records, dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, we went to the people, the men and women who have by their enterprise and industry, brought Ashland county to rank second to none in the state, and from the lips of these people we obtained the story of their lives and struggles, and no more interesting nor instructing matter could be presented to an intelligent public. The portraits of some and biographical sketches of many Ashland county people will be missed from this volume, but for this, neither the editor nor the publisher of the work is to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, good-meaning people sometimes refuse to give the information sought, and while the work has been well patronized, there are those within the county who refused to take the same unless they could get "something for nothing."

In conclusion we quote:

"Farewell to thee, O rugged Pioneer,
And Indians, dark specters of the West;
The one completes his hazardous career,
The other sinks on distant plains—to rest."

ADDENDA.

COMMEMORATIVE TO THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

A company representing old-time families assembled at the site of the old Indian village of Greentown on Friday, June 25, 1909, the gathering being commemorative of Abraham Baughman, the first white settler in the Blackfork of the Mohican valley, near Greentown. The meeting was held upon the suggestion of A. J. Baughman and his sister, Sade E. Baughman, the only surviving grandchildren of the pioneer Abraham Baughman. The company present was there upon the invitation of Mr. Baughman and sister and consisted of the following persons: Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Sample, Rev. and Mrs. Joshua Crawford, and two daughters, Nellie and Ninie, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Budd and daughter, Frances, Mr. and Mrs P. C. Cowen, Miss Lottie Eddy, all of Perrysville; Aaron Peterson and wife of Hazel Dell, and A. J. Baughman and sister and Mrs. S. M. Morgan, of Mansfield, the latter being a great-grandchild of Pioneer Abraham Baughman. A picnic dinner was partaken of at the noon hour, after which there was a call to order, the Rev. Mr. Crawford acting as chairman, who after a few preliminary remarks, called upon A. J. Baughman, who stated that the meeting had been planned in honor and in memory of his grandfather, the first settler in that part of the country. At the close of Mr. Baughman's remarks, Prof. Sample was called upon and gave an interesting talk along historic lines. Miss Eddy and Aaron Peterson also made appropriate remarks. Mr. Peterson said that he felt a special interest in the meeting as his grandfather, the late Colonel Solomon Gladden, had performed the ceremony uniting in marriage the parents of A. J. and Miss Sade Baughman and that he and A. J. Baughman had been Union soldiers in the same regiment in the war of the Rebellion. Miss Eddy is the granddaughter of the late Hon. John Coulter, who was prominent in his day and generation. Mr. Coulter came to Ohio in August, 1810, and stopped at the home of Pioneer Baughman until he erected a cabin of his own on land he entered near by. He found Mr. Baughman with an improved farm at that early date.

When Mr. Cowen was called upon, he stated that, upon anticipation of being called upon for remarks, he had prepared the following paper, which he then read. Mr. Cowen is a lawyer by profession, was born in Ashland county and is well informed upon the history of the locality of which he wrote.

Pioneer history of Green township in the blockhouse days, before and after the removal of the Greentown Indians; names of the families and location of their cabins in these days in and around Perrysville.

On August 12, 1812, General Hull surrendered at Detroit.

On August 27, 1812, the Greentown Indians were removed by Captain Douglass to Urbana. From Mohawk hill they saw the smoke of their burning village.

On September 10, 1812, Martin Ruffner and the Seymours were murdered at the Seymour cabin by the Indians.

On September 15, 1812, occurred the Copus battle with the Indians.

The news of Hull's surrender excited consternation in the minds of the

frontier settlers of Ohio, as it was known to them that Tecumseh, the great chief, at the head of a powerful army of Indians, which he had organized from the various tribes in the north and southwest, redeem their lands and protect their hunting grounds from the encroachment of the settlers, had allied his forces with the British to strengthen the hope of his success. This hostile movement on the part of the Indians made the security of the pioneer and his family extremely hazardous. The small Indian villages scattered over the country from which hunting parties were constantly skulking through the forest were no less dreaded than a regular invasion by Tecumseh himself. Upon this pretext the Greentown Indians were removed and their village burned, although a difference of opinion existed among the settlers of its necessity and justness. Charles Tannehill may safely be credited as the first soldier enlisted in Green township. He volunteered and enlisted for a term of forty days in a company recruited by Captain Greer of Mt. Vernon and under the command of Major Kratzer scouted from Mt. Vernon, Knox county to New Haven, Huron county.

Mr. Tannehill and four other comrades were detailed by their Major Kratzer to go to the assistance of the settlers on the Blackfork of the Mohican. This movement was prompted by the news of the Ruffner-Seymour murder which reached them about three days after its occurrence. When Mr. Tannehill and his four comrades reached the near vicinity of the Seymour cabin on the day of the Copus battle, they met the seven remaining soldiers who had been engaged in the Copus attack, and this scene had already been reached by the command of Captain Martin of Major Krebs militia from Tuscarawas county consisting of about one hundred men, stationed at Beam's blockhouse. Mr. Tannehill and party, the seven Copus battle soldiers and Martin's company of Krebs militia camped that night near the Copus cabin. On the next morning Mr. Tannehill and four comrades passed through the desolate Greentown village to the cabin of Abraham Baughman which they found vacant, the family having fled to the Beam blockhouse.

After the Ruffner-Seymour massacre the settlers about what is now Perrysville became apprehensive of attacks from the Indians in ambush but did not retire to the blockhouse until the Copus battle intensified their fears.

Abraham Baughman's family was the first family to reside in Green township. His cabin was located near the spring on what is now known as the old Richard Guthrie farm near Greentown. Richard Guthrie conducted a distillery at this spring later. At this cabin Charles Tannehill separated from his detachment to go down the Blackfork of the Mohican to his father's (Melzar Tannehill's) cabin. On his way he overtook John Coulter and Harvey Hill driving cattle. They informed him that the settlement had become alarmed by the Copus battle and his relatives had already departed to the Lewis blockhouse and were at that instant on the road in advance of them. The blockhouse was located on the Clearfork of the Mohican at a spring on what is now known as the old Robert Darling farm about three miles southwest of Perrysville. The next day after this night in the Lewis blockhouse, John Coulter accompanied by Harvey Hill, returned to his father's (Judge Coulter's) deserted cabin situated on the Blackfork of the Mohican near what is now the old mill dam about a half

mile southeast of Perrysville where they were joined by the Tannehills, Crawford and Conines. They took the roof off this cabin and added a second story which projected over the first story and provided it with port holes. Domiciled in this fortress were Thomas Coulter and family, Melzar Tannehill, Sr. and family, George Crawford and family, Jeremiah Conine, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and his family, and Harvey Hill. The first night this cabin was remodeled and occupied as a blockhouse by these people. Judge Coulter and Harvey Hill rode on horses through the forest to Wooster for soldiers. General Harrison was at this time in Wyandotte county with his army to repel Tecumseh and General Proctor. General Beall was mobilizing troops at New Lisbon, Canton and Wooster to protect blockhouses and render aid to General Harrison. General Beall began his march about September 25, 1812, ten days after the Copus battle. Judge Coulter and Harvey Hill secured a guard from the Beall volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Winteringer. In the day time these soldiers scoured the hills and valleys through the wild trails in lonesome autumn for signs of Indians and at night stood sentinel about the blockhouse. The women and children remained constantly at the blockhouse for several months. The men went back and forth to their respective cabins, clearing, taking care of their stock and planting corn in the spring and often the women went out with them to help.

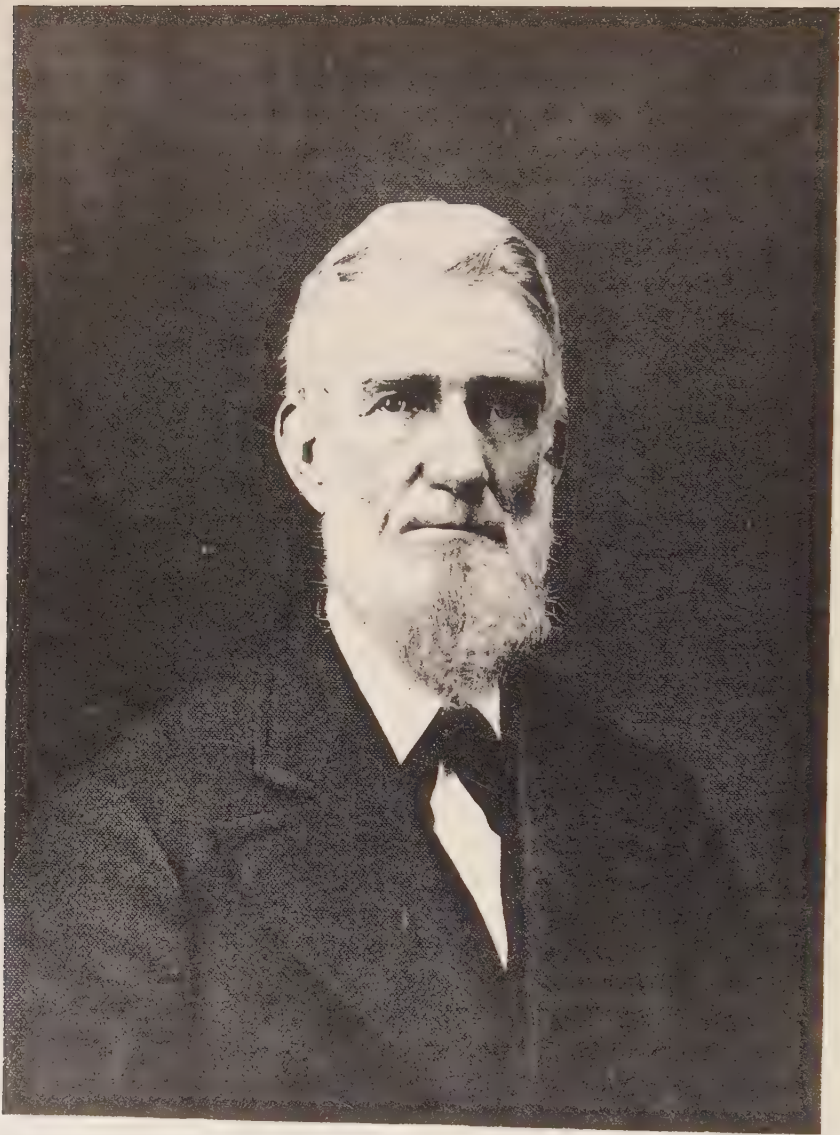
The cabins in Green township in the neighborhood of the Coulter blockhouse occupied and owned by settlers at this time were Abraham Baughman's, located near Greentown. Solomon Hill's cabin was on the farm now owned by David Hunter and stood near the house where Ed Hunter now lives, and Moses Adsit, his son-in-law, occupied a cabin right where William Miller's house now stands on the corner. George Crawford's cabin stood near the Blackfork at the spring on the lot in Perrysville where the tan yard was. Lewis Hill's cabin stood below the spring a few rods northeast of the house where Charles Spohn recently lived. Calvin Hill's cabin was located near a spring west of the mouth of the ravine below the barn on the farm owned by Martin Trumpour. The blockhouse was the next building on the south side of the Blackfork and Allen Oliver's cabin stood near the old brick house on the Lewis Oliver farm. Melzar Tannehill's cabin stood near the house where his granddaughter, Mrs. N. McD. Coe now lives on the old Tannehill farm. Her father, Melzar Tannehill, Jr., and Charles Tannehill, the soldier, were brothers.

Jeremiah Conine's cabin was on the farm now owned by Harvey Van Horn and stood near the spring where the present buildings now are.

Otha Simmons lived in a cabin near the old brick house on the Ewalt farm near the railroad below the Oliver cabin. These cabins were all on the south side of the Blackfork. On the north of the Blackfork, Captain Ebenezer Rice's cabin stood near the vacant house built by Ruben Rice on the farm now owned by A. H. Wilson. Joseph Jones, a revolutionary soldier whose son, Moses Jones, was the father of Joseph Jones, who lived so long where Mrs. Marion Baker now resides, occupied a cabin near the spring at the present residence of Wade E. Guthrie, and Sylvester Fisher, his son-in-law, lived in a cabin near the house where Lisle Robinson now resides north of the Chapel railroad crossing. Solo-

mon Hill died June 4, 1812. His grave was the first in the Perrysville cemetery. His body was carried from his cabin across the Blackfork in a canoe. Friendly Indians attended the funeral. They came down the Blackfork from their village, Greentown, in canoes. In accordance with their custom these red-skinned mourners marched around their white neighbor's grave and cast evergreens into it. The whites suspected them of intending to dig up the remains for the scalp and visited the grave frequently for some time to see if it were disturbed. War with these Indians broke out in less than one hundred days after this funeral, and nearly all the whites were refugees in blockhouses. Shortly after her refuge in the Coulter blockhouse, Mary Simmons, wife of Jeremiah Conine, died, September 24, 1812, leaving a little daughter about ten days old. They made her grave at the foot of the grave of Solomon Hill. In dreadful apprehension of an attack from the Indians Lieutenant Winteringer and his soldiers quartered at the blockhouse and guarded Mrs. Conine's body to the grave. These are the first two graves in what is now the Perrysville cemetery. The man died in time of peace; the woman gave up her life, a sacrifice of war.

PHILPOT C. COWEN.



George H. Stewart.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JUDGE GEORGE HARRIS STEWART.

Inseparably interwoven with the history of Loudonville and the county is the name of George Harris Stewart, a man whom to know was to respect and one who was most honored where best known. For years Loudonville benefitted by his efforts and his influence and for years to come his good work will remain as a factor in the life of the city. Judge Stewart was born in Alexandria, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1809, and was the seventh son and ninth child of Thomas H. and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart. He was baptized George, being so named in honor of his paternal grandfather, but when a young man in Pittsburg he added the Harris to his name that there might be no confusion in the delivery of his mail to another George Stewart of that city. His father, Thomas H. Stewart, was the third son and fifth child of Colonel George and Margaret (Harris) Stewart, who was born February 5, 1767, in what is now Harford but was then a part of Baltimore county, Maryland. His birth occurred in or near Cross Roads, now Churchville. He was named for his maternal grandfather and in 1775 accompanied his parents on their removal to Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania. His father there died August 13, 1787, and it was about that time that Thomas H. Stewart left home, working at farm labor and also at the mill of his grandfather, under whose direction he learned the tanner's trade. When he had become proficient in that line he began business as a tanner on his own account near his father's homestead. He completed his arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 5th of November, 1795, to Miss Anne Gemmill, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Porter) Gemmill, whose home was on the Kilmarnock farm a few miles above Lewistown. John Gemmill was a Scotch clock and watch maker whose birth occurred near Kilmarnock, Scotland, and he belonged to a family several members of which suffered martyrdom for their avowed aversion to prelacy.

Judge Stewart spent his boyhood days in the midst of the beautiful mountain scenery of Pennsylvania but when in his teens went to Armagh, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a salesman in a store for two or three years, during the time of the building of the Pennsylvania canal and the Portage railroad over the Allegheny mountains. Subsequently he accepted a position as bookkeeper and salesman in a wholesale store in Pittsburg and at all times enjoyed the fullest confidence and trust of his employers. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and feeling that the new and growing west offered better opportunities, he came to Ohio in 1833 with a stock of goods which he had

purchased and desired to place on sale at some favorable location. Mansfield was his objective point but he could find no vacant room in which to open his store save the bar-room of Smart's Hotel, which was then too far from the business part of the town although now in the heart of the city. Renting a horse at twenty-five cents per day, he came to Loudonville, then in Richland county, and in a small frame building began merchandising in this place. Before the goods were all moved into the house he opened a bag of coffee on the street and sold it to the crowd standing around and in a half hour had secured money enough to pay the teamsters who brought his goods from Pittsburg. From the beginning he received a liberal patronage, people coming from Knox and Holmes counties to trade at the "new store" and even from a point almost as distant as Millersburg. Later he closed out his stock of goods and entered the firm of Haskell, Strong & Stewart, as the partner of Nathaniel Haskell and Abel Strong. They occupied a frame building on the present site of the Farmers Bank and there Judge Stewart remained for a number of years. He did most of the buying for the firm in Pittsburg, making the trip once or twice each year on horseback, carrying his money in a portmanteau. In those days goods were hauled all the way from Pittsburg in great "Pennsylvania wagons."

Judge Stewart did not confine his attention alone to merchandising although he met with creditable and gratifying success in that direction and was one of the leading early merchants of the town. In many other ways he contributed to the growth and upbuilding of Loudonville. In 1845 in partnership with Arvine Wales of Massillon, he laid out Wales addition to the town of Loudonville. The greater part of the succeeding winter was passed by him in Columbus in an effort to secure the organization of Ashland county, and when this was accomplished he received legislative appointment to the position of associate judge of the court of common pleas of the county. This position he filled most acceptably until the change in the judicial system wrought by the adoption of the present state constitution in 1852. His associates on the bench were Edmund Ingman and Bela B. Clark.

In 1846 Judge Stewart withdrew from the dry-goods trade and for three or four years thereafter conducted a tannery. He then again entered mercantile life but only for a brief period, when he became interested in railroad building, realizing how essential was the construction of the railroad lines for the improvement and progress of any locality. He gave of his time, influence and money to secure the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago line, later the Pennsylvania line, through Loudonville. He secured the right of way through Holmes, Ashland and a part of Wayne county, and when the railroad was completed to this point he was made the first station agent at Loudonville, performing the duties of the position for about ten years, when he voluntarily retired. He remained throughout his life an earnest worker for the public good and his efforts were effective forces for general improvement in many lines. In 1851 he purchased a tract of land in Wayne county and laid out the town of Clinton, now Shreve, a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Judge Stewart was a stalwart champion of the cause of education and he did all in his power to promote the interests of the public schools and to raise

the standard of instruction. The project of the Loudonville Academy originated in a conversation between the judge and one or two of his associates. He did not rest until it was an established fact and was always untiring in his efforts to sustain and cherish the school. His house was a favorite resort with its students and was always open for their reception. He was appointed the first assessor of internal revenue and discharged his duties with great faithfulness and general acceptance. He also held the office of assistant provost marshal in his district at the time of the Civil war and his patriotism was of the highest and most unselfish character. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party but when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and remained one of its stalwart advocates until his demise. However, with him the general welfare was ever ahead of partisanship and the good of the community before personal aggrandizement. His life was the antithesis of self-centered interests and no movement for the benefit of his fellowmen or for the county at large failed to receive his endorsement and, wherever possible, his cooperation. For nearly forty years he was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and was one of the eight charter members of Hanover Lodge of Loudonville. He also belonged to the chapter and was in hearty sympathy with the organization in its recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the fatherhood of God. He was a faithful adherent of the Presbyterian church, loyal to its teachings and generous in its support.

It was in 1837 that Judge Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Chappell, a daughter of Caleb Chappell, who was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1768. When quite young he removed to northwestern Vermont, where he married Charlotte Sperry, a native of Connecticut. During his residence there he was not only active in the business life of the community but was also a sergeant and lieutenant and held the commission of captain of the militia. At length the stories which he heard concerning the opportunities of the west proved irresistible and with his wife and children, two sons and two daughters, he started for Ohio in the autumn of 1813, traveling all the way by wagon. The roads were often in an almost impassable condition owing to the rain which made the mud very deep. Mrs. Chappell rode in a one-horse wagon, driving all the way herself, and after six weeks the little party halted upon the bank of the Owl creek, in Knox county, and were cordially welcomed by John Shrimplin and his family, who extended to them the generous hospitality which was a feature of pioneer life. The following spring Caleb Chappell located on the present site of Loudonville, made a clearing and built a log cabin a few rods from a spring on what is now the Whitney place. The following spring he removed his family to the new home and in the meantime he had assisted the surveyor in laying out the town of Loudonville. There were no roads down the Black Fork, hence the family and household goods were moved upon a keelboat which landed near Bull's meadow. The children made their way through the high prairie grass to the cabin of Stephen Butler, which stood on the site of the Ohio House, and all the land save a little spot around the cabin was covered with a dense thicket. Mr. Chappell not only took up the task of clearing and improving the place for himself but also in making the first improvements of a public

nature, including a bridge over the Black Fork. It was very different from the modern structures that now span the streams, as one had to mount to the bridge by a ladder at either end. In a short time the Chappells moved into their own cabin which as yet had no fireplace, while a blanket was hung across the opening where the door is usually found. Yet this house was an improvement upon many of the early cabins, as it had a shingle roof and a glass window and a floor of sawed boards. Up to that time most of the houses had clapboard roofs, greased-paper windows and puncheon floors. In the warm weather it was a common practice to suspend a thick blanket from a joist in front of the fireplace, thus forming two rooms and making a more comfortable sitting and dining room. After a few months a twelve light glass window was added, it being the first and only one in the county for many years. The Indians were frequent visitors at the Chappell and other cabins. Deer were to be had in abundance, together with many other kinds of wild game, and there were also bears and wolves in the forests. Mr. Chappell was not only a farmer but also a carpenter and joiner and a first-class mechanic and assisted in building the first mill at that locality. He also built another mill in which the lumber for the gristmill was sawed. He likewise erected the first frame buildings in this region and in 1820 built a frame barn for himself. In 1819 he built the first schoolhouse of Loudonville and it served as well for the meeting house and town hall until about 1836. Mr. Chappell continued to improve his place and work at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1834. He could recollect the Revolutionary war, saw the arrival of the French fleet and frequently entertained his neighbors with accounts of his own and the experiences of others. Mrs. Chappell survived her husband only three years, dying in February, 1837.

It was in the pioneer home of this worthy couple that Mrs. Emeline Stewart was reared. She was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, March 3, 1812, and had come with her parents to Loudonville, as previously described. Her girlhood days were thus passed on what is now known as the Whitney farm and as a member of the Chappell household was connected with many of the early events which are now points of historic interest. Mrs. Stewart received her early educational training from her mother and attended the first school taught in the first schoolhouse built in Hanover township. When a young woman she engaged in teaching. She was a lady of strong intellect, firm purpose and great perseverance and yet of warm heart. In April, 1837, she gave her hand in marriage to Judge George H. Stewart, and in Loudonville they reared their family, the children as well as the parents always being identified with the best interests of the town. The lot of the first Methodist Episcopal church of Loudonville and also of the first German church were donated by Judge Stewart, and in all of his good work Mrs. Stewart shared, while in the home she was the presiding genius of love and hospitality.

Unto Judge and Mrs. Stewart were born eight children. Miss Charlotte Ann Stewart, to whom we are indebted for the interesting material concerning her honored parents and ancestors, was born in Loudonville January 20, 1838, pursued her education here in the public schools and the Loudonville Academy and later entered the Ashland high school and subsequently the Olome Institute at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where she was graduated with first honors

September 26, 1860. She then began teaching and most of her work has been in connection with the high schools of Ohio. About thirty years of her life were devoted to that profession and during much of that period she was a high-school principal. In 1887 she was one of the guests of honor at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Ohio Teachers Association and she has also been active in the National Educational Association. In 1896 she became one of the organizers of the Progress Club of Loudonville, formed to promote literary investigation and knowledge. Her influence has been a most potent factor in the educational progress of this state and few are so thoroughly and widely informed concerning the history of Ashland county as is Miss Charlotte A. Stewart. Eliza Thompson, the second daughter of the family, was born in Loudonville, January 14, 1840, and pursued her education in the Loudonville Academy and the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio. She became noted for her spicy writings and entertaining essays. She taught in the high schools of Ohio and Iowa until her marriage and since that time has continued private classes. In 1876 she became the wife of Enos S. Culver, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Mary Emeline, who was born in Loudonville, August 23, 1842, became the wife of Dr. A. B. Fuller, December 31, 1868, and died May 9, 1891, her death striking a cord of sympathy in every heart. She received a liberal education in what was then Loudonville Academy and engaged in teaching until her marriage. At the age of sixteen she became a member of the Presbyterian church. Her literary taste and Christian refinement fitted her for social influence as well as to reign in the happy home circle. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Fuller were born four children, two daughters and two sons, but one of the sons passed away before the mother's death. With her husband and daughter, Mary, she spent the winter prior to her death in Florida, but the sojourn in the sunny south did not avail, as her many friends had hoped it would, to prolong her health. She took an active interest in the Ladies Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church and in all those movements which were of benefit in promoting the social, intellectual and moral progress of the community. James Thompson, the fourth member of the family of Judge Stewart, died in infancy. Sutiah Margaret died in childhood. George Harris, born in Loudonville May 17, 1849, has been a banker of Zanesville throughout his entire business career. Xenophon Chappell was born at Loudonville January 18, 1852, and died at the old family home in that town July 4, 1904. He was educated in the public schools and the Loudonville Academy, with some study at Oberlin. During most of his business life he was connected with Zanesville, although for a few years he was in New York city. He had been for some time with the Zanesville Railway Light & Power Company. On the 9th of March, 1882, in Zanesville, he married Miss Clara Rishtine, who died two years prior to his demise. Margaret Harris, the youngest member of the Stewart family, was born in Loudonville, Ohio, August 6, 1854, and died May 3, 1909. She was educated in the public schools of the town and was the wife of Dr. Cyrus Levi Buckwalter, of Loudonville, the only son of Levi and Saba (Beals) Buckwalter, the former a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Buckwalter was born on a farm near West Lebanon in Paint township, Wayne county, Ohio, November 9, 1845. His education was acquired in the district schools and in private

academies and in 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment of Ohio National Guards Volunteers. After being discharged he taught school during the winter months for some time. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Fuller and Dr. Wirt in Loudonville, Ohio. In the spring of 1872 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Wooster and commenced the practice of his profession in New Washington, Crawford county, Ohio, and remained there about five years. During this time he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret H. Stewart at her home in Loudonville, Ohio, May 14, 1874. He then moved with his family to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, to engage in the practice of dentistry with his uncle, Oliver Buckwalter, with whom he remained until 1879, when he opened an office of his own in Loudonville and continued until 1903, when almost total deafness compelled him to give up his professional work. This was a great disappointment to an active, industrious man with a growing family, depending upon his exertions. He did not give up in despair, however, but employed his mind in perfecting various devices for use in dentistry. In January, 1905, he was granted a patent in the United States and Canada for the Eureka suction plate, which has proved a very successful invention and is now in general use. He later invented and patented a new and useful improvement in audiphones. With this instrument he was enabled once more to hear the voices of his friends in ordinary conversation. He became interested in aerial navigation and invented and had patented an air ship which involves a principle contained in no other up to this date. The only surviving members of his family of five sons and one daughter are: Ware J. Buckwalter, an expert engraver and etcher on gold and silver, employed in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the youngest son, Ralph G. Buckwalter.

Such in brief is the life history of Judge Stewart and those who were most closely associated with him through family ties. Death came to him February 2, 1883, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years, three months and twenty-four days. For fifty years he was well known in Loudonville and the county and his public-spirited and unselfish interest in every enterprise made his life one of acknowledged worth to the community. He performed countless little ministries to those with whom he came in contact and his life was characterized by a generous support of every movement of benefit to the individual and to the district at large. He outlived every resident who was in Loudonville at the time of his arrival, he witnessed the building of every church and gave liberally of his means to those enterprises. He was generous almost to a fault and it might be said of him, as it was of Goldsmith's village preacher, "E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side." An honorable, upright man and a consistent Christian, his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him.

EDMUND P. SMITH.

Edmund P. Smith, deceased, was one of those men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excited the admiration of his fellowmen. He was, moreover, well known throughout Ohio as a successful farmer and stock



E. P. Smith

raiser. He was born in Wayne county, this state, August 31, 1834, a son of Robert W. and Priscilla (Hatch) Smith, the former being, in his day, a well known agriculturist who devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the raising and feeding of Durham cattle.

Reared to farm life, Edmund P. Smith made that line of activity his life work, his time and attention being divided between the cultivation of a fine farm which he owned in Milton township and the raising and feeding of stock. He became well known throughout the community as a feeder of Durham cattle, while he made a specialty of raising sheep, in which connection he became very successful. He was recognized as the leading sheep raiser in Ohio, while his reputation as a judge of that animal extended even beyond the boundaries of this state and his word was taken as authority on all matters pertaining to the sheep industry. His unfaltering perseverance and untiring industry were factors in his success and at the time of his death he was one of the prosperous and representative citizens of the community, having acquired a well earned and gratifying competence as the result of his earnest labor.

In 1861, when the country became involved in Civil war, Mr. Smith espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company C, under Captain Bushnell, and this company became a part of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment under the command of Colonel Garfield. He served for almost four years, for a time on General Garfield's staff and later filling the position of quartermaster sergeant. In 1864, however, he was called home by the death of his eldest brother and while there was taken ill with a fever which subsequently developed into rheumatism. Unable to return to his regiment on account of ill health, he was relieved from further service. The duties of his private business, which had been laid aside at the time of his country's call for aid, were again resumed and he devoted himself to farming and kindred interests until his demise.

On the 24th of November, 1857, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Smith and Ellen E. Hoy, born August 28, 1835. She was the daughter of Charles Hoy, of Jackson township, Wayne county, Ohio, who fought in the war of 1812. Unto this marriage was born one daughter, Julia Moore Smith, who passed away in 1888. In his wife Mr. Smith found indeed a true helpmate, who, while her husband was away fighting for the honor of his country, remained at home, conducted the affairs of the farm and successfully fought the battles there with as much skill and bravery as was shown by many a soldier at the front.

The 14th of December, 1890, Mr. Smith was called to his final rest, leaving his widow upon the beautiful farm that had been her home throughout her entire married life and upon which she still resides. Both were members of the Congregational church and Mr. Smith kept up close relations with his old army comrades in his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, while his wife belonged to the Women's Relief Corps. He was an ardent republican, exerting all his influence toward the success of the party that had upheld the Union in her darkest hour. Noble and trustworthy in citizenship, his devotion to the general good was unquestioned, while in his home he was a kind and loving husband and an affectionate father. A high type of manhood, he stood for all that was honorable and upright in man's relation with his fellowmen and never lost an opportunity to do a kind act. The circle of his friends was coextensive

with the circle of his acquaintance, and thus the news of his demise came as a blow to the community in which he had been so loved and respected. Few have ever enjoyed more completely the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens, none have more richly deserved such confidence or more sincerely appreciated it.

OLIVER B. RICHARDS, M. D.

Among the worthy men devoting their time and talents to the practice of medicine in Nova, Troy township, this county, is Dr. Oliver B. Richards, whose birth occurred in Orange township, April 9, 1849, a son of Samuel and Rachael (Bowman) Richards, natives of Mahoning county, who came to this place in 1829, shortly after they were united in marriage, settling on a tract of land in Orange township, which was at that time practically covered with forests. His mother was the last born of a family of twelve children while her son, Oliver B., was the eleventh child in a family of the same number. His father cleared the timber off the land upon which he located and engaged in farming until the year 1859, when he removed to the village of Nova, where he lived in retirement, at the same time supervising the management of his farm until he departed this life, in the year 1878, having survived his wife by four years.

Among their children was Oliver B. Richards, who spent his boyhood days assisting his father in the duties of the farm, in the meantime acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools and later completing a course of study at Oberlin College and Savannah Academy. He entered upon the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. George Weidman, of this place and subsequently obtained his degree from the medical department of Wooster University in 1874, having also a diploma from the Western Reserve University. The year he received his degree from Wooster University Medical School he began the practice of his profession at this place, locating in his present office thirty-five years ago. His natural talents and disposition fit him for his profession and he stands high in the confidence of the people and draws a liberal patronage from the surrounding community. Scholarly in his tastes he keeps abreast of the times regarding the advancement made in sciences pertaining to his profession, being very proficient in the several departments of materia medica. At the same time he has acquired the reputation of being a careful and skillful surgeon. He belongs to the County Medical Society.

On March 26, 1874, Dr. Richards wedded Miss Sarah Rickett, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shoppell) Rickett, whose father followed farming in this county for many years and is now living in retirement at the advanced age of eighty-six years, while her mother departed this life in 1900. To Dr. and Mrs. Richards were born four children, namely: Edwin S., a rural mail carrier; Wilbur S., deceased; John O., an agriculturist of Sullivan township; and Elizabeth, deceased. Dr. Richards is a republican in politics, well informed upon all matters pertaining to political economy and the nation's affairs. Although he has repeatedly refused the requests of his associates to become a candidate for office, his interest in local affairs has led him to serve in a number

of township positions and for ten consecutive years he has been treasurer and also a member of the school board for a number of terms. He was clerk of the board when the new brick school building was constructed. Religious matters also receive the attention of Dr. Richards and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which organization he has held every office and for sixteen years was superintendent of the Sunday school. His son now holds that office while the doctor still is a zealous Sunday school worker and teacher of a large Bible class. He is a public-spirited man, advocating all measures designed for the good of the community and upon the whole he occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the citizens of the community and enjoys their utmost confidence.

EZBON H. SMITH.

Ezbon H. Smith, of Savannah, who is now serving as road commissioner, was born in Clear Creek township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 14th of January, 1848, his parents being John and Eleanor (Bailey) Smith, natives of Troy and Clear Creek townships respectively. The first representatives of the family in this state came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, while the paternal grandfather, Henry Smith, who was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, eventually took up his abode in this county and became a prominent factor in its early development and upbuilding, being an extensive landowner and influential citizen. John Smith, the father of our subject, who successfully carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, passed away in Savannah a number of years ago. In 1849 he had made his way to California but returned to Ohio after a period of four years. His family numbered two sons, namely: John M., a resident of Oklahoma; and Ezbon H., of this review.

Ezbon H. Smith spent his youthful days on the home farm and acquired his education in the country schools. In 1864 he enlisted as a member of Company E, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, for three years or during the war, and saw active service until the close of hostilities. He went with Sherman through Georgia and when at last the supremacy of the Union had been established, he participated in that celebrated military pageant—the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. Though often in the thickest of the fight, he was fortunate in that he was never wounded and returned home with a most creditable record as a soldier. In 1867 he went to California, being there engaged in mining for a time, and on his return to this county he became identified with farming pursuits in Clear Creek township, where he thus continued until 1904, since which time he has made his home in Savannah.

On the 27th of December, 1870, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss May Sellers, a daughter of Elias C. and Eleanor (Bowers) Sellers, of Richland county, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Columbiana county, Ohio, respectively. Elias C. Sellers was a farmer by occupation and at an early day assisted in clearing land in this portion of the state, being a

helpful factor in its pioneer development. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: William A.; Etta B.; the wife of Arthur Fair, an agriculturist of Clear Creek township; and Horace B.

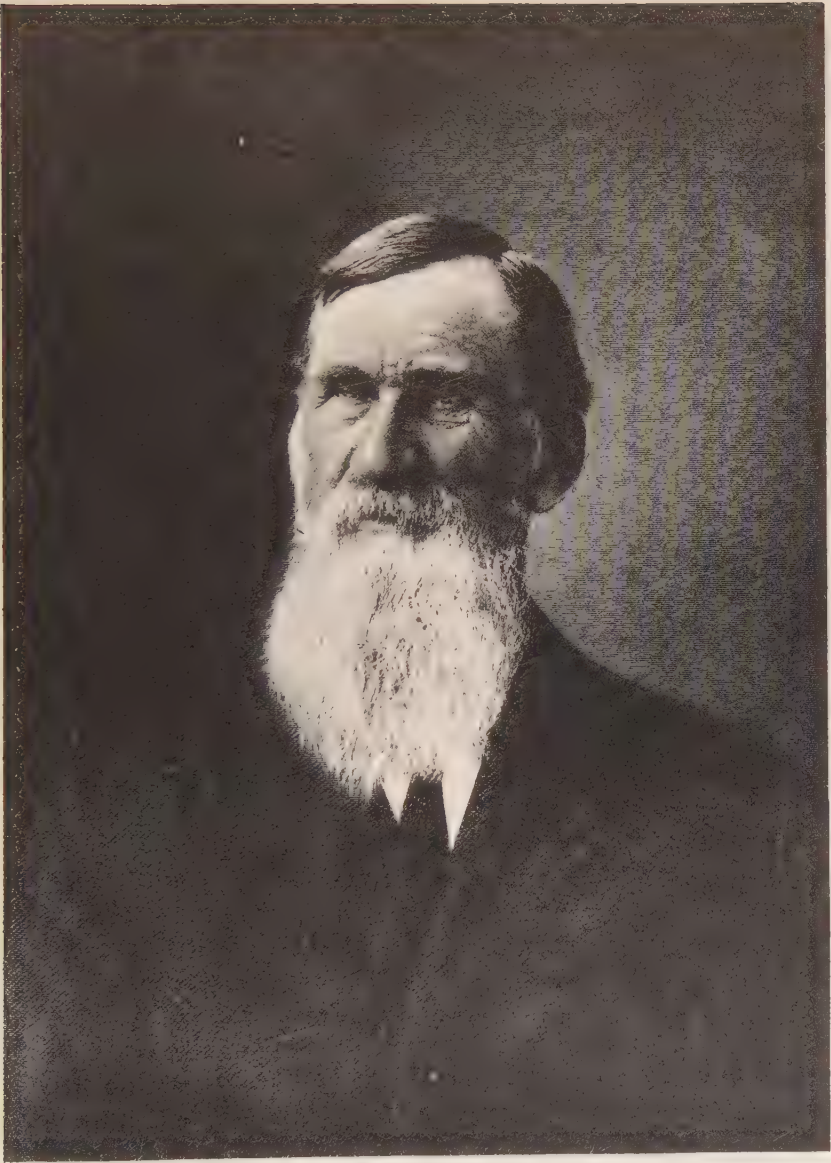
In his political views Mr. Smith has always been a democrat and is interested in the growth and success of his party. He has been township trustee and school director and at present is serving in the capacity of road commissioner, ever discharging his official duties in a prompt and capable manner. He gives loyal support to every measure and movement calculated to prove of public good or promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community. He and his family are devoted members of the Baptist church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. He finds recreation in fishing and the game of checkers, being an expert player. Practically his entire life has been spent in this county and he is widely recognized as one of its most substantial, representative and progressive citizens.

William A. Smith, the eldest son of Ezbon H. Smith, was born March 1, 1872, and in the acquirement of an education attended the common schools and an academy. Subsequently he followed the profession of teaching in Ashland county for a period of seven years, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He then became identified with the carpenter's trade, which he had mastered without any outside assistance and is a successful contractor, builder and architect, now pursuing a course in drafting in the International Correspondence School of Scranton. He is an adept in his line of activity, turning out fine desks and cabinet work and is numbered among the progressive and successful young business men of the community.

On the 9th of June, 1897, William A. Smith was joined in wedlock to Miss Florence Doty, a daughter of James Doty, of Ruggles township. She passed away, however, on the 24th of June, 1902, and Mr. Smith now makes his home with his parents. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is now serving as clerk of the village, having held the position for three years. Like his father, he favors all measures instituted to advance the general welfare. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. An enthusiastic automobilist, he finds his chief source of recreation in motoring and is well known and popular in social circles.

HENRY H. KAGEY.

The old brick residence which Henry H. Kagey occupies was built about 1830 and is therefore one of the old landmarks of the county. If it could speak it could tell many an interesting tale concerning the early pioneer times and the changes which have since been wrought, bringing the county from pioneer conditions into a state of advanced civilization and prosperity. The farm which is owned and occupied by Mr. Kagey comprises eighty-eight acres on section 10, Mifflin township, on the Black Fork. His birth occurred August 4, 1844, near his present home and in the same township. His parents were Martin K. and Nancy (Charles) Kagey. The father was born in Shenandoah county,



W. W. Kagey

Virginia, in 1801, and came to Ohio with his two brothers, Isaac and Samuel, about 1827, at which time he took up his abode on the Black Fork. All three brothers remained residents of this locality throughout their remaining days, Martin Kagey being the last to pass away, his death occurring in 1884. He had nearly three hundred acres of land at one time but later disposed of some of this. He cleared much of the property and put it under a high state of cultivation, being recognized throughout the community as an enterprising, progressive agriculturist. His wife's birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and in early womanhood she came to this county with her parents, John and Mary Charles. Her death occurred when she was sixty-nine years of age.

In the family of that worthy couple were seven children: Ann L., who made her home with her brother Henry and passed away August 13, 1906, at the age of seventy-seven years; John C., who died in Finley, Ohio; Christian, who died on the old home farm in Mifflin township; Samuel, who spent his last days on his farm in the same township; Daniel, who enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died of smallpox at Tullahoma, Tennessee, while serving his country; Martin V., who was a lumber merchant and died in Ashland; and Henry K., of this review.

The last named was reared on the old home farm, acquired his education in the district schools and worked in the fields when not busy with his text-books. In early life he turned his attention to carpentering, which he followed in young manhood, while subsequently he resumed the occupation of farming, in which he had been reared and to which he has since given his attention. He has eighty-eight acres on section 10, Mifflin township, bordering the Black Fork, and one mile north of the village of Mifflin on the Olivesburg road. His farm is now well improved and returns to him a substantial annual income. The old brick residence which he occupies formerly belonged to the old mill property but Mr. Kagey and his sister purchased it and connected it with the farm. In all of his business affairs he is energetic and is also a man of unfaltering integrity. He holds membership in the Lutheran church of Mifflin and his good qualities are well known to his fellow citizens.

At one time Mr. Kagey owned eighty-one acres of land in addition to his present farm of eighty-eight acres, but in 1907 he deeded both farms to the Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, which was certainly a generous gift and worthy of commendation. His sister Ann, who lived with him, died August 13, 1906. Their inheritance was never divided and jointly they deeded all landed possessions to Wittenberg College, which is a Lutheran institution.

FRANK N. PATTERSON.

Frank N. Patterson, one of the prominent leaders of the republican party in Ohio, serving for the second term as senator from this district, was born in Hayesville, Ohio, December 28, 1863. He attended the University of Wooster but did not graduate, and taking up the study of law, qualified for the bar and entered upon active practice in 1890. As the years passed he made substantial

progress in his profession and in 1894 was elected prosecuting attorney of Ashland county. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense and a ready capacity for hard work—Mr. Patterson brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to correctly apply its principles are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate, and because of his ability he is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage.

It is a notable fact that the members of the legal fraternity have been more prominent in public affairs than any other class in the community, and the reason of this is not far to seek. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the direct path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Thoroughly conversant with the political problems, issues and situations of the present day, Mr. Patterson has been accorded leadership in republican circles and has twice been called to the office of state senator, being now one of the most active and earnest members of the upper house of the Ohio assembly. His experience and standing as a lawyer make his advice and counsel valuable in the enactment of important legislation.

Mr. Patterson was married in 1892 to Miss Mary Shauwecker and they have one child, Ada. The parents are well known in Ashland and Mr. Patterson also has a wide acquaintance among the prominent statesmen and political leaders of Ohio. As a lawyer and lawmaker his record is indeed commendable.

SAMUEL S. WALKER.

Samuel S. Walker, who devotes his time and energies to the pursuits of farming and stock-raising in Montgomery township, is widely recognized as an authority on high grade stock. He was born near Ashland, Ohio, February 13, 1848, a son of Daniel and Mary (Swiggard) Walker, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and were born in 1815 and 1818 respectively. When a lad of twelve years Daniel Walker accompanied his father to Ohio, walking the entire distance from Pittsburg to Ashland. He located in Wayne county, where he remained for a long period and subsequently came to Ashland county, continuing a resident here throughout the remainder of his life. He engaged in farming and stock raising and for forty years was also a local preacher, going from place to place and expounding the Gospel in a manner that could not fail to make a deep and lasting impression on his hearers. Through his well directed energy and capable management he accumulated a fine property and was long numbered among the most substantial, respected and public-spirited citizens of the community, while his labors as a minister of the church of God constituted an important element in the moral advancement of this section of the state. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: Mrs. Sarah Jane Wells;

Mrs. Susan Shroll; Samuel S., of this review; Cyrus, deceased; Daniel; and Elmer E.

In 1883 Samuel S. Walker, whose name initiates this review, removed westward and for three years successfully carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising in Iowa, where he had purchased a farm. He then sold the property to excellent advantage and, returning to Ohio, remained in this state for a few months, after which he bought a farm near Topeka, Kansas, and was there engaged in business as a stockman for eight years. On the expiration of that period he again sold out with profit and returned to Ashland county, Ohio, where he has since continued to reside. He has a valuable and well improved farm of seventy acres in Montgomery township and in addition to the work of the fields has made a specialty of raising, buying and selling hogs, cattle and horses. He owns a fine pair of horses worth at least eight hundred dollars, also a bull valued at five hundred dollars and has other high grade animals, though at present he is not dealing in stock so extensively as formerly. He has no superior as a judge of animals in this locality and has an offer to go to Massachusetts to take charge of a stock farm at a salary of a hundred dollars per month.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Walker chose Miss Margaret Smith, a daughter of Henry Smith, who was a native of Pennsylvania. By this union there is one son, Samuel S. Walker, Jr., born December 15, 1900, who is being educated in Ashland.

Politically Mr. Walker is a stalwart republican and is a citizen whose time and means can always be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted to promote the material, intellectual or moral development of his native county. The spirit of enterprise and steady progress which has ever been manifest in this section of the country finds exemplification in him and in his business life he is watchful of opportunities and through the improvement of the advantages which have come to him he has made a creditable place in business circles.

JUDGE H. L. McCRAY.

Judge H. L. McCray, for thirty-nine years a representative of the Ohio bar and for twenty-two consecutive years a representative of the profession in Ashland has, by his ready capacity for hard work, his keen, rapid, logical mind, his eloquence of language and strong personality, gained a place as one of the able attorneys of this county. A native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, Judge McCray was born March 17, 1846, a son of William and Rebecca (Crow) McCray, natives of Ireland and Washington county, Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, born on the Emerald isle in 1814, came to the United States in his boyhood days with his parents, who located at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, where he was reared. In his young manhood he went to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was married and maintained his home until 1847. In that year he came with his family to Ohio, settling in Huron and a short time

afterward he removed to Ashland county, locating in Ruggles township where he was identified with farming interests up to the time of his death which occurred when he was eighty-one years of age. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Disciples church and people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of all who knew them. Mrs. McCray survived her husband only four days.

Spending his youthful days on his father's farm, Judge McCray devoted his time largely to the acquirement of a public school education and to the mastery of a course of study in Savannah Academy. He engaged in teaching for eight years and it was in this way that he met the expenses of his higher legal education. Taking up the study of law he read under the direction of his elder brother, T. Y. McCray, of Wooster, who at that time was prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, Ohio. Judge McCray continued his studies under his brother's direction until his admission to the bar on the 6th of July, 1870, and for two years practiced in partnership with his brother. In 1872 he became a member of the Ashland bar and after practicing here for two years removed to Loudonville, where he continued in successful practice for thirteen years. In 1887 he returned to Ashland and in 1888 was elected to the common pleas bench. Some months prior to the time when popular suffrage called him to the judgeship he was appointed to the bench by Governor J. B. Foraker, following the resignation of the former incumbent, but when, a few months later, the regular election was held, he was then chosen to the office. He served for a term of five years and his decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis, thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. Maintaining his self control even under the most exasperating conditions and showing that broad-mindedness which comprehends the details of a situation quickly, he possessed, moreover, a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and thus met success in the discharge of the multitudinous delicate duties which devolved upon him as he occupied the bench. Since his retirement from office in 1893 he has devoted his attention to active law practice and is an able barrister to whom is accorded an extensive clientage. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and ability to accurately apply its principles are features in his effectiveness as an advocate.

On the 9th of September, 1870, Mr. McCray was married to Miss Emrietta V. Shaw of Medina county, Ohio, and unto them have been born six children, four of whom are now living: Benjamin W., an attorney in partnership with his father; Harry A., routing agent in the Hess & Clark plant; Charter O., an attorney of Cleveland, Ohio; and Grace E., teaching in the Canal Zone schools in the Isthmus of Panama.

During the period of his residence in Ashland, Judge McCray has at all times been actively and helpfully interested in public affairs and for the past twelve years has served on the school board and is a stalwart champion and promoter of the cause of public education. While residing in Loudonville he served for four years as mayor of that town. He is a member of the Colonial Club, also of the Commercial Club of Ashland, and well known in fraternal circles. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Masonic

lodge and belongs to Mansfield Commandery, K. T. For thirty-six years he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for thirty-two years has been a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge. He has worn his professional honors with becoming modesty and the consensus of public opinion places him in a foremost position in the ranks of the legal fraternity where success depends upon the rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. Possessing these qualities he justly merited the honor which was conferred upon him by his elevation to the bench and the gratifying success which has come to him in his private practice.

VINTON E. RUDY.

Vinton E. Rudy, a successful merchant and prominent citizen of Savannah, was born in Orange township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1864, his parents being Isaac L. and Susan (Karth) Rudy. The father, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, took up his abode in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, in 1840, and during his early manhood taught German in the schools of that county. The year 1857, witnessed his arrival in Orange township, Ashland county, while the lady whom he afterward made his wife came to this county with her parents in 1850. Isaac L. Rudy was a shoemaker by trade but subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits and was a most prosperous and enterprising citizen of the community. His demise occurred on the 31st of May, 1885, but his widow still survives.

Vinton E. Rudy assisted in the labors incident to the cultivation of the old homestead farm until eighteen years of age. He supplemented his preliminary education, obtained in the district schools, by a course at Ada Normal College and while a student in that institution he engaged in teaching during the winter terms. After leaving college he taught in the county schools and also at Nankin for a period of four years, while during the succeeding four years he was a teacher in the public schools of Savannah and for two years was at the head of a select class in vocal music at the Academy. While engaged as an instructor he published a work on arithmetic entitled "Mensuration Applied," which had a large sale and is still on the market, being used as a text-book or supplementary work in connection with the text-books. On severing his connection with educational interests in 1901, Mr. Rudy became identified with merchandising at Savannah in partnership with W. O. Whitmarsh, conducting a general store for two years. Subsequently he was connected with the hardware business for one year and was then busily engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clear Creek township for five years. On the expiration of that period he again took up merchandising in Savannah, purchasing the interest of his former partner, Mr. Whitmarsh, and has since been a successful representative of this line of activity, his reasonable prices and honorable business methods insuring him a growing and profitable patronage. He has also dealt in real estate to some extent improving property, etc., and has likewise traded in horses, meeting with a gratifying measure of prosperity in all of his undertakings.

On the 18th of June, 1885, Mr. Rudy was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Alberson, a daughter of William C. and Lydia (Bowlby) Alberson. The Bowlbys made their way from Virginia to Ohio at an early day and William C. Alberson, who removed from Harrison county to Ashland county in 1838, was a representative of a prominent and influential family in this section of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rudy have been born four sons and a daughter, namely: Fred B., Martha Alice, Harry A., James Russell and Howard O.

In his political views Mr. Rudy is a staunch republican and has been an active worker in the local ranks of his party. He has served both as township and town clerk for several years and in 1908 was a candidate for the legislature but could not overcome the strong democratic majority in this county. He has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions and has ever been a stalwart champion of public improvements, doing everything in his power to advance the interests of the community along material, intellectual and moral lines. Both he and his wife are devoted and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and are active Sunday school workers. He is held in high regard and esteem throughout the county in which his entire life has been spent and stands as a typical representative of the business life of the times, alert and enterprising, watchful of opportunities and recognizing and improving advantages as they come.

GUY B. MURRAY.

Among those who figure prominently in the financial circles of Nova, Troy township, this county, is Guy B. Murray, who is now officiating in the responsible position of cashier of the Nova Banking Company, which is one of the leading institutions of the kind in the county. Mr. Murray is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred May 1, 1876. His parents were Hugh and Jennie (Shidler) Murray, both natives of Orange township, this county, where his father is a well known agriculturist and stock-raiser.

At the usual age Guy B. Murray was enrolled as a pupil at the common schools of the neighborhood, and having completed his studies there he was matriculated as a student at the Ohio Northern University, from which institution he was graduated, on completing a scientific course, with the class of 1896. After his graduation he returned to his father's farm, where for several years he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but eventually leaving the farm he became a partner of his brother, Harold F. Murray, in the steam-heating business. He took an active part in the affairs of this business, until the organization of the Nova Banking Company in the summer of 1907, when he became identified with the institution and was chosen as its cashier. The bank opened its doors on December 4, 1907, with a thoroughly modern banking equipment, and on that occasion Mr. Murray assumed the duties of his position. An institution of this kind was recognized as a necessity in the commercial life of the community, and from the day of its founding it has transacted a paying

business, the bank being thoroughly reliable and organized under the banking laws of the state of Ohio, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. While the institution is to some extent liberal in its business methods, yet the directors are opposed to undue and unsafe speculations and the investments which are made are known to be absolutely safe and will insure the safety of the capital of the depositor. Mr. Murray, being a man of conservative business judgment, is well qualified for the position in which he is now acting.

While he is a firm believer in democracy and a supporter of the democratic party, he is not active in public affairs although he takes a keen interest in public issues and makes it a point to keep well informed upon the questions of the day. Although he is not affiliated with any lodges, societies, or churches, he is an upright, moral young man and is always willing to lend his support to every effort having for its object the betterment of the conditions in the community.

GEORGE SMITH.

George Smith, who for many years has been successfully identified with the agricultural interests of Montgomery township, was born in Germany in 1830, a son of John and Mary (Hershler) Smith, who were also natives of the fatherland. The father passed away when his son George was but seven months old and in 1848 the latter crossed the Atlantic to the United States, taking up his abode in Ashland county, Ohio. He was first employed by the month as a farm hand for six years, on the expiration of which period he purchased a tract of eighty acres going in debt for the greater part of it. By careful expenditure and close economy he was in due time enabled to fully discharge the debt and then sold this farm and bought another of one hundred and ninety-four acres. At the end of six years he also sold that place and bought the farm in Montgomery township where he now resides, the property comprising one hundred and thirty-five acres of rich and productive land. All days in his career, however, have not been equally bright and he has met with reverses that would have disheartened many a man of less resolute spirit. The second year after starting out in business life a disastrous fire occasioned the total loss of his property, there being no insurance on the same. With undaunted courage he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and the years have witnessed his steady progress until he is now numbered among the most substantial, influential and respected citizens of the community.

In 1856 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Amoerze, whose birth occurred in Germany in 1835. Unto them were born twelve children, namely: Mary C.; Henry; C. L.; Mrs. Annie Taugaman; John F., who was educated in Berea and is now superintendent of the high school at Lodi; Mrs. Louisa Young; Mrs. Clara Hershy; Augusta; David W., who was educated in Columbus University and is now an engineer on the Hocking Valley Railroad; Edward L., a graduate of a business college at Cleveland, Ohio, who is now chief clerk for the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad at Cleveland; Daniel A.; and Emma.

All received their preliminary education in the common schools of Ashland, and when they attained maturity Mr. Smith gave each of his children five hundred dollars.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Smith has given his political allegiance to the democracy and for two terms capably served as infirmary director. In religious faith he is a Lutheran. Although now in his eightieth year, he is still vigorous and active in mind and body and his useful and honorable career stands as a splendid illustration of what may be accomplished by persistent, untiring and persevering effort. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought, which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man, and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He has now been a resident of this county for more than three score years and has long been widely recognized as one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

PHILO HENRY CLARK, M. D.

Dr. Philo Henry Clark is now in his ninetieth year and has the distinction of being the oldest physician in Ashland county. For forty-six consecutive years, with the exception of the time spent in the army, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having retired to a life of rest ten years ago. He was born in Wakeman township, Huron county, this state, August 3, 1819, and was the third white child born in that vicinity. His parents, Dr. H. M. and Laura (Downs) Clark, went to Huron county from South Britain, Connecticut, in 1818. The father was a practicing physician who, during the war of 1812, was commissioned as surgeon on the battleship Prometheus. Upon leaving the ship on which he served for about three years, he went to Wakeman, Ohio, where for many years he engaged in the active practice of his profession, and upon the death of his wife he removed to Ashland, where he spent his remaining days with his son, Dr. P. H. Clark, his death occurring when he was about seventy-five years of age.

Under the parental roof Dr. P. H. Clark was reared and acquired his preliminary education in the public school, later pursuing his studies in Oberlin College, upon being graduated from which institution he spent two years teaching school for the purpose of securing sufficient means to enable him to take a course of study in a medical college. At the expiration of that period he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father. In 1839 he became a student at Willoughby Medical College, of Willoughby, this state, and in 1840 completed the course of study and passed his examinations, but he was not graduated from the institution by reason of the fact that he had not yet attained his twenty-first year. This was a great disappointment to Dr. Clark, as his means had about become exhausted, but he left the institution and, repairing to New Haven, Indiana, entered upon the practice of medicine in that city, where he continued for about six years, when he removed to Fort Washington, Wis-



Dr & Mrs J. H. Clark

consin, practicing there for about four years. In 1850 he came to this city, where for forty-six years he followed his profession with uncommon ability and success. After he had been practicing here for about eleven years he became a student at the Buffalo Medical College, where he completed his professional studies, and was graduated from the institution with the class of 1862, at which time he had the honor of having his diploma presented to him by President Fillmore. In June, 1862, Dr. Clark enlisted in the military ranks as assistant-surgeon to the southern army, and remained in the south until October, when, his health failing, he was sent home to recuperate, and in February, 1863, he was sent to Cumberland, Maryland, later being transferred to Annapolis, where he saw much hard service. There he remained until September, 1863, when he resigned his position and, upon returning to Ashland, engaged in private practice and became known as one of the most successful physicians and skilled surgeons in this part of the state.

In 1844, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. McDougal, of New Haven, Indiana, who departed this life about one year later, and in 1847 he wedded Miss Elizabeth Clark, of this city, whose birth occurred in Weymouth, Medina county, Ohio, April 22, 1827. She still survives and Dr. and Mrs. Clark constitute one of the most interesting couples in Ashland county. Dr. Clark is a staunch supporter of the republican party and, during all his years of experience under various administrations, he has never found cause to waive his political opinions and is as loyal to the candidates of his party today as when he cast his first ballot. He belongs to the Ashland County Medical Society, and in 1907, was made an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society. His services throughout the community during the long years of his practice were beyond value, and his extended activities over that long lapse of time is sufficient recommendation of his usefulness and reputation as a professional man, and now, at his advanced age, he can look back over a life well spent in the alleviation of human suffering and enjoy the high measure of respect entertained for him as one of the best known and esteemed characters in Ashland county.

ISAAC H. GOOD.

The prominence to which Isaac H. Good has attained and the success he has won in the business world make his methods of interest in commercial circles, and an analysis of his life shows that he possesses untiring energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose and a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense. Gradually he has worked his way upward in the business world until he is a prominent factor in mercantile and financial circles in Ashland. While he has won prosperity it has not been alone the goal for which he was striving, for he has not excluded himself from active participation in those movements which tend to uplift the political and legal status and further the intellectual and moral progress of the community. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the birthplace of Isaac H. Good, his natal day being January 21, 1844. His parents, Isaac H. and Esther (Hurst) Good

were also natives of Lancaster county, born in 1809 and 1816, respectively. The father devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, remaining for many years upon a farm in his native county. He was a stalwart republican in politics and for several years was a member of the school board, in which connection he gave tangible proof of his interest in all questions of public education. Both he and his wife were members of the Mennonite church and in that faith the mother passed away at the age of thirty-eight years, while the death of Isaac H. Good occurred when he had reached the venerable age of eighty years. In their family were six children all of whom reached manhood and womanhood, while five are still living: Andrew, a resident of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Isaac H., of this review; Elias, residing at South Bend, Indiana; Hettie, the wife of John Honing, of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania; and Tobias, also of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Reared under the parental roof, Isaac H. Good acquired his education in the public schools and in the State Normal College at Millersville. He began teaching in 1863, when nineteen years of age, following the profession for four terms in Lancaster county, after which he turned to mercantile interests, securing a clerkship in a country store at Gordonville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the foundation of his successful business career was laid. After two and a half years there passed he was offered and accepted a position in a mercantile institution in Lancaster City, where he remained for five years, and in 1873 came to Ashland and engaged in business for himself, becoming the third member of the firm of Brubaker, Kunkel & Good. Two years later the firm style was changed to Kunkel, Good & Miller, which partnership existed until 1881, when Mr. Miller withdrew and the business was continued under the firm style of Kunkel & Good. In 1903 the senior partner sold his interest to Mr. Sellers and since that time the firm has been Sellers & Good. They handle an extensive line of dry goods, notions and carpets, theirs being one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Ashland. Mr. Good's long experience well qualifies him for the successful conduct of the business, while his reliable methods have gained for him an unsullied reputation in commercial circles.

Mr. Good has not confined his attention alone to mercantile lines, however, for in 1905 he was one of the chief promoters of the organization of the Ashland Bank & Savings Company, at which time he was chosen president of the institution. Notwithstanding the fact that it has had an existence of but four years, they have built up a large business and are today conducting one of the important financial concerns of the county. They pay interest on their savings accounts and carry on a general banking and exchange business, having already gained patrons to a number that makes theirs a most successful enterprise.

In 1872 Mr. Good was married to Miss Louisa A. Ball, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Drepperd) Ball, both now deceased. Mrs. Good died in 1877 leaving three children, but only one is now living, Charles W., who is assistant manager of the Star Telephone Company of Ashland, and who married Miss Eva Davis of Lodi, Ohio. In 1879 Mr. Good was again married, his second union being with Miss Harriet DeShong, of Ashland, a daughter of Peter and Aseneth (Bender) DeShong. The father came to this county from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in his earlier

years engaged in farming, while in later life he conducted mercantile interests in Ashland.

Throughout the years of his residence here Mr. Good has taken a most helpful part in the work of public progress and improvement, and perhaps the influence and labors of no other man have been more effective or far-reaching. He has been a member of the Ashland Board of Trade since its organization and for the past five years has been the treasurer of this institution. He belongs to the Ashland school board, with which he has been connected for seven years, and educational interests have ever found in him a stalwart champion. He is foremost in any movement tending to the upbuilding of the city, and to such men is due the prosperity and progressive condition of this beautiful little Ohio city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he never allows partisanship to stand before the general welfare. Almost a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for thirty-two consecutive years, he has been superintendent of the Sunday school and was recently reelected for the thirty-third year. He is likewise a member of the official board of the church and does all in his power to further the various church activities. In May, 1908, he served as a lay delegate from the north Ohio conference to the general conference held at Baltimore. In a review of his life it will be seen that he has been watchful of all of the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity, and thus his success has been well earned. But aside from the prominence he has attained in this connection, his personal characteristics have given him a strong hold upon the affection and regard of his fellow townsmen.

SAMUEL PIFER.

Samuel Pifer is a worthy and highly respected citizen of Orange township, where he was born November 3, 1840, his parents being Christian and Catherine (Garver) Pifer, who in the year 1836 came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio. They traveled more than four hundred miles by wagon over roads that were often in poor condition, and at times almost impassable. There were few bridges and they encountered particular difficulty in fording the swollen streams, but after meeting many hardships enroute they finally reached their destination in safety and made a settlement at Savannah, Clear Creek township. The father was a weaver by trade and also engaged in farming to some extent, but his loom represented his chief occupation. While he never accumulated wealth he lived a life of industry and integrity, and thus merited and enjoyed the respect and confidence of those who knew him. He died in July, 1881, while his wife survived until August, 1895. In their family were eight children, six of whom were born ere the emigration westward.

Samuel Pifer was the seventh in order of birth in that family. As the father was in limited financial circumstances the boys were put to work upon the farm as soon as they were old enough to perform manual labor, and Samuel Pifer assisted in the work of the fields until eighteen years of age when he

turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1859. In that year attracted by the success of the gold hunters in Colorado he joined an expedition enroute for that country. After buying his outfit he had just seven dollars remaining, but he arranged with the promoter of the enterprise to share his gold findings for a partnership in the outfit. They traveled by train to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then eight hundred miles overland to their destination in the Rocky mountains of Colorado. Passing through Denver then a straggling village containing about fifty sod houses, they at length reached their destination, but found that they were not equipped with the tools and machinery for successful mining and very soon gave up work of that character. Mr. Pifer found employment with a gardener at sixteen dollars per month and his board, but a few months convinced him that Ashland county was a more advantageous place in which to earn a living and he decided to return, taking the overland trail to Omaha, more than five hundred miles distant. On the way he and his companions encountered Indians, also saw buffaloes and all kinds of wild game, which added interest and excitement to the journey. The great Platte valley was then a vast waste but a trip made over the same route to Denver in 1907 opened to Mr. Pifer a panorama of fine farms and a magnificent city of beautiful and stately homes, while the abandoned gold fields had in the interim yielded millions.

Following his return to Ohio, Mr. Pifer resumed work at the carpenter's trade and was thus busily employed until October, 1862, when he became a member of Company I, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for about one year in the Union army, was with Grant at the siege of Vicksburg and met all the hardships and experineces meted out to the soldier. He returned to private life much broken in health, yet was fortunate in never having been wounded or taken prisoner, although he had many narrow escapes.

At the close of his military experience Mr. Pifer resumed work at the carpenter's trade and after a year took up farming which he followed in Orange township until his retirement, also working at intervals at carpentry. He has a well improved and valuable tract of land of fifty acres which he brought under a high state of cultivation and which is improved with the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. He was active in the labors of the fields until 1907, when he left the work of the farm to others and removed to Nankin, feeling that the supervision of his farm gives him ample occupation.

In January, 1865, Mr. Pifer was married to Miss Martha J. Laughery, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brandebery) Laughery, of Orange township, both of whom are now deceased. Six children were born of this union: Emory D.; Charles D.; Ora A., the wife of George Johnson; Rosetta, the wife of Charles Alexander; Gertrude; and Nettie V., now the wife of Clifton Bailey. Mr. Pifer has always taken an active interest in public matters relating to the welfare and progress of the community. He served the township as road supervisor and for a number of years was a member of the township board of education. He belongs to C. C. Ogden Post, No. 565, Grand Army of the Republic in which he has filled most all of the offices and frequently he attends the state and national encampments. In politics he is a republican and although in recent years he has not been active in the party works, he yet

maintains that keen interest in the success of that political organization which was the mainstay of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and has always been the party of reform and progress. Mr. Pifer now enjoys a comfortable home in the village amid many friends whose confidence and respect he has in the highest degree.

GEORGE CASSEL.

George Cassel, a veteran of the Civil war, who was long identified with agricultural pursuits in Ashland county and is now living retired in enjoyment of rest which he has well earned and richly merits, was born in Orange township, this county, May 22, 1844, his parents being John and Margaret (Greiner) Cassel, both of whom were natives of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. The father's birth occurred June 18, 1802, and in the place of his nativity he was reared and married, coming to Ohio about 1833 with his wife, three children and wife's parents. They drove across the country with wagons to Wayne county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cassel, however, remained for only about a year when they came to Ashland county, Mr. and Mrs. Greiner remaining in Wayne county. John Cassel settled in Orange township in what was then Richland county, purchasing eighty acres of land to the development and cultivation of which he gave his attention until his death, which occurred April 27, 1851. His wife was born May 8, 1812, and after the death of her first husband was married in 1861 to Valentine Heiffner, with whom she traveled life's journey for twenty years, when he too passed away. Her parents spent their last years in Wayne county, her father dying at the advanced age of eighty years, while her mother passed away at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Cassel also reached an old age, passing away in her ninetieth year, her death being occasioned by a fall.

Amid rural surroundings George Cassel spent his youth on the home farm and acquired his education in the district schools. Owing to his father's early death he started out in life on his own account when in his fourteenth year, being employed as a farm hand while his labors went to the support of his mother and her family. He watched with interest the progress of events that preceded the Civil war and in September, 1861, he offered his services to the government and was assigned to duty with Company C, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, with which he served for three years. He participated in the battles of Middle Creek, Kentucky; Chickasaw Bluffs; Arkansas Post; Thompsons Hill, Mississippi; Raymond, Mississippi; Champion, Mississippi; Black River Bridge, Mississippi; the general assault on Vicksburg; Jackson, Mississippi; and many minor engagements. During his three years' service he sustained only a slight scalp wound, although he was frequently on the firing line when the enemies' bullets fell thick and fast around him. In October, 1864, after more than three years spent in defense of the Union, he was honorably discharged and returned home.

Mr. Cassel had previously worked to some extent at the carpenter's trade and he now took up carpentry and also purchased an interest in a threshing

machine which he operated for two years. During that period he established a home of his own through his marriage on the 18th of January, 1866, to Miss Leah Shopbell of Orange township, Ashland county. Her parents were Jacob and Lydia Ann (Zigler) Shopbell, both natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Ashland county in 1833. Mrs. Shopbell's parents removed to this county at an early period in its development and established their home in Orange township. There were thirteen members in the Shopbell family and eight in the Zigler family. On their arrival they purchased a farm on which was a small log cabin, and it was a considerable problem to know where they would put all of the members of two families to sleep. Daniel Shopbell, the grandfather of Mrs. Cassel, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war and for seven years fought for the independence of the country. He long lived to enjoy the fruits of liberty. He was a son of Eberhart Shopbell, who reached the venerable age of one hundred and four years, and who was in France during the time of the persecution of the Huguenots and saw his father and mother beheaded. He with eight others escaped in a small boat and were later picked up at sea by a vessel which brought them to this country. Jacob Shopbell, the father of Mrs. Cassel, was a veteran of the war of 1812 and Mr. Cassel now has in his possession a powder horn which his father-in-law made the day before he started for the war and which he carried throughout his connection with the army. He too lived to a venerable age, passing away when in his ninety-sixth year.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cassel resided upon a rented farm for a year and in the succeeding year he purchased eighty acres of land which he continued to cultivate and improve for three years. He then removed to another residence but still remained in Orange township. There he conducted his farming and stock-dealing operations and also dealt extensively in farm lands, carrying on business with continued and gratifying success until March, 1904, when he rented his farm and removed to Ashland where he is now living retired. He still owns valuable farm property in Orange township, however, and from this derives a substantial annual income. In all of his agricultural interests he was very successful, both in the cultivation of the soil and in the raising of stock, as well as in the purchase and sale of the farm property, and as he prospered he gave a farm to each of his children.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cassel were born three sons and two daughters, of whom four are yet living: George Arthur, a farmer of Orange township; Elza T., also following agricultural pursuits in Orange township; Catherine M., the wife of George Hiner of Ashland; and Margaret May, the wife of Thomas Reaser, also residing in Ashland. Always devoted to the welfare of his family, Mr. Cassel has found his greatest happiness in providing for the interests of his wife and children to whom he has been most generous. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Andrew Post, No. 132, G. A. R., in which he has filled various offices and is now a past commander. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for years he served on the board of elections, but otherwise he never desired to hold office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs, which, capably managed, brought to him signal success. He has never been

unmindful of his religious duties, however, and has long served as one of the trustees of the Trinity Lutheran church, in which both he and his wife hold membership.

DANIEL C. HILLER.

Daniel C. Hiller is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land in Milton township Ashland county in which vicinity he has spent his entire life, his birth having occurred in Ashland county, March 11, 1849. His parents, Jacob and Hannah (Ohl) Hiller, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in Lancaster, that state, in 1824, while the latter's birth occurred in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Hiller, Sr., came to Ohio in 1829 when his son, the father of Daniel C. Hiller, was but five years of age. He settled in Ashland county, where he entered the northeast quarter of section 34, on which he erected his home and raised his family. When this property came into the possession of Mr. Hiller it was little more than a wilderness, but by dint of untiring energy and unfaltering industry he cleared the ground and converted it into fertile fields that in turn yielded him rich harvests. The task of threshing at that time was indeed a crude and arduous one, for not yet had the modern agricultural implements for facilitating farm work been introduced into these regions, and Mr. Hiller's first wheat was tread out by a horse and cleaned by the wind. This wheat he sold for forty cents per bushel and he took his pay out in trade. But with all the difficulties and obstacles of this comparatively uncivilized country to contend with, he persevered and at last his efforts were crowned with success. When Jacob Hiller, Jr., became of age, he married Hannah Ohl and started out in business life for himself, settling upon a tract of eighty acres of land given to him by his father, which constituted a half of his father's original farm. Here he bent his energies to cultivating his fields and extending his possessions, and as the years passed he accumulated three hundred and eighteen acres of very choice land. He was a quiet man, preferring to devote his time and attention to his private business interests rather than enter actively into public affairs. He died in 1889 when sixty-five years of age. In his family were six children, Daniel C., Mrs. Vienna Saddler, Mrs. Lydia Hoover, Mrs. Lovina Hershey, John Franklin and Mrs. Emma J. Shamberger.

The eldest of this family, Daniel C. Hiller, was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education at the district schools, his youthful days being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. At the age of sixteen years, however, he turned his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits and since that time has been continuously engaged in this field of labor. He owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has lived since sixteen years of age, and the general appearance of this place speaks in unmistakable evidence of the thrift and progressiveness of the owner. He has not extended his efforts into other fields, but has confined himself to general farming, and in this line he has acquired most gratifying success.

In the year 1883 Daniel C. Hiller was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Saddler, a daughter of Philip Saddler, and unto them have been born three children, Hannah E., Tracy C. and Ruth M. All of these children have had a good common school education, while the two eldest received the advantages offered by a normal course at Ashland College. Mr. Hiller belongs to the Lutheran church and also holds membership with the Grangers, while he gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. Although interested in the general welfare and upbuilding of the community, Mr. Hiller, like his father and grandfather before him, has taken no active part in public affairs, preferring rather to concentrate his energies upon his own personal business, which, carefully conducted, is proving a source of gratifying income.

JAMES B. McADOO.

After long and active connection with business affairs in Ashland county, James B. McAdoo is now living retired, merely giving his supervision to his farming interests in Sullivan township. He is a native of this township, his birth having occurred April 14, 1854, a son of William and Mary (Gordon) McAdoo, the former a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, while the latter claimed Harrison county, Ohio, as the place of her birth, her people removing to Ashland county when she was a little maiden of eleven years. The father came to Ashland county to visit a sister and being much pleased with the country decided to remain and to this end engaged in teaching a district school. He was a graduate of Bethany College in West Virginia. After being engaged in educational work for a time, William McAdoo learned the trade of a millwright and built many of the first mills of Ashland county and other sections of the state. It was while engaged in the erection of a mill in Holmes county that he met with an accident which resulted in his death and his widow was thus left in limited financial circumstances with a family of small children dependent upon her. As above stated, she was but eleven years old at the time her parents removed from Harrison to Ashland county, the journey being made by wagon. The family home was established on the land which is now owned by our subject. Mrs. McAdoo was accorded liberal educational advantages during the period of her girlhood and youth and prior to her marriage she engaged in teaching.

James B. McAdoo was but a young lad at the time of his father's death and as it was necessary that he assist his mother in the support of the family just as soon as old enough, his opportunity for attending school was very limited, the greater part of his time and attention being given to the duties of the little home farm. However, his mother having had considerable experience as a teacher, proved of great assistance to him in study at home and in that way he acquired a good English education, so that at the age of eighteen years he entered the profession and for twenty-two years thereafter he was numbered among Ashland county's most successful educators. In June, 1893, he abandoned the profession and engaged in merchandizing in Sullivan, conducting a very successful enterprise for fifteen years. In the meantime he invested his



J. B. McADOO

capital in farm lands and is now living retired, merely giving supervision to his farming property, for in the years of his active connection with business affairs he so capably managed his interests as to acquire a competency that now supplies him with all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

Mr. McAdoo was married December 16, 1877, the lady of his choice being Miss Iris Irene Rickets, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shopbell) Rickets, who came to Ashland county from the Keystone state. The father was engaged in farming throughout his active connection with business interests and now at the age of eighty-seven years he is enjoying good health, being a strong and vigorous man. The mother, however, is deceased, her death occurring May 2, 1902. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo has been blessed with five children but two of the number are deceased. William, the eldest, wedded Eva Eversole and operates the homestead farm. They have two sons, Harold and Marshall. Ethyl is still under the parental roof. Frank is a dental student at Western Reserve University of Cleveland.

Politically Mr. McAdoo is a democrat, active in his support of the party and of all measures calculated to benefit the community. He has never been active as an office seeker, however, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He is identified with Sullivan Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all of the chairs except that of master. He and his family are members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. McAdoo is serving as a trustee, while as a Sunday school worker he has been a superintendent for about thirty years. In this way he keeps in constant touch with the young people as they grow up around him and exerts a wider influence upon the community than falls to the lot of most men. Mrs. McAdoo is also an active and helpful worker in both the church and Sunday school. Their home bears every evidence of education, refinement and genuine hospitality and Mr. McAdoo finds his greatest social enjoyment at his own fireside where his family and intimate friends know him to be a delightful companion. He has spent his entire life in Ashland county and is therefore well known to our readers.

M. W. McCREADY.

The growth of a city does not depend upon its machinery of government or even upon the men who fill its offices, but upon the enterprise and progressive spirit of the men who are controlling the veins and arteries of trade and traffic. As one of the prominent business men of Ashland, M. W. McCreedy well deserves representation in this volume. He is proprietor of a hardware store which is the visible evidence of his life of well directed strength and energy. Born in Ohio, the place of his nativity was Vermillion township, Ashland county, and the day, July 4, 1850-. He was one of the seven children of John and Sarah (Carter) McCreedy, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Ashland county, Ohio, respectively. Robert McCreedy, the great-grandfather of our subject, came to the United States in 1772 from Scotland, his native land, and

on his arrival worked for a time on a farm in New Jersey. He then went to York county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaching school until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when he took up arms for the cause of independence and served under General Washington. When liberty was won for the colonies he returned to York county, Pennsylvania and soon afterward removed to Washington county, that state, settling on a farm of three hundred and thirty-two acres near Eldersville, now owned by his grandson, B. W. McCready. He was prominent and influential in his community and left the impress of his individuality upon public affairs. For many years he served as justice of the peace and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. He was also county commissioner and was an elder in the Cross Creek Presbyterian church. When the country again became engaged in war with England he once more took up arms in defense of American interests and became a veteran of the war of 1812, serving as adjutant in the Lisbon Regiment. He was a man of commanding presence with a voice of unusual strength and power, and these qualities well fitted him for military command. He died in 1846 at the advanced age of ninety-four years, his remains being interred in Cross Creek cemetery, where an imposing monument has been erected to his memory. The McCready family through successive generations has numbered among its members noted educators and professional men. One of the ancestors was private secretary to Washington in the Revolutionary war. David McCready, the grandfather of M. W. McCready, came to Ashland county in pioneer times and here entered two farms, the deeds for which were signed by James Monroe and Andrew Jackson, respectively, and are both now in the possession of the subject of this review, although the land has passed out of the family.

John McCready, the father of M. W. McCready, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and was reared there to his twenty-first year, when he came to Ashland county, Ohio, locating on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which had been entered by his father, and to which they added until the farm comprised three hundred and ten acres. It was situated in Vermillion township, adjoining the present Ashland County Infirmary farm on the west. He resided on that place throughout his entire life subsequent to his arrival in Ohio, and died in 1898 at the age of eighty-seven years. In politics he was a whig and republican, staunchly advocating the principles which he espoused but never seeking office as the reward of party fealty. His wife was the daughter of Daniel Carter, one of the first settlers of Ashland county, who arrived here in the days when Indians still inhabited this section of the state. He hewed his farm out of the virgin forest and passed through the hardships and privations of the early pioneers. In later years, however, his place had become so productive that it yielded abundant harvests and as time passed he prospered in his undertakings until he acquired eight hundred acres of valuable land. Unto John McCready and his wife were born seven children: David B., who died in Beaufort, North Carolina; James A., a farmer of Ashland county; M. W., of this review; Lucy, the wife of William Hull, also a resident of Ashland; Emaline, the widow of Samuel Sheets, of Richland county, Ohio; Mary A., the wife of Dr. J. F. Johnston, of Perrysville; and Sarah Ann, who died when seven years of age.

On the home farm M. W. McCready was reared and in the public schools acquired his early education, after which he attended Vermillion Institute and Greentown Academy. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war, enlisting when but thirteen years of age. He was large for his years, however, and he possessed the courage and valor equal to an old and time-tried veteran. He served with distinction during the period of hostilities as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment of Ohio Infantry, and was with Grant in the army of the Potomac. In September, 1864, after his term of service had expired, he returned home.

At seventeen years of age Mr. McCready took up the profession of teaching as a vocation and for fifteen years was identified with educational work. His connection therewith, however, was not continuous, for at nineteen years of age he entered the mercantile field as a partner in a general store in Perrysville, Ohio. A year later he went to Tipton, Missouri, where for three years he was engaged in the boot and shoe business. He next went to Atchison, Kansas, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house of A. B. Symns. His health failing, he remained there only a year when he resigned and returned home. For fifteen years thereafter he operated his father's farm, comprising three hundred and ten acres of land, and during the winter months he engaged in teaching school. Reentering commercial circles in 1893, in that year he removed to Ashland, establishing an implement store, while three years later he extended the scope of his labors by also opening a hardware store. In the intervening years to the present time he has been one of the prominent factors in the hardware field in Ashland and he also continues to deal in implements. In the years which he has spent in the county seat he has made his influence felt not only through his activity in commercial lines but also owing to the enterprise which he has displayed in matters of citizenship. When the right man was wanted to lead the city in the march of progress in securing public improvements, Mr. McCready was elected president of the board of trade, which organization was instrumental in having established the various industrial plants which have made Ashland one of the important productive industry centers of the state. No city of similar size can surpass Ashland in this regard and the result is largely due to the efforts of Mr. McCready who has worked untiringly for the benefit of the town.

In August, 1870, just after he had passed the twentieth anniversary of his birth, Mr. McCready was married to Miss Eunice E. Parkinson, of Perrysville, Ohio, and unto them have been born three sons and a daughter: Harry, who for many years was connected with the hardware business in Chicago and Cleveland, and is at present with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Cleveland; Laura E., the wife of William Bockley, of Ashland; Alfred P., who has been connected as commercial salesman with several important hardware, paint and glass houses; and Arthur L., who was with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for some years but is now with the Toledo Plate Glass Company in the capacity of commercial salesman.

Mr. McCready has been somewhat prominent in political circles and in 1903 was chosen by the republican party as its candidate for the mayoralty, but the strong democratic majority and the saloon element, to which he was strongly

opposed, caused his defeat. His position has never been an equivocal one. He always stands firm in support of what he believes to be right and throughout his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and since his twenty-fifth year has served as an elder of the church, is also clerk of the session and chairman of the joint official board composed of the elders and trustees of the church. He belongs to the newly organized Ashland Commercial Club and is a member of the Board of Trade. Broad minded and public spirited, he is a factor for progress in various lines of advancement in Ashland, and his labors have accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and commercial growth of the city, while from his labors he also has derived substantial benefits.

SAMUEL L. ARNOLD.

Samuel L. Arnold, of the real-estate and insurance firm of S. L. Arnold & Son, is one of the most prominent financial factors of Ashland. His success in business lines has been grounded upon his excellent judgment and innate ability and the benefits which, through his activity, have accrued to this vicinity, are many. His birth occurred in Milton township, Ashland county, August 26, 1846, a son of Daniel and Parmelia (Anderson) Arnold, both of whom were natives of this county. They came here at an early day and were numbered among the pioneers of this region. When about four years of age the elder Mr. Arnold was taken in charge by an aunt, Mrs. Samuel Zigler, of Milton township, by whom he was reared to manhood and while under her care he was educated in the public schools and given advantage of a higher course of training in Savannah Academy. In 1868 his foster parents removed to this city, Mr. Arnold accompanying them, and it was here for a period of two terms he attended Savannah Academy, after his graduation teaching school during the winter of 1869-70. Not long after, his mother having been previously married to D. W. Whitmore, who was elected probate judge in 1869, Mr. Arnold was made deputy probate clerk and performed the duties of that office for six years. Upon resigning this office he served for two years with J. D. Jones, an attorney and ex-probate judge and ex-sheriff, with whom he performed the duties of clerk until he engaged in the boot and shoe business, with which he was identified for about three years. In 1881 Mr. Arnold was made deputy auditor and in the fall of 1884 was elected auditor of Ashland county. At the expiration of his first term he was reelected and in this capacity served for six years and ten months. During this period he also officiated as a member of the board of education and at the termination of his service as auditor he again engaged in the boot and shoe business, with which he was identified for about seven years, when in 1898, he formed a partnership with A. M. Kohler, to engage in the real-estate and insurance business, under the firm title of Arnold & Kohler. This connection existed until 1903, when it was dissolved. Mr. Arnold then took into partnership with him his son, John Edwards, the firm name then becoming S. L. Arnold & Son, under which the company is now doing business.

Mr. Arnold's administrative and executive abilities are widely acknowledged and in 1901 he was made secretary of the Ashland Building & Loan Company and still performs the duties of that responsible position. He has also served as a director in the Ashland Board of Trade.

Mr. Arnold was united in marriage, on April 4, 1871, to Miss Amanda Bryte, a native of this county, and to them have been born four children: John Edwards; Emma S., the wife of H. B. Van Osdall, a furniture dealer of this city; Ross, deceased; and Gail Bryte, the wife of Ray C. Ash, a practicing physician and surgeon of this place. Mr. Arnold belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 85; Ashland Encampment, No. 130; and Canton Ashland, No. 41, I. O. O. F. He was elected first captain of the Canton and later was elected major of the First Battalion of the Third Regiment. His religious affiliations are with that denomination of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ, having been a member of that body since his fourteenth year, and for almost thirty-eight consecutive years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school, only recently having resigned that responsible position. A democrat in politics, he is a strong advocate of the policies advanced by the party and is a loyal supporter of its candidates. His business ability and financial success have given him high standing in the commercial circles of the city and his excellent character has always enabled him to maintain the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

JOHN EDWARDS ARNOLD.

John Edwards Arnold, the eldest son of Samuel Arnold and junior member of the real-estate and insurance firm of S. L. Arnold & Son, was born in Ashland April 13, 1872, and has thus far in his career served as an efficient factor in enhancing the worth of the enterprise with which he is affiliated. He acquired his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Ashland, subsequently completing a course of study at Bethany College, West Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately upon completing his education he was employed in the office of F. E. Myers & Brother until 1894, when for a period of one year he was engaged by the Kentucky Union Land Company, surveying coal and timber property in the Kentucky mountains. Upon returning to this place he again entered the employ of F. E. Myers & Brother, with whom he remained until April, 1903, when he became associated in business with his father, with whom he remained until the fall of 1904 when he engaged with his father-in-law, D. A. Phillips, in the contracting business, and they have since been executing extensive contracts in street paving and grading work, having also been engaged in the partitioning, grading and paving of the property of the John Sherman estate in Mansfield, Ohio, which was a large contract requiring considerable time to complete. Mr. Arnold, however, still retains his interest in the real-estate and insurance firm operating as S. L. Arnold & Son.

In 1898 Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Helen B. Phillips, a daughter of D. A. Phillips and they have one child, Lois P. Mr. Arnold has

wide fraternal relations and is a member of Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., Ashland Encampment, No. 130, and Canton Ashland, No. 41, I. O. O. F., having been captain of the latter since 1901. He and his wife are members of the Disciples of Christ, in which church they are energetic workers and Mr. Arnold, being a thriving young business man of excellent character and superior judgment, deserves the prosperity with which he is surrounded. In the estimation of those who know him he holds a high place as one of the city's enterprising and aggressive business factors.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD MOORE.

The success of William Whitfield Moore is such as to make the principles which have guided his actions in commercial fields of interest to the business world. Through well defined lines of labor he has reached a position as one of the leading dry-goods merchants of Ashland, being now second member of the firm of Brubaker, Moore & Mayner. One of the native sons of this city, his birth occurred October 26, 1858, his parents being Moses B. and Mary (Hunter) Moore. The father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and with his parents came to Ashland in his boyhood days. His father, Samuel Moore, located on a farm in Mifflin township, which he purchased soon after his arrival in the early '30s, and his remaining days were spent in the development and improvement of that property. Not caring to devote his life to agricultural pursuits, Moses B. Moore learned the carpenter's trade and for many years was actively and prominently identified with building interests in Ashland, where he died in 1894. His wife, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, was a daughter of William Hunter, who served with the famous Captain Jack in the war of 1812, while later his widow drew a pension for several years in recognition of the military aid which he had rendered the country. Their daughter, Mrs. Moore, survived her husband for a few years and passed away in 1897. In the family of Moses B. and Mary (Hunter) Moore were six children, of whom five are yet living, namely: May B., the wife of Dr. J. B. Buchanan, of Fort Recovery, Ohio; Charles D., who is employed in his brother's store; Frank S., who is a silent partner in the firm of George Little & Company, dealers in wall paper at Cleveland, Ohio; Harry H., who is with the Ashland Hardware Company; and William Whitfield, of this review.

The last named was reared in Ashland, where he has always made his home. Entering the public schools at the usual age, he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school, while later he spent one term as a pupil in a business college at Adrian, Michigan. He returned from college at the age of fifteen years in debt to the sum of two hundred and ten dollars for his schooling, which had been advanced him by Judge Osborn, in whose office he had worked in his early boyhood. He then sought a position with the intention of early discharging this indebtedness and entered the employ of Brubaker Brothers, acting as salesman in the store for seven or eight years, during which time he gave ample proof of his ability, fidelity and enterprise. That he won

the confidence and approval of the firm is indicated by the fact that after seven or eight years he was admitted to a partnership and during the various changes which have since occurred he has remained to the present as one of the active factors in the management and successful control of this business and has long been regarded as one of the most prominent, worthy and successful merchants of Ashland. The firm today owns and controls an extensive and well equipped store, carrying a large line of goods and enjoying a liberal patronage, owing to their reasonable prices and straightforward business methods.

Mr. Moore has been married twice. In 1884 he wedded Miss Mary Ebert, of Ashland, who died in 1893, leaving a son, Tierney Ebert Moore, who is now employed in his father's store. In October, 1902, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Jennie C. Pearson, a daughter of Ora Pearson, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and a granddaughter of Michael Miller, a pioneer hotel proprietor of Ashland. There were two children born of the second marriage but only one, William Pearson, is now living.

In his political views Mr. Moore is a stalwart republican, voting for the party since casting his first presidential ballot and at all times laboring earnestly in legitimate lines for its success, yet never has he allowed his name to be used in connection with a candidacy for any office. He belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For the past seven years he has been a member of the Ashland cemetery board and in the social circles of the city he is likewise prominent and popular. He was one of the active spirits in the organization of the Commercial Club, of which he has recently been elected president and he is likewise a member of the Colonial Club, of Ashland. There has been no movement for the advancement and up-building of the town during the period of his manhood which he has not endorsed and to which he has not given active and helpful support. Starting out in life for himself at the age of fifteen, handicapped by an indebtedness, he early displayed the elemental strength of his character in the willingness with which he performed every task assigned him and in his adaptability, perseverance and energy. These qualities have enabled him to make steady progress and today no citizen of Ashland is more valued or more respected than William Whitfield Moore.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BENINGHOF.

The roster of county officials in Ashland county bears the name of Joseph Benjamin Beninghof, who is now capably filling the position of sheriff. He is also well known in business circles by reason of the bakery business. He was born in Mifflin, Ashland county, February 28, 1858, of the marriage of Jacob and Mary L. (Ritzheim) Beninghof, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, born in 1804, came to the United States in 1836, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the business opportunities of the new world. He located in Wooster, Ohio, where he was married in 1838, and in the same year he came to Ashland county, taking up his abode on a farm in Vermillion township. Five years later he removed to Mifflin township where

he resided up to the time of his death, on the 7th of April, 1877. He was a democrat in his political views and in religious faith was a member of the Lutheran church. His wife who was born November 3, 1814, came to the United States on the same vessel on which Jacob Beninghof was making the voyage. They became acquainted on the trip and the friendship thus formed eventually led to their marriage. The death of Mrs. Beninghof occurred May 3, 1890.

The youthful days of Joseph Benjamin Beninghof were passed on the home farm and he acquired his education in the district schools. At twenty-two years of age he began farming on his own account and for eight years continued to cultivate rented land. In the spring of 1888 he removed to Ashland and accepted a position in a produce house with which he was identified for four years. He then accepted a position in the machine shops of the Myers Pump Works, and for sixteen years he was identified with this industry, during fifteen years of which time he did contracting in the shops. He then left there and declared himself a candidate for the office of sheriff of Ashland county. With three opponents in the field he was nominated by a good majority, and at the election had no opponent. In September, 1908, following his nomination, he purchased a half interest in the bakery business with which he is now connected. He has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and is recognized as one of its leaders in this locality.

On the 3d of November, 1886, Mr. Beninghof was married to Miss Ada A. Mercer, a daughter of Levi Mercer, of Ashland, and unto them were born a son and two daughters, Guy M., Helen L. and Marcia M. The son is a graduate of the Ashland high school and of Berkey & Dyke Business College of Cleveland. and is now employed as clerk in the office of his father.

Mr. Beninghof is a member of the Lutheran church. He is also connected with the Masonic Lodge, No. 151, at Ashland; with Chapter No. 67, R. A. M.; Montgomery Lodge, No. 355, K. P.; Excelsior Camp, No. 3287, M. W. A.; Home Aerie, No. 792, F. O. E.; Copus Council, No. 60, Jr., O. A. M.; and Ashland Lodge, No. 178, Protected Home Circle. As sheriff of the county his official services are giving uniform satisfaction while his business record has won for him the favorable regard of all.

HON. SPARKS BIRD.

There are comparatively few men who can claim as long a continuous residence in this locality as can Hon. Sparks Bird, who was born June 23, 1835, on the farm in Lake township which is now his home. At that time this section of Ashland county was a part of Wayne county and it bore many evidences of frontier life, for there were many sections on which the native forests had not been cut while the homes were log cabins or small frame dwellings. His parents were Sparks and Eliza (Long) Bird, both natives of Pennsylvania. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Colonel James Bird, a son of Edward Bird, who was a native of Scotland, born March 10, 1725. He came to



MR. AND MRS. SPARKS BIRD

America in July, 1747, and established himself in business in Philadelphia as a merchant. In 1748 he married Sarah Hippen and afterward removed to Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1755 he entered the colonial service to lay out the public road from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to the Ohio river. He served as a captain in Braddock's campaign in that year, for the French and Indian war was then in progress, and in 1756 he built Fort Grandoillet and was in command of Fort Augusta later in that year. On the 3d of December, 1757, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Augusta regiment and commanded the Second Battalion of General Forbes' army in the expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. In 1759 he was sent by Colonel Bouquet with a detachment of two hundred soldiers to complete the cutting of the Braddock road east of Uniontown, down the Redstone valley of the Monongahela river near the present site of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He remained in the colonial military service until the Americans, aroused by the restraint of their liberties on the part of the British government, rose in rebellion, and he took an active part in the ensuing conflict. Hostilities were inaugurated in April, 1775, and on the 18th of September of that year he was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and during the following year served with his command in New Jersey, covering the retreat of the patriot army. He valiantly aided the cause of independence, making a splendid record as a brave and honored soldier.

The grandparents of Sparks Bird were John and Cassandra (Johnson) Bird, the former a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Dauphin county, that state. On their removal westward they located first in Ohio but subsequently went to Illinois where their last days were passed. He was a member of St. Clair's army during his campaign in the western part of the state. John Bird was killed by a three-year old colt which he was breaking, when eighty-five years of age. His wife also died in Illinois. She was a daughter of Colonel Richard Johnson who was born in 1743 and served as colonel in the Revolutionary war while his last days were passed in Jefferson county, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Bird were born the following children: Reason; Sparks; Johnson; Mrs. Ann Drummond; Frederick, who died in childhood; William, who died in this county at the age of sixty-four years; Mrs. Elizabeth McClurg; Maria Ora; Mrs. Fannie Cochrane; John; and Thomas, who enlisted from Illinois in the Union army and died in the Civil war. He also had a son, Johnson Bird, in the service.

Sparks Bird, Sr., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1796, and in 1799 accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Jefferson county, Ohio, residing with them until eighteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. He made his way to Wooster, Ohio, where he joined his uncle, General Rezin Bell, in whose employ he engaged in plowing on the present site of some of the best buildings of Wooster. For three years he remained in the service of General Bell and in 1818 arrived in Ashland county, then a part of Wayne county, and entered from the government the farm upon which his son now resides, securing one hundred and sixty acres constituting the southeast quarter of section 7, Lake township. He was in Michigan for six months surveying and when returning home on Lake Erie was

driven ashore in a snow storm and all were nearly drowned and frozen; but happily all escaped. He afterward returned to the east and was employed in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in Jefferson county, Ohio, until 1822, when he again came to Ashland county. Here he cleared a small tract of land and planted an orchard after which he again went to Pennsylvania. On his return to this county he was accompanied by his brother William and made permanent settlement here in 1823, continuing his residence in Lake township until his death, which occurred July 6, 1884. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Long, who was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. She died, however, June 23, 1835, at the birth of their son Sparks. In 1840 the father married Charlotte Austin, who died in December, 1860. In 1864 he wedded Rachel Finley who passed away in 1882. There were two children of the first marriage: Sarah Ann, who became the wife of Ithamar Covert and died in 1896 on a farm adjoining the old homestead; and Sparks, of this review.

As Sparks Bird was an only son he remained at home with his parents and assisted in the operation of the farm until he had reached the age of thirty-six years. His education was acquired in the early schools of the county and in his youth he was trained to habits of industry and economy which in later years brought forth rich fruit. He left Ohio in 1871 and went to Bourbon county, Kansas, where he purchased four hundred acres of land and carried on farming until 1874. He then returned, after selling his farm, and has since lived in the neighborhood of his present home. Here he has one hundred and thirty acres of rich and productive land on section 7, Lake township. It is a well improved property with good buildings, all of which have been erected by Mr. Bird. His residence is a commodious one built in an attractive style of architecture and the barns and sheds furnish ample shelter for grain and stock. Mr. Bird carries on general farming in which he meets with substantial success and he is also the president of the Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company of Holmes county which was organized in 1878 and which now carries seven million dollars in risks. Mr. Bird has been the president for the last ten or twelve years and the success of the company is attributable in no small degree to his efforts and capable management. He has also done considerable probate business, settling many estates and is one of the trustees of the Children's Orphans Home of Ashland county. He is eminently practical in all that he does whether in the public service or in the control of his private business affairs and his labors have brought him richly merited success.

On the 10th of September, 1857, Mr. Bird was united in marriage to Miss Mary Finley, who was born December 13, 1837, in Lake township, a daughter of John and Sarah (Beard) Finley. Her death occurred April 13, 1870. There were six children of this marriage: Charlotte, who is employed in the library of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan; John E., who died in Loudonville in June, 1905, at which time he was serving as village clerk; Edwin S., a twin brother of John, who died in Ashland in 1888, just after taking the oath of office for a second term as county recorder; William, who died on the home farm in April, 1906; Sarah, the wife of George Heffelfinger, of Mohican township; and Mrs. Nora Crow, a widow residing in Loudonville. On the 30th of April, 1871, Mr. Bird was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary

Siess, a native of Mohican township and a daughter of Frederick W. Siess. They have three children: Frederick, of Mohican; Burton, living in Lake township; and Lilly, the wife of John Lavengood, who resides upon her father's farm in a second residence which stands on that place.

Mr. Bird has led a busy and useful life and the only interruption to his active connection with farming interests came at the time of the Civil war when, in response to the country's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, he enlisted on the 1st of October, 1862, as a member of Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Dan Timmons. On the 4th of June, 1864, he was transferred to the Fourth Ohio Veteran Battalion and was mustered out as sergeant major at Columbus, July 19, 1865. He took part in many important engagements including the battle of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, the sixty days campaign to Fredericksburg and to Petersburg. He was also in the battle of Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and the engagements at Deep Bottom and Hatcher's Run. He was also present at the time of the surrender of Appomatox which brought the war to a victorious close. He had been wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and was in the field hospital for a time but as soon as possible returned to active duty. At length he received an honorable discharge and two days after his return was again in the harvest field where he cradled wheat and barley. He is now a member of Fisher Post, G. A. R., of Loudonville and the present commander. He also belongs to Loudonville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party until 1873 since which time he has voted with the democracy and for the past four years has served as assessor of Lake township; which position he is still acceptably filling. His life record in all of its various phases has been a most creditable one. He has been a most busy man and a useful factor in the community by reason of his association with the public service and with measures and movements relative to the public good. His personal worth and his progressive citizenship both entitle him to an honorable representation in this volume.

WILLIAM HENRY BRUBAKER.

William Henry Brubaker, of the Ashland Hardware Company, the principal establishment of its kind in the city, is widely recognized as a representative and successful business man. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 14, 1862, his parents being Daniel and Anna (Barr) Brubaker, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in early life went with their respective parents to Richland county, Ohio. The Barr family subsequently came to Ashland county, where the mother of our subject was living at the time of her marriage to Daniel Brubaker. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker located on a farm near Fleming's Falls, on which the father resided until called to his final rest in 1866. The mother then took up her abode in Milton township, Ashland county, where she owned a farm, and made her home

thereon for ten years, on the expiration of which period she came to Ashland, here residing until the time of her demise in 1880.

William Henry Brubaker was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education. At the early age of sixteen years he began his mercantile career as a clerk in the hardware store of Beer & Sheets, of Ashland, and though the concern underwent various changes, he steadily continued in its employ and in 1883 became a partner of W. A. Beer under the firm style of W. A. Beer & Company. In 1887, there was another change in proprietorship and Mr. Brubaker and H. A. Thomas became the partners in the enterprise, conducting business under the firm name of Brubaker & Thomas. In 1893 the Ashland Hardware Company was organized by Mr. Brubaker, J. W. Lemon and L. M. Helbert, while on the 1st of January, 1908, C. R. Winbigler purchased the interest of Mr. Helbert. The store is one of the most modern and best conducted establishments of its kind in any city of the size of Ashland in the entire state and the success which has attended the enterprise is attributable in large measure to the unflagging industry, keen discrimination and excellent business ability of him whose name initiates this review.

Mr. Brubaker has been married twice. In 1883 he wedded Miss Maggie Stahlhaver, of Ashland, Ohio, by whom he had three sons, two of whom survive, Harry E. and Carl M., both at home. In 1895, Mr. Brubaker was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife and later he was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna Reaser, of Ashland.

In his political views Mr. Brubaker is a stalwart democrat and has served for four years as a member of the city council. He is at present a member of the board of cemetery directors and also belongs to the volunteer fire department of this city, acting as treasurer of the organization. Fraternally he is connected with Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., Ashland Chapter, R. A. M., and is likewise a member of the Colonial Club of this city and of the recently organized Ashland Commercial Club. In all life's relations he has been true to his obligations and duties and is greatly esteemed in Ashland, where he has lived for many years.

D. S. SAMPSEL, M. D.

In a history of the medical profession in Ashland, it is imperative that mention be made of Dr. D. S. Sampsel, inasmuch as his ability, energy and laudable ambition has carried him into important relations with the public in this connection. The spirit of progress has characterized his entire record and his close study and broad experience have made him a most capable practitioner. A native of Stark county, Ohio, he was born in Nimishills township, on the 17th of April, 1848, his parents being David S. and Lydia (Brown) Sampsel, natives of Columbiana and Stark counties, respectively. The father was born in 1821 and represented one of the old families of Columbiana county, into which his parents removed on leaving their old home in Union county, Pennsylvania.

David S. Sampsel, Sr., was one of five brothers, all of whom were physicians, and at one time there were forty-two members of the medical fraternity in the family. The brothers of Dr. David S. Sampsel, Sr., were: Dr. Nicholas Sampsel, of Delaware, Ohio; Dr. J. B. F. Sampsel, of Ashland; Dr. P. W. Sampsel, of Elyria, Ohio; and Dr. William Henry Sampsel. All are now deceased, the last named having died in California.

In the county of his nativity Dr. D. S. Sampsel, Sr., read medicine under the direction of Dr. Beymer and later was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He entered upon active practice in Louisville, Stark county, Ohio, and was there married. Subsequently he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained for a short time and then went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, but in 1851 returned to this state and located in Ashland, where he remained in active practice for a period of forty-four years, or until the time of his demise, which occurred December 10, 1893. He was an able and learned man not only in the strict path of his profession but in other lines of knowledge as well. In early life he read law, was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice for two years. He was an able public speaker, possessing marked oratorical power and was always active in the ranks of the democracy, not only addressing the public upon the issues of the day during campaigns, but also serving in various official positions. For three terms he was mayor of Ashland and gave to the city a business-like administration characterized by reform and progress. In all of his work in behalf of the municipality he was practical and his labors proved resultant factors. Under his administration the first street paving was done and stone sidewalks were laid. There has probably never been a citizen in Ashland who has done more real valuable service for the city than Dr. Sampsel. He was also spoken of as the most active resident that Ashland has ever had and his record was at all times an honor and credit to the county which honored him. Highly gifted by nature, he used his native talents and acquired ability for the benefit of his fellowmen and for the adoption of higher ideals in all those departments of activity which constitute essential factors in the public life. At the time of the Civil war, constrained by a spirit of lofty patriotism, he put aside all business and personal considerations and went to the front as captain of Company K, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was injured while crossing the river on a log at the battle of Bull Run and was therefore compelled to resign, after which he returned home and resumed his professional duties in Ashland. He was several times a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket but the republican strength in this county has always been too great to permit of the election of democratic candidates. In all personal relations he was honored and respected by all who knew him and he still has a firm hold upon the affections of those who knew him in life, for by them his memory is cherished and the recollection of his good work remains as an inspiration to all who were associated with him. Four of his sons followed in his professional footsteps, namely: Dr. D. S. Sampsel of this review; Dr. J. B. F. Sampsel, now deceased; Dr. W. H. Sampsel, living in Ashland; and Dr. C. B. Sampsel, of Chicago, Illinois.

In taking up the personal history of Dr. D. S. Sampsel, whose name introduces this record, we present to our readers one who, like his honored father,

is widely and favorably known in Ashland. Reared at home, he continued his education through successive grades until he became a high-school student here and later spent two years in Notre Dame College, of Indiana. In February, 1864, prior to his sixteenth year, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was immediately dispatched with his regiment to Richmond, Virginia, arriving in time to take part in that engagement. He served for one year and was then honorably discharged at the close of the war, after which he returned home. In 1870 he took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father and Dr. S. Glass, who were then practicing in partnership, under the firm style of Sampsel & Glass. In further pursuit of a professional education, he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1871 and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1874. Returning home, he practiced for five years in partnership with his father, after which they severed their business relations and Dr. Sampsel of this review established an independent practice. He is today one of the leading physicians of Ashland county, with comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medical science and at all times correct in his application thereof to the needs of his patients. He continues his researches along medical lines with the result that his powers are constantly expanding and, as he demonstrates his ability, his patronage is continually growing.

On the 20th of September, 1897, Dr. Sampsel was married to Miss Edith A. Strickler, of Salem. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he served for six years as health officer of Ashland, while for the past twelve years he has been president of the United States pension examining board at this point. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both organizations has held office. He was also formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge but is not affiliated therewith at the present time. In more strictly professional lines he is connected with the Ashland County Medical Society and his standing among the members of the medical fraternity is indicated by the fact that he was for two years honored with the presidency.

HARRY S. KAUFFMAN.

Harry S. Kauffman, secretary and treasurer of the Kauffman Manufacturing Company and a potent factor in making this one of the leading industrial concerns of the town, was born June 30, 1873, in Ashland, a son of Jacob J. Kauffman, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of John E. Kauffman. Reared at home he acquired his education in the public schools and also pursued a business course in the Ashland College and in the Oberlin Business College, becoming thus well qualified to meet the onerous duties of commercial life. From his eighteenth year he has held a position in the office of the Kauffman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bed springs. The enterprise is now an extensive one and with the business Harry S. Kauffman became familiar in every detail, so that he was well qualified

to assume the duties of secretary and treasurer when he was admitted to a partnership in 1901 and the company was reorganized and made a stock company. His official connection has remained unchanged to the present time. The business discernment and enterprise of the young men who are now at its head have made it a growing and important industry, the trade relations of which are constantly expanding. The produce of the firm now finds a ready sale on the market and the business management of the house is a factor in the constantly increasing trade.

In 1894 Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss Ethel Bentz, a daughter of William Bentz of Ashland, who is now a commercial salesman for a Cleveland house. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have been born a son and daughter, William J. and Helen. The parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Kauffman is a republican in his political views. In all that he does and in every relation of life, he is actuated by a spirit of enterprise and progress that enables him to overcome obstacles and difficulties that would seem an unsurmountable barrier to others. He forms his plans carefully and is determined in their execution and thus he has been recognized as one of the valued and representative men in manufacturing lines in his native city.

JERRY R. POORMAN.

Jerry R. Poorman, who was formerly actively identified with agricultural and stock-raising interests in Jackson township, is now living retired in Polk, save for the supervision which he gives to his farm. His birth occurred in Stark county, Ohio, April 19, 1843, his parents being George and Nancy (Oberlin) Poorman, also natives of the Buckeye state. In pioneer days both the paternal and maternal grandparents came to this state from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, entered land from the government and aided in the work of early development and improvement here. They were people of limited financial circumstances but of determined, resolute spirit and succeeded in establishing homes on the frontier. George Poorman died when his son, Jerry R., was little more than three years of age, leaving a widow and five children, the latter being thus thrown upon their own resources at an early age. In 1863 the members of the family took up their abode in Jackson township, where they purchased a farm and carried on general agricultural pursuits.

In his youthful days Jerry R. Poorman obtained such an education as the district schools afforded but has become a well informed man through reading, observation and experience in later years. Subsequent to his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-three years of age, he continued as a successful representative of farming interests in Jackson township until 1895. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, he was also engaged in the breeding of fine horses for a number of years and likewise bought and shipped stock. In 1895 he practically retired from the work of the fields and removed to Polk, where he has since lived in the enjoyment of well earned rest, though he still gives general supervision to his farming interests.

On the 15th of November, 1866, Mr. Poorman was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Oxander, a daughter of Peter and Eliza (Fox) Oxander, of Jackson township. By this union there is one son, Marion O., who is married and is engaged in general merchandising at Redhour, Ashland county.

A stalwart democrat in his political views, Mr. Poorman is well known as one of the active workers of the party in Ashland county. In early manhood he served for a number of years as trustee of Jackson township and in 1908 was again elected to this office, so that he is now the incumbent. For about twelve years he has likewise been a member of the township board of education, the cause of public instruction ever finding in him a staunch champion. He has also served on the county central committee and has frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Reformed church, in which he has acted as an elder for forty years, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His interest in public affairs is deep and sincere and is manifest in substantial cooperation which he has given to plans and measures for the public good. He is widely recognized as a man of sterling worth, justly meriting the trust and confidence which are uniformly extended him, and his life is also an excellent illustration of the fact that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously and that earnest, persistent labor constitutes an excellent foundation upon which to build the superstructure of prosperity.

ROBERT CARSON KINNAMAN, M. D., B. S.

Dr. Robert Carson Kinnaman, whose ability places him with the leading physicians and surgeons of Ashland, while his life has been in contradistinction to the old adage, that "A prophet is never without honor save in his own country," was born in this city, December 29, 1848, his parents being Dr. Jacob W. and Harriet (Carson) Kinnaman. The father's birth occurred in the village of Ellsworth, Mahoning county, Ohio, in October, 1815. He was there reared and after completing his literary education took up the study of medicine, entering the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1847. Six years prior to that time, however, he had read medicine under a preceptor and thus his private study and his college course well equipped him for the onerous duties of the profession. His brother, who had been a practicing physician in Wood county, Ohio, died, and Dr. Jacob W. Kinnaman then went to that county to look after his practice. The district was largely wild and undeveloped and every family of the locality suffered from malaria, so that the Doctor was obliged to make a daily run of visits on a route of twenty miles with a relay of ponies. His arduous work began telling upon his health and he therefore returned east to Richland county, Ohio, where he practiced for some time and then entered college. After his graduation in 1847 he came to Ashland county and spent his remaining days here, but the exposure and hardships which he had undergone while in Wood county undoubtedly undermined his health and was the occasion of his com-



DR. R. C. KINNAMAN

paratively early death in 1874, when he was fifty-nine years of age. He was a skilled physician and became one of the leading practitioners of his section. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him a member of the Ashland city council.

In his parents' home Dr. Robert Carson Kinnaman spent his youthful days and the Ashland public schools afforded him his educational privileges. When a youth of sixteen years he began reading medicine under the direction of his father and in the fall of 1868 was matriculated in the Cincinnati College of Medicine & Surgery, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873. In 1870 his father failed in health and was compelled to go to California, at which time Dr. Robert Kinnaman took up his father's practice and not until his parent's return did he resume his college course. On its completion he was offered the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the college but on account of the ill health of his father he returned home and as a consequence the course of his professional life was changed. The father died soon afterward and Dr. Robert Carson Kinnaman took up his practice and has since devoted his time and energies to the arduous work of the profession in this city. He is one of Ashland's most skilled and successful practitioners, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. For the past ten years he has made annual trips to New York and Chicago where he spends some time in the hospitals and in pursuing special courses of study. In this way he has kept fully abreast with the advancement in medical science and his reading and research have given him intimate knowledge of the learning of the profession.

In 1876 Dr. Kinnaman was married to Miss Margaret Smith, a daughter of David Smith, now deceased, who for many years was a well known tanner of this city. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Kinnaman is Guy Carson Kinnaman, M. D., a graduate of the University of Chicago and of the Rush Medical College of the class of 1902. Following his graduation he was made head of the bacteriological department in the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, which position he resigned in 1908. He is a member of the faculty as professor of skin diseases in the Polyclinic and was offered a position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons which he refused. He has recently, however, accepted a position on the staff of the Deaconess Hospital. He has made rapid strides in his profession and is rapidly forging to the front among the eminent representatives of the medical fraternity in Chicago.

Dr. Kinnaman belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M.; Ashland Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M.; and Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T. He is likewise a member of the Congregational church. His political views are in accord with the principles of the democracy and he has served as a member of the city council and was for a number of years a member of the board of education. At all times he has desired the improvement of his native city and has cooperated in many movements pertaining to the general welfare. In strictly professional lines he is connected with the Ashland Medical Society and with the Ohio State Medical Association, as well as with the Sixth District Medical Association, composed of members of the medical fraternity in eight counties, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the society of

Erie Railroad Surgeons and is surgeon for the Erie Railroad. Everything which tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him and his reading has been wide and varied, bringing him into close relations with the most progressive methods of the profession.

GEORGE W. PIXLEY.

George W. Pixley, who is prominent in the commercial circles of Nova, being identified with an extensive harness and shoemaking business. was born in Rochester township, Lorain county, Ohio, April 22, 1852, a son of Willard and Lydia A. (Smith) Pixley, his father a native of New York state and his mother of Vermont. From Buffalo, New York, Willard Pixley went to Cleveland on the first steamer making that trip on Lake Erie. He settled in Sandusky, where for several years he engaged in the hotel business and upon leaving which occupation he went to Lorain county where he followed agricultural pursuits. There he met the young woman who became his wife on May 6, 1846. Subsequently he removed to Orange township, this county, where he followed general farming and stock-raising, until he entered into rest in January, 1865, his wife surviving him twenty-seven years. He was a highly respected man throughout the community and his noble qualities won him the confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

On his father's farm George W. Pixley was reared, engaging in the daily routine of agricultural life during the summer months and attending the district schools in the winter season. Remaining at home until thirty years of age, he then was apprenticed to a harness maker by the name of N. J. Cresson, of Nova, and in one year became familiar with the business and bought out the interests of his employer, who subsequently worked for him. In this business he continued here until 1887 when he removed to Republic, Seneca county, where he established himself in the same enterprise which he conducted for three years, at the expiration of which time, in the year 1890, he returned to this place where he has since resided, actively engaged in harness and shoemaking. He is an expert mechanic and being familiar with every phase of the business his workmanship is of such a character as to have won him a wide reputation and liberal patronage.

On November 25, 1876, Mr. Pixley was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Peters, a daughter of William Peters, Sr., a prominent farmer of Orange township, who departed this life in 1906. They had one son, Leon W., who is engaged in farming in this township. The mother entered into eternity in October of the year 1879. In June 1881, Mr. Pixley wedded Miss Eliza C. Beck, daughter of George and Delilah (Miller) Beck, whose father is largely identified with the agricultural interests of this county. To this union have been born three children, namely: Edwin C.; Ina, who became the wife of Clinton W. Holbrook; and Glen W. In politics Mr. Pixley is a republican, and being active in affairs of his party he has been frequently chosen as its representative at a number of conventions. For eighteen years he has been clerk

of his township and his long years of service in this capacity bear ample evidence of his usefulness and excellent reputation. He has also been a member of the school board for a number of years, of which body he is now president, and is one of the greatest agitators of improvements along educational lines. Mr. Pixley belongs to Council No. 235, Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Nova, was made first councilor at the organization of the lodge and since that time has filled most of the chairs and officiated at the initiation of the majority of those who have obtained membership in the order. For diversion he resorts to fishing and hunting, being very fond of roaming the woods in search of game, and he has in his possession an old shotgun given him by his grandfather when he was fourteen years of age on his promise that he would not part with it while he lived, the gun originally having been an old flint-lock musket which had been brought from England. Being a public-spirited citizen he favors public improvements, especially good roads and schools, and is always ready to further every movement which has for its object the betterment of the community. He is among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the town, and one of its most substantial business men.

W. M. McCLELLAN, M. D.

Dr. W. M. McClellan, whose ability and standing in professional circles are indicated by the liberal patronage accorded him in his practice of medicine and surgery in Ashland, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 22, 1857. His parents, Wilson and Elizabeth (Marshall) McClellan, were also natives of this state, the former born in Wayne county and the latter in Savannah, Ashland county. The father spent his entire life in the county of his nativity, devoting his energies to the occupation of farming, and died when his son, Dr. McClellan, was only a year old. His widow afterward became the wife of Henry Hare, who is now deceased, while Mrs. Hare makes her home with the subject of this review in Ashland.

Dr. McClellan was carefully reared by his mother and in the district schools acquired his preliminary education which was supplemented by a course of study in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. While there pursuing a classical course he also took up the study of medicine, reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Billings. In 1878 he left college and came to Ashland, where he engaged in the drug business with which he was identified for fourteen years, when he sold out and went east to finish his medical studies. In the fall of 1892 he matriculated in the Baltimore Medical College and three years later was graduated from that institution with the class of 1895. Returning at once to Ashland he here opened an office and entered upon the practice of his chosen calling, since which time he has made for himself a creditable name and place as a skilled physician and surgeon, being ranked among Ashland's most prominent and capable representatives of the profession. He is very careful in the diagnosis of cases and is seldom, if ever, at fault anticipating the outcome of disease. He studies closely the fundamental principles of the profession and

keeps in touch with the onward march of the medical fraternity as their investigation and research are constantly bringing to light new facts bearing upon the origin, cause and treatment of diseases. He keeps abreast with the profession also through his membership in the Ashland County Medical Society of which he is now secretary, the Union Medical Association of the sixth district, comprising eight counties and of which he is now president, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In 1880 Dr. McClellan was married to Miss Mattie E. Harley, of Ashland, and unto them have been born two daughters; Jean K., at home; and Marcia, the wife of Carl M. Shinn, of Ashland. The family is prominent socially and the hospitality of the McClellan home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Dr. McClellan is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., also of Ashland Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M. and Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Christian church, while his political belief is indicated in the stanch support which he gives to the republican party and his earnest efforts in its behalf. He has served as chairman of the republican county executive committee and for a number of years was a member of the board of education of Ashland, in which connection he put forth earnest effort that resulted in substantial benefit for the schools. He believes in progress along all lines for the individual and the community, and his influence is ever given on the side of advancement and improvement.

JOSEPH EDGAR MAYNER.

To those familiar with the history of Joseph Edgar Mayner it would seem trite to enter into any series of statements showing him to be a self-made man who from early youth has been dependent upon his own resources, for this fact is well known. It is, however, but just, to say in a history of this character that his record is such as any man might be proud to possess, for in all business relations he has fully met the obligations that have devolved upon him and adhered most closely to a high standard of commercial ethics. Persistency of purpose, indefatigable energy and unwavering probity have been salient features in the progress that has carried him to a foremost place in the ranks of Ashland's business men and he is now well known as a member of the dry-goods firm of Brubaker, Moore & Mayner. He was born in Ashland, August 6, 1876, a son of Joseph H. and Salome (Pflug) Mayner, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to Ashland about 1868. The father is now deceased, while the mother resides with her son, Joseph E., on West Walnut street.

In the public schools of his native city Joseph E. Mayner pursued his education and from early boyhood has been more or less dependent upon his own resources for a living. When but a young lad he worked at such tasks as he could secure to assist in the support of his mother, who had been left a widow when the son was but three months old. At fifteen years of age he secured a position in the Myers Brothers shops and for nine years was identified with that industry, during which time his close application and unfaltering energy won

him several promotions. He was afterward appointed a mail carrier and for almost nine years was connected with the postoffice service, but in August, 1907, resigned that position to enter mercantile fields, purchasing a third interest in the dry-goods business of J. Brubaker & Company, at which time the firm name was changed to Brubaker, Moore & Mayner. He is now bending his energies to the development of this business, the firm having one of the largest and most successful dry-goods houses of the city.

On the 29th of October, 1903, Mr. Mayner was married to Miss Bertha V. Gnagey, of Ashland, and unto them has been born a little daughter, Emily Mabel. In his political views Mr. Mayner is a republican and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the town. He belongs to the Volunteer Firemen's Association and cooperates in other movements for the welfare and improvement of Ashland. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and is socially popular, being a valued member of the Colonial and Commercial Clubs. He is prominent among the younger merchants of Ashland and certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

FRIEDERIC FEICHTER.

Friederic Feichter, a prominent and successful farmer and stock raiser of Ashland county, was born in Hanover township, on the Mount Vernon and Columbus road, three miles south of the place on which he now resides, his natal day being October 14, 1851. His parents, John and Maria (Derr) Feichter, were both natives of Germany, the father's birth occurring in Wittenberg on the 19th of April, 1803, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 15th of March, 1804. John Feichter came to the United States alone and first took up his abode at Massillon, while the lady who afterward became his wife was brought to the new world by her parents, who located in Loudonville. The parents of our subject were married in Hanover township, Ashland county, August 27, 1847, and subsequently the father, who was an agriculturist by occupation, settled on the farm on which the birth of his son Friederic occurred, successfully continuing its cultivation and development until he passed away on the 3d of August, 1871. He had for two years survived his wife, who was called to her final rest on the 13th of September, 1869. Unto them were born two children: John, who died March 22, 1860, when eleven years of age; and Friederic, of this review.

The last named remained on the farm where he was born until thirty-five years of age and still owns the property, which is a highly cultivated and valuable tract of land of two hundred and sixty-five acres. Since 1886, however, he has resided on his farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, one mile south of Loudonville and is here carrying on his general farming interests, also making a specialty of stock raising. Both his places are improved with good buildings and the fertile fields annually yield golden harvests in return for the care and labor that is bestowed upon them. Mr. Feichter is likewise a stockholder in the First National Bank of Loudonville and in a coal mine at New Salisbury and

is well known throughout the community as a most prosperous, progressive and enterprising citizen.

In 1870 Mr. Feichter was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Meitzler, who was born June 3, 1848, in Adams township, Coshocton county, Ohio, where she resided until she became the wife of Mr. Feichter. Her parents, John and Barbara (Froelich) Meitzler, were natives of Germany but were married in this country. The father died on the old home farm in Coshocton county but is still survived by his widow, who has now attained the venerable age of eighty-one years and makes her home at Magnolia, Ohio. Mrs. Feichter has but one brother, John H., a resident of Magnolia, Ohio. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, namely: Barbara Ann, the wife of William F. Arnholt, of Richland county, by whom she has five children; John Henry, who died in infancy; and B. F., at home.

Politically Mr. Feichter is a stalwart democrat but has never sought nor desired public office, though both township and county positions have frequently been tendered him. He has, however, acted as president of the township board of education and has done valuable service for the cause of public instruction. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Evangelical church of Loudonville, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested. His entire life has been passed in Ashland county and he feels a commendable local pride in its advancement, while his efforts have been an element in its development and growth along various lines.

HORACE H. HARKNESS.

Horace H. Harkness, a venerable, respected and influential citizen of Orange township, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 28th of September, 1829, a son of Thomas and Samantha (Delana) Harkness, who came to Ohio in 1833, the father becoming identified with farming pursuits near Wellington. In 1838 the family removed to Nankin, in Orange township, Ashland county, where Thomas Harkness was engaged in the hotel business for a number of years. Subsequently he followed teaming between Ashland, Wellington and Lorain at a period prior to the era of railroads. He likewise operated a stage line between Ashland and Oberlin, carrying passengers and mail. He was a man of wonderful energy and considerable executive ability who stood high in the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, his labors proving no unimportant factor in the early development and upbuilding of this section of the state. He was accidentally killed by a railroad train in 1874.

Horace H. Harkness assisted his father in his various business undertakings and became a conspicuous and popular driver on the stage line operated by the latter. In early manhood, however, he learned the trade of a harness-maker and successfully followed that occupation in Nankin for a number of years. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he remained for about two years and also spent one year at Knoxville, Illinois. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Orange township and has since resided here with the exception of the year

1893, when he lived in Columbus, Ohio. He has comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the early annals of this section of the state and, being a man of broad intelligence and remarkable memory, can relate in interesting manner many incidents and experiences of pioneer times.

Mr. Harkness has been married twice. In January, 1852, he wedded Miss Nancy Campbell, a daughter of Daniel and Ann Campbell. The father was an agriculturalist of Orange township and, like Thomas Harkness, was also for a time engaged in the hotel business in Nankin. The Campbells were among the early pioneers of this section of the state and became prominent factors in its progress and upbuilding along many lines. Unto Mr. Harkness and his first wife were born three children, namely: Thomas, Dora J. and Samantha A. Mrs. Nancy Harkness passed away in 1866 and on the 16th of September, 1869, Mr. Harkness was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Lane Jacobs, by whom he has a son, Barton C., born on the 23d of June, 1873. In every relation of life Mr. Harkness has been faithful to the trust reposed in him and during his entire career, now covering a period of four score years, has fully merited the good will and regard uniformly accorded him.

THOMAS H. MOORE.

Thomas H. Moore is one of the youngest attorneys of the Ashland bar yet his years do not seem a barrier to his progress and his reputation is such as many an older man might well envy. His industry is so unfaltering and his preparation of cases so thorough that he presents his case in the strong, clear light of reason while his adaptation of the principles of law is accurate and logical. Mr. Moore is well known in Ashland for it is his native city, his birth having here occurred September 29, 1884. He is a son of W. C. and Bessie E. (Morgan) Moore, and spending his boyhood days in his parents' home, his time was largely occupied with the duties of the schoolroom as he acquired his education in the public and high schools of Ashland, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1902. His more specifically literary education was obtained in the Ohio State University at Columbus where he spent four years, and in the Ohio Northern University he completed his law course and after a year's study won his legal degree. He was graduated from the Ohio State University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1906 and received his Bachelor of Law degree in the Ohio Northern University with the class of 1908. He had entered that school in order to coach the foot-ball team and while thus engaged he gave a portion of his time to supplementing his knowledge of the law by further study there. His preliminary law studies were under the preceptorship of C. J. Kenny of Ashland, who directed his reading during the winter of 1906.

Following his admission to the bar on the 21st of June, 1908, Mr. Moore entered into a partnership with Maurice Semple and together they have since practiced under the firm style of Semple & Moore. While the attorneys are young men their ability is pronounced and within a brief period they have

gained for themselves a creditable position at the Ashland bar and met with gratifying success, while their future looks extremely bright and promising.

Mr. Moore gives his political allegiance to the democracy and is interested in its growth and success but does not seek to figure prominently in any public light save through professional connection where a laudable ambition is prompting him to put forth earnest, zealous and conscientious effort for the attainment of success at the bar. A gentleman of genial manner and unfailing courtesy, he has a host of warm friends in his native city.

JOHN WELCH.

John Welch has a wide reputation as a sheep breeder of Jackson township, and his success has made it possible for him to become interested in many commercial enterprises, thereby becoming one of the most salient factors in the business life of the community. He was born February 7, 1830, in Orange township, within a short distance of the farm on which he now resides, which at that time was part of Richland county. He descends from an early pioneer family of this part of the state, and its early members have been identified with the development of the country since the year 1600. In that year his paternal ancestors came from Ireland, settling in South Carolina but, on account of their opposition to the system of human slavery, they soon left that state and took up their abode in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Ephraim Welch, the father of the subject of this record, married Jane McAdoo and they came to Orange township from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. The year previous Mr. Welch visited this township alone and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was then thickly covered with forests. After clearing off part of the land in readiness for cultivation and erecting a log cabin he returned for his family and in the spring of 1828 they made the journey to their new home, traveling most of the way on foot. He was a man of great courage, having both a stalwart constitution and at the same time strong determination. Upon settling on his undeveloped land, he resolved to succeed and that his energies were attended by success is apparent from the fact that at his death, which occurred April 1, 1873, he owned eight hundred acres of excellent land, all of which was well stocked and highly improved. Mr. Welch, who was born in October, 1800, after a long and prosperous career, passed away full of years, while his wife, whose birth occurred in 1808, entered into rest in June, 1888. Mr. Welch was widely known throughout the state as a breeder of sheep, being the first to introduce the Spanish Delaine variety into this section of the country. His importation he secured from the first flocks brought to this country and he soon became an adept in breeding the animal and was one of the most successful sheep owners in this part of the country. To him and his wife were born six children, three of whom survive, namely: John, Rankin F. and Catherine, widow of Daniel V. Bailey, who now resides in Troy township.

From the time he was old enough to work John Welch was busy upon his father's farm, engaging in various agricultural duties, the summer season finding



MR. AND MRS. JOHN WELCH

him in the fields while during the winter months he acquired his education in the log schoolhouse of the neighborhood. This institution was of the most primitive kind and Mr. Welch will not soon forget its appearance and the experiences which he enjoyed within its walls while he sat upon its split log seats. The schoolroom was twenty-four feet square and on many occasions was compelled to accommodate above one hundred pupils while there was but one teacher to give instruction in the various branches then taught. Having acquired the limited training of this institution, he settled down in earnest, engaging in the field cultivation and stock raising interests of his father's farm, upon which he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. At that period of his life he was united in marriage and began his domestic career upon one hundred acres of land owned by his father and which was to be deeded to him at the expiration of five years, providing he proved himself capable of taking care of it. Anxious to secure the property he applied himself industriously to its cultivation and at the expiration of the allotted period, the land was his. The industry and enterprise, however, which he has thus far manifested, is strongly in evidence of the fact that at any rate he would have had valuable land of his own, inasmuch as, since he began farming on his own account, he has accumulated seven hundred and forty acres of well improved land, which constitutes one of the finest farms in this part of the country. At the same time his pecuniary interests have been widened into other fields and he is concerned in coal lands in southeastern Ohio, is a stockholder in the Cleveland Southwestern & Columbus Railway Company and in addition is influentially interested in the control of a number of other enterprises. He has been an intensely active man throughout his entire career and even now, in his eightieth year, he has the keen judgment of youth, together with the alertness and vigor of one many years his junior and daily busies himself in the management of his extensive interests. During his long season of active life, among other things, which have commanded his particular attention, is sheep raising and he always kept on hand flocks of the Delaine variety, numbering six or seven hundred head. Grain has also engaged his attention and he has raised some of the largest crops of the finest wheat ever produced in this part of the country and on a number of occasions harvested such a yield per acre of that cereal as enabled him to hold the banner for productiveness. Throughout his life in all of the enterprises with which he has been connected he has pursued his way on the principle that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well and to this attitude he largely attributes the success of all his undertakings.

On December 6, 1853, Mr. Welch wedded Miss Rebecca Robertson, daughter of Samuel and Alice (Elliott) Robertson, residents of Sullivan township, her father, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and her mother of Jefferson county, Ohio. Both the Robertson and Elliott families were of Scotch descent and very prominent in affairs of their respective localities. To Mr. and Mrs. Welch have been born four children, two of whom survive, namely: Vernon H., who resides on a farm adjoining that of his father; and Alice B., now the wife of Dr. W. H. Reinhart. The other two children who reached maturity were Bernin E. and LeClare S.

Politically Mr. Welch is a republican, always strong in the advocacy of the principles of his party and loyal to its candidates. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, candidate for the presidency in 1856, and has ever since cast his ballot for republican candidates. He has had a wide circle of illustrious friends, among whom were James A. Garfield and William McKinley, with whom he stood firm and afforded them much assistance during their political contentions. On many occasions he has been invited to become a candidate for office, particularly for county commissioner but has repeatedly declined, although in regard to local elections he has always taken a deep interest and for several terms served as a member of the board of education. On December 6, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Welch celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Few families have wielded a greater influence throughout the community than that of Mr. Welch and he is highly respected and esteemed for the moral, social, educational and financial benefit he has been and still is to the community.

B. J. URBAN.

B. J. Urban, engaged in general farming and stock raising in Milton township, Ashland county, is a self-made man, his success coming to him as the direct result of indefatigable energy and untiring perseverance. He is, moreover, a prominent figure in public affairs and stands for all that is progressive in the political, educational and moral life of the community. His birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1836, his parents being Jonas and Margaret (Johnson) Urban, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the former was born December 26, 1814, and the latter April 26, 1813. Jonas Urban came to Ohio April 5, 1854, and settled at Massillon, Ohio, where he obtained employment as a day laborer. He was thus engaged until the Civil war broke out, at which time he enlisted as a member of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment he saw much active service and was in many hotly contested engagements, the most severe being that of Franklin, Tennessee, at the time of General Hood's defeat. His two sons, Jacob and Joseph, served with their father in the same regiment and all were honorably discharged and returned home after a term covering three years. After the close of hostilities Jonas Urban did not again resume his agricultural pursuits, but continued to live a quiet and retired life until his death, which occurred February 7, 1899. In 1834 he had married Miss Margaret Johnson, and unto them were born seven children, of which our subject is the eldest. The others are: Jacob M., born October 11, 1838; Joseph, born in 1841 and died in 1884; Mary Ann, born in 1843 and died in 1907; Amos, born in 1846; Susan, born in 1847; and Margaret, born in 1849.

B. J. Urban received his early education in Pennsylvania and completed his studies at Greenburg, Ohio. After two years spent in the latter place and before he had reached the age of twenty-one years, he took the initial step in his independent business career as a school teacher. He continued in this profession until his marriage in 1866, when he purchased the old homestead farm

of Mr. Charles, his father-in-law, where he has since resided. Here he conducts general agricultural pursuits and in addition devotes some time to stock raising. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres which are under a fine state of cultivation, and in return for the time and attention expended upon them they yield rich harvests that bring to their owner a gratifying income.

The year 1866 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Urban and Miss Elizabeth M. Charles, whose father, Joseph Charles, was one of the pioneer settlers of Ashland county. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters, namely: Florence Emily, Jennie E., J. Charles and H. Marshall. All attended the district school, while the latter, H. Marshall, attended school at Columbus, Ohio. After graduating he was connected for four years with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company at Pittsburg as civil engineer, and at the expiration of that time became connected with the National Tube Company of West Virginia, with which he continued for two years. He then accepted a position with the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company at Birmingham, Alabama, the connection continuing to the present time. The wife and mother passed away in 1906, and in 1908 Mr. Urban was again married, his second union being with Margaret Kurtz. His church relations are those of the United Brethren church, of which he has served as a trustee for thirty-two years. A staunch democrat, he was elected on that party ticket for township trustee, which office he occupied for some time, and was also a school director, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. He is well known throughout this section of the county as a man of sterling character and worth, having the confidence of the entire community, for in public office he has always been true to the trust reposed in him; in business he has made an unassailable reputation and in private life has gained the warm personal regard of a host of friends.

JACOB FULMER.

Jacob Fulmer, a pioneer of the county, now in his ninety-fifth year, and one of the best known men in Nova and Troy township, where for over three-quarters of a century he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, is a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He was born August 4, 1815, a son of John and Hannah Fulmer, who came by wagon to what is now known as Ashland county in 1832. The town of Ashland was at that time but a small village and when they arrived here they stopped over night and in the morning pursued their way to Orange township and settled in what then was a woodland district with a small log cabin for a dwelling. There they decided to remain and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. Upon gaining possession of the tract Mr. Fulmer at once set to work to clear off the property. At that time they had few neighbors, and they were so widely separated and were so busily engaged in clearing off their own lands that the one could not depend upon the other for much assistance, and consequently each one had to apply himself to his own task and make his way the best he could. Owing to their industry and frugality they soon were in comfortable circumstances,

and upon the farm spent their entire lives. In their family were five sons and three daughters, the surviving ones being Daniel, who resides in Nova; William, who lives in Hillsdale, Michigan; and Jacob.

Jacob Fulmer was but seventeen years of age when the family came to Ohio. It was in the district schools of his native county that he acquired his education and upon arriving in this county he at once went to work with his father in clearing the land. He remained on the home place until he was married, when he settled on a farm in the northeastern part of the township on the old county line, remaining there until about 1869, then removing to Nova, where he has resided to the present time. He was always progressive and enterprising and ever ready to inculcate new ideas into his work. He has the distinction of having bought the first mowing machine in Orange township. At one time he paid considerable attention to sheep-breeding and for many years was well known throughout the state as a wool grower, but later he withdrew his attention from this enterprise and devoted his time to general farming. The first dwelling constructed upon his farm was built in 1844 out of black walnut, and the structure is still standing and is well preserved. In those days there was much of that kind of timber on the premises which he was obliged to cut down and burn in order to make room for his fields, and consequently vast quantities of lumber which would have been worth thousands of dollars today were destroyed. There were no railroads in that part of the country during the greater part of Mr. Fulmer's career and he, with other farmers, was obliged to haul his grain to the markets of Elyria and Milan, the journey there and back often consuming more than three days.

On the 24th of January, 1839, Mr. Fulmer was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Fast, a daughter of George Fast, of Orange township, who was a native of Pennsylvania and one of the early settlers of this county. To this union were born five children, namely: Susannah, Sarah, Lucinda, George and Enos, all of whom are deceased. Their mother departed this life May 7, 1854. On August 3, of the same year, Mr. Fulmer wedded Miss Elizabeth Champeney, of Bennington, Vermont, who at the time of her marriage was living in New York state. She passed away September 24, 1908, leaving her husband and two children, namely: Augusta Elizabeth Black, and Jacob N. who is in business in Nova, while his sister resides at home with her father.

Mr. Fulmer cast his first vote in 1836, for Martin Van Buren, and has never missed voting during presidential elections since. After the organization of the republican party, however, he voted that ticket and was loyal to its principles until 1896, when he cast his vote for William J. Bryan and a second time for the same candidate in the year 1900, again changing his politics in 1904, when he cast his vote for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1908 he again favored the democratic party and again voted for William J. Bryan, of whom he is a great admirer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged and of which he is a liberal supporter. Although Mr. Fulmer is in his ninety-fifth year he is still active, being able to do outdoor work and, his memory being clear, he is able to recall with great vividness the events of the past and can recount the happenings of seventy-five years ago with as great accuracy as though they had happened but yesterday. He is genial and

companionable, always glad to see his friends and entertain them in his home, and perhaps no man is better known throughout the county than he, and his cordial greeting makes him a friend with all with whom he comes in contact. He has lived a busy as well as an upright life and is now honored, respected and venerated by all who know him.

ELMER J. WORST.

Elmer J. Worst, a manufacturer of medical specialties, who is also prominent in educational work, is a native of Troy township, this county. He was born December 22, 1848, a son of George and Margaret (Martin) Worst, both natives of Wayne county, Ohio, where they were reared and united in marriage, their arrival in this state having occurred in 1848. At that time the region now comprising Troy township, in which they located, was in primitive condition, overgrown with forests and containing but here and there small patches of developed land and their first work, upon settling, was to construct a dwelling house of logs which, needless to say, had but little furnishment, not even being supplied with a cooking stove and Mrs. Worst was compelled to practice the culinary art outside of the cabin, using a white oak stump as a stove, upon which to prepare her food. The land, little by little, was cleared off and placed under cultivation and upon this farm they resided for six years, when they sold the property and purchased another tract of land located about a mile and a half north of the first farm and this tract, although it was not thickly overgrown with trees, had a great deal of undergrowth and was overstrewn with fallen logs, but through his energy and industry Mr. Worst soon put the land into tillable shape and remained upon it for four years. At the termination of that time he sold the farm and returned to Wayne county, where he remained for fifteen years and, again returning to this county, located on a farm six miles north of Ashland in Orange township, where he resided until death terminated his activities in 1897. In addition to engaging in farming pursuits he was also a clergyman of the German Baptist church and for a period of forty years conducted a useful ministry throughout the neighboring region.

Elmer J. Worst was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the public schools and in the Smithville high school and, upon completing his studies, engaged in teaching for a living, which vocation he followed for three years, in the meantime taking an interest in the work of the home farm, upon which he engaged in the bee and chicken industry. In 1877 he came to this city and established himself in the grocery business with which he was identified for five years. At the termination of this period he disposed of his interests and spent five years traveling throughout the west and south, finally returning to this place and engaging in the proprietary medicine business, in which he has met with splendid success, holding a number of patents among which is an improved vaporizer, the sale of which has added much to his financial worth. He organized the E. J. Worst Manufacturing Company, and under three separate organizations is manufacturing the vaporizers, wool fat prepara-

tions and pure herb tablets. He is a man of excellent business judgment and during the years he has been engaged in this line of work he has made rapid strides and his growing popularity promises a great future for his business. His financial relations have been so favorable as to enable him to become concerned in a number of other enterprises, among which is the Ashland Savings Bank, of which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Worst is a republican politically, being well versed in the principles of his party, and, always anxious to see it attain success, he is enthusiastic during campaigns in behalf of its candidates. He takes a profound interest in educational matters and is treasurer of the Ashland University, being a member of the prudential committee of the college and also of the board of trustees, and his influence in educational circles is widely felt throughout the district. He belongs to the Progressive Brethren church and being a man whose character is molded by the high ideals of his faith he commands the respect of the entire community and justly deserves mention as one of Ashland's honored citizens and representative business men.

JOHN EDWARD KAUFFMAN.

John Edward Kauffman, the vice president and superintendent of the plant of the Kauffman Manufacturing Company, in which connection he holds important relations with the business development and growth of Ashland, his native city, was born December 14, 1871, of the marriage of Jacob J. and Anna Eliza (Willis) Kauffman. The father was born in Stark county, Ohio, June 21, 1829, and was a son of Solomon Kauffman, a native of Pennsylvania, who, at an early date, removed from that state to Stark county, Ohio, establishing his home there on a farm. After devoting some years to general agricultural pursuits he turned his attention to the grain business in Canton, Ohio, and was identified therewith in his later years, being accounted one of the representative residents of that locality.

Reared under the parental roof, Jacob J. Kauffman at the age of twenty-one years went to Hancock county, Ohio, and obtained employment in a general store in the town of Newstark. That he proved capable and worthy is indicated by the fact that in 1860, he was admitted to a partnership in the business which was then conducted under the firm name of Ream & Kauffman. Constrained by the spirit of patriotism at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Kauffman responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. When the war was over he returned to Ashland and was married. He then formed a partnership with his father-in-law, J. D. Willis, and engaged in the stove and tinning business under the firm style of Kauffman & Willis, this relation being maintained until 1875, when Mr. Kauffman founded the present extensive manufacturing business, still conducted under the Kauffman name. The beginning, however, was very small and was then confined to the manufacturing of bed springs. A year later S. W. Beer was admitted to the partnership under the

firm style of Kauffman & Beer, but in September, 1893, Mr. Beer died, after which Mr. Kauffman was alone for a time. Three years after his partner's death he purchased his interest from the estate, becoming sole owner, when the style of the firm was changed to the Kauffman Manufacturing Company. In 1898 he gave each of his sons an interest in the business which, after the father's death, was reorganized as a stock company, the stock being owned wholly by the family. The officers are Fred Edwards, president; J. E. Kauffman, vice-president and superintendent and H. S. Kauffman, secretary and treasurer. The dimensions of the present factory are fifty-five by one hundred and seventy-five feet, and the building is three floors and basement. The firm manufactures bed springs, cots, cribs, folding tables and folding chairs and are extensive shippers of parlor tables and iron beds. The business has been incorporated for seventy-five thousand dollars and is enjoying an extensive trade, this being one of the large business concerns of Ashland.

John E. Kauffman was educated in the public schools of Ashland and received his business training in the Oberlin Business College. At an early age he began working in his father's factory and in 1894 took a contract in building chairs in the factory, with which special line of work he was identified until a removal was made to the present extensive plant in 1902. He was then chosen superintendent of the entire factory, and after his father's death became the vice president of the company. His practical knowledge of the business enables him to capably superintend the work that is being carried on in the different departments and he is thus proving himself a most able manager.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Kauffman was married April 14, 1897, to Miss Clara A. Shissler, of Perry township, Ashland county, a daughter of Townsend Shissler, a prominent farmer of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman have two children, Portia Elizabeth and John Jacob. The parents are members of the Disciple church and Mr. Kauffman gives his political endorsement to the republican party, while in fraternal relations he is connected with Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F. Close application, a thorough understanding of mechanical principles and a knowledge of the materials which are used in the workshop, combined with good capacity for management, have been the factors which have made Mr. Kauffman's business career a successful one.

WALTER W. COOPER.

Walter W. Cooper, who occupies a prominent and influential position in the commercial circles of Ashland as a leading book dealer and stationer, is a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, born November 16, 1879, his parents being George and Josephine H. (Hubbard) Cooper, also natives of that state, where they were reared, educated and married, there spending their entire lives. The elder Mr. Cooper was among the prosperous butchers of his native city, in the politics of which he took an active interest, having served several years as a member of the city council and also for several terms as mayor of the municipality. After a life, during which he aided much in promoting the welfare of the city in which

he was born, he passed away in 1881, leaving many friends to mourn his departure. His wife survived him until the year 1899. Both were well known and highly respected and were faithful adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which they were leading factors.

After receiving his preliminary education in the common schools, Walter W. Cooper completed a course of study in the Ashland high school, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1897. In the spring of that year he secured a position in a shoe store in Ashtabula, remaining in the employ of the firm for five years, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the various departments of the shoe business, and in 1902, upon being offered a position as manager of a shoe house in Canton, Ohio, went to that place where he remained for three years, and upon resigning his position in 1905, located in Ashland. Here he at once established himself in the book, stationery and art business, carrying many side lines such as art china and wall paper, and being of a genial disposition and ever courteous, he has since succeeded in building up a large and lucrative trade. From the outset he was successful in his enterprise, his years of excellent training enabling him to manage the business to his advantage and it has since grown to such proportions as to be ranked among the leading enterprises of the city.

In December, 1900, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ricketson, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts. The couple have one son, Wallace R. Politically Mr. Cooper gives his support to the republican party, being a warm believer in the fundamental character of its principles and, convinced that the policy of the republican party is adequate to insure the permanent prosperity of the nation and place its finance upon a firm foundation, he is loyal to its principals and during campaigns is always on hand with his vote and influence in behalf of its candidates. He belongs to the Masonic order, holding membership in Ashtabula Lodge, and is also a member of the Ashland Commercial Club. Amid the pressure of his business affairs, Mr. Cooper never loses sight of his religious obligations, deeming their performance a man's highest duty, and in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he belongs, he is an active worker. Since coming to this city he has worked untiringly to enlarge the border of his business, all the while exhibiting those qualifications which cannot help but insure success in the commercial world. The enterprise which he has established is one of the most considerable in the city and its proprietor stands high in the city's business circles.

JACOB BRUBAKER.

Jacob Brubaker is the oldest man in Ashland in point of continuous connection with commercial interests of the city. He is, moreover, one of the native sons of the county and the attractiveness of this section of the state as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of the native sons have remained here, feeling that the opportunities and advantages here offered are equal to those afforded in other sections of the United States. The birthplace



JACOB BRUBAKER

of Mr. Brubaker was about four miles south of the county seat and his natal day was October 19, 1843. His parents were John and Katharine (Dissinger) Brubaker, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married, coming thence to Ashland county in the early '20s. David Brubaker, the grandfather, was also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1832 arrived in Ohio, after which he lived retired. He was twice married and John Brubaker, a son of the first marriage, was the father of our subject. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and at the time of the war of 1812, being then twenty years of age, he joined the American army and fought for the independence of this country. He married Miss Katharine Dissinger and unto them were born eight children ere their migration to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1826, of whom three are now living. John Brubaker was at that time thirty-four years of age. He entered a farm four and a half miles south of the village of Ashland comprising eighty acres of heavily timbered land. The family slept in the covered wagon in which they had traveled westward until a log house could be built, several weeks passing before this primitive home was completed. With characteristic energy John Brubaker began the development of the new farm, working earnestly and persistently to bring his fields under cultivation. He continued to follow farming until 1845, when he sustained an injury that unfitted him for hard manual labor, but he had previously learned the trade of shoe making and took up that line of work, continuing to follow the business until he retired from active life. Like most of the pioneers of the times, his educational advantages were limited, but he was rich in industry and perseverance and those qualities constituted the foundation upon which he builded his prosperity, making for himself and family a home of comfort. His death occurred in 1869. Unto him and his wife were born the following children, namely: Joseph, who died at the age of fifty-eight years; Henry, who died at the age of fifty-nine years; John, who died while serving in the Civil war and was buried in the soldiers' cemetery at Chattanooga; Mrs. Catherine Hickman; David F., a representative business man of Ashland; and Jacob of this review.

Jacob Brubaker was reared amid the environments of rural life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he assisted in the plowing, planting and harvesting. Through the winter months he attended the public schools and thus acquired his education to the age of sixteen years, when he began his career as a farm hand. Two years later, however, thinking to find commercial pursuits more congenial and profitable than the work of the farm, he came to Ashland and entered a mercantile establishment as a clerk for J. Cahn. There he laid the foundation for his later success in the mercantile world, gaining thorough knowledge of business methods and an understanding of the requirements of commercial success. Ambitious that his labors might directly benefit himself, at the age of twenty-one years he became a member of the firm of J. P. Graham & Company, continuing active in its management from 1863 until 1866, when he withdrew from that partnership and, in company with his brother David F. Brubaker, purchased the store of Thomas Hughes. They then conducted the business under the firm style of Brubaker Brothers and continued in that field until 1870, when W. G. Heltman

bought into the firm, after which the store was conducted under the style of the Brubaker Brothers & Heltman. This partnership continued for two or three years when Mr. Heltman sold out and W. W. Moore came into the firm, the name becoming J. Brubaker & Company. There is possibly not a man in Ashland that has been so closely identified with the business interests of the city nor a man who has done more to develop its commercial activity and consequent prosperity. Mr. Brubaker has always closely studied the public taste as well as the market and has ever carried a large and well selected line of goods, while his business methods are such as neither seek nor require disguise. In all his undertakings he has manifested tireless energy, keen perception and the ability to plan the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense.

In his religious faith Mr. Brubaker is a Methodist and takes an active interest in the church to which he belongs. In politics he is a democrat and served for one term in the '80s as mayor of Ashland, giving to the city a public-spirited, business-like and progressive administration. In all matters relative to the general welfare he takes an active interest and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further movements for the city's good. No merchant of Ashland is better known and none more fully deserves or receives the good will and confidence of their fellowmen.

WILLIAM KECK.

The growth and upbuilding of the community depend not so much on the machinery of government or the men who occupy the public offices, as upon the enterprise and well directed activity of the representatives of business life. In this connection William Keck deserves mention, for he is well known in commercial circles in Ashland, being proprietor of the leading jewelry store of the city. His business career has been characterized by unfaltering industry, undaunted perseverance and energy that never flags. His birth occurred in the city of Hamm, in Westphalia, Germany, September 7, 1842, his parents being Christopher and Christina (Kneer) Keck, both of whom spent their entire lives in that city, where the father figured prominently in community interests as superintendent of the Royal Academy for fifty-seven years. His entire life was given to work of that character and he was one of the best known educators in the province of Westphalia, his labors proving a potent element in the intellectual development of the community. He lived to the venerable age of eighty-seven years and enjoyed in full measure the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

William Keck was reared at home and acquired his education in the Royal Academy, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858. His education began when he was four years of age, at which time he was so small that, sitting on the benches, his feet would not touch the floor. During the latter part of his college course he was also learning the jeweler's trade in the store of an uncle in the city of Hamm, and after completing his apprenticeship he traveled through the leading cities of Europe, working at his trade as was then

the custom for those who had just completed an apprenticeship, winning for them the name of journeymen. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the army of King William, later emperor of Germany, and served for three years, participating in four of the most important engagements in the Prussian and Austrian war—the battles of Koenigsgratz, Langensalze, Achaffenburg and Helmstadt. Mr. Keck was known to have done more reconnoitering and spy work for the regiment than any one in the command and for the valuable services rendered he was given a medal which he has every reason to prize highly, for few win the honor.

After serving his time in the army Mr. Keck journeyed through the leading cities, working at his trade, until 1868, when the thought of obtaining better opportunities in the new world led him to cross the Atlantic to the United States. He landed at New York on the 4th of July, and for six months remained in the eastern metropolis, after which he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, for a short time. In 1869 he made his way westward to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was employed at his trade for four years. In 1873 he came to Ashland where he arrived in February, accepting a position here with H. F. Van Tilburg, one of the leading jewelers of the town at that time. He was associated with him until 1887 and during the latter years of their connection Mr. Keck was a partner in the business. In 1887 he purchased Mr. Van Tilburg's interest and since that time has continued the enterprise independently. He is a man of sterling integrity and there are no merchants in Ashland who have a wider circle of close friends and warm admirers. As a consequence he has built up a large and prosperous business and is today proprietor of the leading jewelry establishment of the city.

It was on the 11th of May, 1874, that Mr. Keck laid the foundation for a happy home life in his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wentz, of Mansfield, a daughter of Jacob and Charlotte (Knoutz) Wentz, both of German extraction, their parents coming to the United States from Bavaria. Mr. and Mrs. Keck have two children: Albertina, the wife of Raymond Pancoast, of Ashland, Ohio, by whom she has one child, Frances; and Helen, deceased.

Mr. Keck is a member of the Catholic church. He also belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the United States for he has here found the business opportunities he sought and in their management has reached an important position in trade circles of the city, while his strongly marked characteristics have gained for him the respect and confidence of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

CHARLES L. SELLERS.

No history of commercial activity in Ashland would be complete without mention of Charles L. Sellers, the senior partner of the firm of Sellers & Good, who are conducting a large and profitable trade in dry goods and carpets. Throughout his connection with business interests Charles L. Sellers has made

steady progress prompted by a laudable ambition. Regarding no position as final, he moves on from each to a more advanced one and every forward step brings him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 15, 1863, and is a son of Albert and Charity Sellers, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state. The father spent his active life as a farmer in Fayette county and on retiring from business in 1880 he removed to Washington C. H., where he resided until 1886, when he became a resident of Springfield, Ohio, there making his home until his death in 1893. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his entire life was in harmony with his professions. His widow survives and is yet a resident of Springfield, Ohio.

Reared on his father's farm, Charles L. Sellers, acquired his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the high school of Washington C. H. In early life, he, together with two brothers, being thrown on their own resources, secured employment in a grocery store in Washington C. H. For two years he was identified with that line of trade and then turned his attention to his chosen commercial line, the dry-goods business, securing a clerkship at the nominal salary of three dollars per week. He spent seven years with that firm, during which time his increasing usefulness and business enterprise won him promotion after promotion in position with increases in salary. He afterwards spent four years with another firm as buyer and manager of their dress goods and carpet department, and during the eleven years of his clerkship saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account, engaging in the dry goods and carpet business in Indiana, disposing of the business there after two years. He then opened a store in London, Ohio, and met with success in his undertakings there, from the start, being a representative of mercantile interests in that place for ten years, or until 1903, when he disposed of his business in London and came to Ashland, where he purchased the interest of Christ Kunkel in the firm of Kunkel & Good, proprietors of the leading dry goods store of Ashland. In the ensuing six years Mr. Sellers has been at the head of the business and is recognized as a prominent representative of commercial interests here. He is a splendid type of the self-made man, who at the outset of his career, started at the lowest round of the ladder, and by close application to his chosen business, formed the nucleus of his capital that in after years brought success in the commercial world. Round by round he has climbed the ladder of success and now stands on the plane of affluence. For more than twenty-six years, with the possible exception of about ninety days, he has been closely connected with mercantile interests and his acquaintance with the wholesale and manufacturing trade of the country is a broad one. He possesses a most progressive, determined spirit, believes that there is always opportunity for going ahead and in all his business relations he has been found reliable, never incurring obligations that he has not met nor making engagements that he does not fill.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Sellers was married in 1885 to Miss Flora M. Price, of Washington C. H., and they have two children: Charles Wilbur, who is attending the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio; and Elizabeth Pauline, a high school student in Ashland. The family reside at No.

26, Sandusky street and are prominent in the social circles of the city. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Sellers is a member and he is also identified with the Commercial Club of Ashland, with Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., Ashland Chapter R. A. M., and Confidence Lodge, No. 265, K. P., of Washington C. H. While he does not claim for himself any superiority by reason of what he has accomplished, it is well known that comparatively few make such continuous progress in the race of life or win their success by more honorable, straightforward methods.

THORNTON P. CROWELL, M. D.

Dr. Thornton P. Crowell, who for more than forty years has been numbered among the successful medical practitioners of Ashland county, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 24th of November, 1845, his parents being George E. and Mary Ann (Sampsel) Crowell, who came to Ashland about the year 1853. The father was a brick mason by trade, engaged in the building and contracting business and became very prominent in that line of activity, most of the large and best residences and business blocks of Ashland having been erected by him. For a time he was also engaged in the manufacture of brick and remained an active and successful representative of the building interests of the county seat until called to his final rest.

Thornton P. Crowell supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in the schools of Ashland, by attendance at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he began studying with that end in view but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all personal considerations and enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He continued as a soldier until the close of the war, seeing active service with the Army of the Cumberland and the eastern army, but returned home unscathed, having neither received a wound nor been taken prisoner during his entire term of enlistment. When the country no longer needed his aid he continued his preparation for his chosen calling, reading under the direction of Drs. Sampsel and Glass of Ashland, while later he attended the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1867. In that year he located for practice at Olmstead Falls, Cuyahoga county, but in the following year came to Nankin, in Orange township, Ashland county, where he has since prosecuted his profession. That he has been successful and progressive in the practice of both medicine and surgery is indicated by the large and ever increasing patronage that has been accorded him and also by the excellent results which have attended his efforts. He owns a well improved and valuable farm in the vicinity of Nankin and in its supervision finds both recreation and pleasure.

Dr. Crowell has been married twice. On the 16th of October, 1875, he wedded Miss Emma J. Sharick, a daughter of John and Margaret (Fluke) Sharick, representatives of two of the most prominent and earliest pioneer

families of Orange township. By this union there was born a son, Clarence P., who is married and is engaged in the jewelry business at Mineral City, Ohio. Mrs. Emma J. Crowell passed away in January 1890, and on the 14th of July, 1892, Dr. Crowell was again married, his second union being with Miss Eliza C. Sharick, a sister of his first wife. Unto them have been born two children, Leon H. and Margaret L., both of whom are attending school in Nankin and living at home with their parents.

In politics Dr. Crowell is a stalwart democrat and his cooperation can be counted upon in every movement instituted to advance the general welfare. For a number of years he served as treasurer of Orange township and at the present time is a member and treasurer of the board of education, the cause of public instruction ever finding in him a stanch champion. For many years he has been on the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church, to which the members of his family also belong, taking an active and helpful interest in church and Sunday school work. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of highest commendation.

GEORGE YOUNG.

Loudonville numbers George Young among the retired farmers who now live within its borders. He was well known for a number of years as a leading, practical and progressive farmer of Hanover township and in fact spent his entire life on the farm up to the time that he took up his abode in the village. His birth occurred October 27, 1857, in Holmes county, his parents being Adam and Barbara (Hamm) Young, both of whom were natives of Alsace, Germany, the former born October 10, 1822, and the latter on the 8th of March of the same year. They were married in their native country in 1849, and came to the United States in 1853, settling first in Holmes county and then came to Hanover township, Ashland county, about a mile and a half south of Loudonville. They spent their remaining days in this township, Adam Young giving his attention to general agricultural pursuits for a long period but a few years prior to his death he removed to Loudonville, where he spent his last days. He was the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and eighteen acres and also his residence in the village and his possessions were the visible evidence of his life of well directed thrift and industry. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he held membership in the Trinity Evangelical church in Loudonville. He died January 21, 1890, after which his widow resided on the old homestead with her son George until her demise on the 15th of August, 1906. They were the parents of five children: Barbara, who married Valentine Lemmel and had two children, while following his death she became the wife of William Graf, by whom she has three children; Adam, who married Barbara Heffelfinger, and died leaving a widow and seven children; Katharine, who became the wife of Martin Yarman, and died leaving five children; George of this review; and John, who died at the age of fifteen years.

A life uneventful as that of most farm boys constituted the experience of George Young in his youthful days. However, those who live near to nature learn lessons of value beyond those taught in the schools and usually develop a self-reliant character that constitutes an excellent basis for advancement and ultimate success. Mr. Young was trained to the work of the fields and soon learned the best methods of plowing, planting and cultivating the soil. After arriving at years of maturity he took charge of the old home farm and is now the owner of two hundred and forty-one acres of rich and productive land in Hanover township, about a mile and a half south of Loudonville on the Mount Vernon road. Here he has carried on general farming and stock raising for many years, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and also successfully managing his live-stock interests. At a recent date, however, he put aside the more arduous cares of the farm which he turned over to his son and established his home in Loudonville to enjoy the leisure which comes as a result of his earnest labor, his thrift and perseverance in former years.

In 1880 Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Louisa Snively, who was born in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, about a mile and a half from Loudonville, on the 5th of December, 1860. Her parents were Frederick and Margaret (Lovingood) Snively, natives of Alsace, Germany. The mother was born in 1819 and came to America in 1829. On the 13th of March, 1839, she was married to Mr. Snively and after a happy married life of fifty-three years, passed away in Washington township, Holmes county, December 24, 1891. Mr. Snively was born October 14, 1814, and arrived in the United States in 1830. He died on the home farm in Washington township, January 19, 1898. Their family numbered six sons and five daughters.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Young were born six children: Alfred, of Barberton, Ohio, who is married and has two children: Harley and Raymond; Fred, who is a teacher in the home district and resides on a part of the home farm, and is married and has three children: Mabel, Eva and Wilbert; Annie, wife of William Young, of Holmes county, by whom she has a daughter, Beatrice; Mary, Ida and Elmer, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Young hold membership in the Trinity Evangelical church of Loudonville and are people of genuine personal worth, enjoying in a large measure the esteem and confidence of those who know them. In his political views Mr. Young is a democrat and for nine years served as a township trustee, his reelection being proof of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and of the capable manner in which he discharges his duties. He is interested in all that pertains to public progress and his influence is always on the side of justice, truth, advancement and reform.

LORIN C. MILLER.

Lorin C. Miller, one of the worthy native sons and representative citizens of Ashland, is a son of John and Lydia (Cunningham) Miller, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who removed from Wayne county, Ohio, to Ashland in the '40s. The father's death occurred in this city in 1893, when he

had attained the age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away several years earlier, at the age of seventy-one.

Lorin C. Miller was raised at home and attended the Ashland high school in the acquirement of an education. When seventeen years of age he obtained employment as a clerk in a grocery store and after being thus engaged for three years he went to Pittsburg and for a similar period represented a firm as traveling salesman. He then returned to Ashland and for a period of three years conducted a grocery establishment but at the end of that time he became identified with the drug trade and for about twenty years has remained as prescription clerk for the concern now known as the Ashland Drug Company, although the enterprise has undergone two distinct changes during the period of his connection therewith. For the past fifteen years he has been treasurer of the Ashland opera house and is widely recognized as a progressive and successful business man as well as a genial and public-spirited citizen. He has also served as assistant chief of the Ashland fire department for the past five years and his influence and aid can ever be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted for the general welfare.

In religious faith Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian and a member of the church choir. He has a deep, rich bass voice and for many years was one of the best known vocalists in this section, singing at funerals and in quartettes all over this part of the country. He is well known and highly esteemed in Ashland, where nearly his entire life has been spent, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JOHN PETERS.

One of the well improved farms of Lake township is that of John Peters, who is recognized as a practical and progressive man whose careful management of his business affairs has brought him substantial success. His life record began in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, on the 24th of June, 1848, his parents being Jacob and Margaret (Metzer) Peters, who were natives of Alsace, France, in which country they were reared and married. The father was born in 1809 and the mother in 1810, and their marriage was celebrated about 1837. The year 1840 witnessed their arrival in Holmes county, Ohio, and they took up their abode upon a farm, upon which Mrs. Peters died in 1866. Mr. Peters was a weaver by trade but gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits in this country. After the death of his wife he made his home with his son John until his own demise, in 1888. He was twice married and had two sons by the first union: George, who is now living in Norwalk, Ohio; and Jacob, deceased. By the second marriage there were also two children: Margaret, now the wife of George Kopp, of Lakeville; and John, of this review.

The latter continued a resident of his native township until he had attained his majority, when he took up his abode in Lake township, Ashland county, where he has made his home continuously since 1869. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and through his capable management



JOHN PETERS AND FAMILY

and unfaltering industry he has gained a place among the substantial residents of this part of the county. His farm is a good tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, constituting the southeast quarter of section 15, Lake township. On this he has a splendid bank barn, eighty-four by thirty-six feet, which he erected. He has remodeled the dwelling and keeps everything about the place in good repair. The farm is divided into fields of convenient size, surrounded by well kept fences, and the latest improved machinery is used to facilitate the work of the fields. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also keeps good grades of stock.

In 1866 Mr. Peters was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Long, who was born in Lake township, November 18, 1844, and is a daughter of George and Margaret (Merkling) Long, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketch of David Long. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peters have been born four children: Sarah Anna, who is the wife of Carl Maurer and lives on the home farm; George W., who died November 30, 1908, in his fortieth year; Caroline Margaret, the wife of Gus Bernhard, of Lake township; and Mary Jane, a milliner. The family are pleasantly located on one of the good farms of Lake township, and in addition to the home place Mr. Peters has forty acres on section 11, in the same township, and from this tract he gave the site of the Lutheran church of McZena. Both he and his wife are members of that church and are generous in its support. In his political views Mr. Peters is a stalwart democrat and has served as township trustee for two terms, has been school director and also supervisor of roads. He has ever been practical in his efforts to promote general progress and improvement and his labors in that direction have been effective and far-reaching. At the same time he has carefully managed his business affairs with the result that he has met with a substantial degree of success.

L. A. WILLIAMS.

L. A. Williams, the founder and promoter of the Ashland Monument Company, is conducting a successful and growing business, but the accumulation of wealth is not the end and aim of his life nor do his industrial interests bar out his active participation in those movements which are promoting the material, intellectual, political and moral welfare of the community. Born in Wellington, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1876, L. A. Williams is a son of S. A. and Francis (Avery) Williams. It is not definitely known whether his father was a native of Michigan or New York, but his parents located in Michigan at an early day, the grandfather of our subject there dying when his son, S. A. Williams, was but two years of age, while his mother later married again and afterward removed to Lorain county, Ohio, where the son was reared to manhood and married. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted for service in defense of the Union, becoming a member of Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was but fifteen years old when he offered his services to the government, and though but a boy in years, he was fearless in defense of the old flag and remained at the front until the close of hostilities. When the country no longer needed his

service he returned home and in 1872 was married. He has since lived in Wellington and for twelve years was marshal of the town and also night watchman. Later he served for several years as field manager for various publishing houses but is now living retired in Wellington, enjoying a well earned rest.

Under the parental roof L. A. Williams spent the days of his boyhood and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. However, he is largely a self-educated man, for owing to the illness of his mother and the comparative poverty of his parents, for there was a large family of children it was necessary for him to provide for his own support from the age of eleven years. Although he attended school to some extent after this, he met the expenses of his course through his own labor. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the service as a member of Company F, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected for six months. After his discharge on the 26th of October, of that year, he returned to Ohio and took up his abode in Columbus, becoming a stockholder and director of the Columbus Saw Mill Company. He afterward engaged in buying and exporting white oak and walnut timber and developed an important business in that line. He was connected therewith for about six years, but in 1900 withdrew from the Columbus Saw Mill Company and established a monument business in West Salem, Ohio. He retained his residence in that place for nearly two years, when he came to Ashland to find a larger and more advantageous field for his business. He had made a verbal agreement with J. I. Dorland to purchase his business but after Mr. Williams' arrival in Ashland Mr. Dorland refused to sell and therefore Mr. Williams established himself in business in other quarters. Two years later, however, Mr. Dorland signified his willingness to fulfill his part of the contract and Mr. Williams took over the business and later purchased the property and buildings in which he is now conducting his enterprise. He has a thoroughly modern plant, and taking the rough stone he carries it through the various stages until it is turned out a finished and beautiful monument. His patronage has grown rapidly and, while his trade is extensive throughout the state, he also ships as far west as the State of Washington. Each year as it passed chronicled a substantial growth in his business and he is today one of the prominent representatives of industrial interests here. On January 1, 1909, the business was organized into a stock company of which Mr. Williams is president and general manager.

In 1900 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Emma Naftzger, a daughter of S. S. and Lydia (Berry) Naftzger, of West Salem, now residents of Ashland. Their children are Naftzger Avery and Loyis Arlin. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested. Mr. Williams is now teacher of one of the largest Sunday-school classes in the state, having a membership of one hundred and seventy, and was president of the class for three years. This class has been in existence for three years and is proving a potent element for good in the moral progress of Ashland. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where questions of national importance are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent vote. He is one of the active supporters of the present organization of the Business Men's Association. He has always stood in the

vanguard of progress and any movement for the good of the community at large will always find him among the leaders. He is now numbered among the successful business men of Ashland. With him there is no dividing line between commercial interests and religion and his life is an exemplification of the truth: "Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you," for his temporal prosperity has followed his devotion to the church and to the life purposes as outlined in the teachings of the lowly Nazarene. He is in all things alert, energetic and progressive, and Ashland has reason to number him among her valued residents.

DUFF PANCOAST.

Duff Pancoast, a leading druggist of Ashland and head of the firm of Pancoast & Spencer, was born here February 29, 1868, a son of Ohio and Adeline (Murray) Pancoast. His father a native of Johnsville, this state, came to this place when a lad with his parents, his father, the grandfather of the subject of this review, having also engaged in the drug business in which he was a pioneer of this city, continuing in the enterprise for many years. Upon his death he was succeeded by his son, Ohio Pancoast, who during the later years of his life was identified with the insurance business. He was a staunch supporter of the republican party and although not an office seeker he was a strong advocate of its principles and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated James A. Garfield for president. Prominent in Masonic circles he was a member of the Blue Lodge and also of the Commandery and, being a man well known for his aggressive spirit, he was an influential asset to the commercial interests of the city. He departed this life in 1888. He reared a family of three children, namely: Anna, the wife of A. C. Bugniard, residents of this city; Ray, also of this place; and Duff.

Duff Pancoast, who succeeded his father in the drug business established by his grandfather, was reared in Ashland where he acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and subsequently completed courses of study in the high school and the pharmaceutical department of the Ohio Normal University, at Ada. He was practically born to the drug business, from early childhood having been employed about his father's establishment, and after his father disposed of the business to Rhodes & Hess, he remained in the employ of that firm for three years. It was at this period of his life that he pursued a course of study in pharmacy at the Ohio University, after graduating from which institution he returned to this city and was employed by J. W. Brant as a pharmacist and later by Fred J. Backley. In February, 1899, he engaged in business for himself in partnership with W. H. Carter, the firm being known under the name of Pancoast & Carter. This partnership existed but one year when Mr. Pancoast bought out the interest of his associate and conducted the business independently until March, 1906, when he affiliated with him David H. Spencer, changing the firm name to that of Pancoast & Spencer. The store is one of the most modern in every particular, and, being

conducted upon progressive lines, is very popular throughout the city and has an extensive patronage. Moreover he conducts a drug store in Plymouth, Ohio, where he does a large business and enjoys an enviable reputation in pharmaceutical circles.

In 1898 Mr. Pancoast was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Roller, of Ashland, a daughter of Wesley Roller, deceased, and the couple have one daughter, Helen Louise. Prominent among fraternal organizations Mr. Pancoast belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M.; Ashland Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M.; Mansfield Council, No. 94, R. & S. M.; Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; Elida Lodge of Perfection; and Lake Erie Consistory, A. & A. S. R. He is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade and also of the Ashland Commercial Club, in both of which organizations he is a live factor, and, ever ready to promote measures for the betterment of the community, he is a valuable factor in its business coterie.

HORACE A. ROBERTS.

Horace A. Roberts, of Nankin, who since January, 1901, has efficiently served as rural free delivery carrier, is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of the county. He was born in Orange township on the 16th of February, 1860, a son of Harvey and Mary (Risher) Roberts, the former being a native of Vermont. In 1825, the paternal grandfather, Aaron Roberts, and James Murray, of Orange township, met at a church conference at Cincinnati and on becoming acquainted and finding that they had one hundred and seventy and one hundred and sixty acres of land respectively, they agreed to exchange farms sight unseen. The following year Aaron Roberts brought his family to Ashland county, Ohio, and settled on the property for which he had exchanged his homestead in the Green Mountain state, but the place was covered with timber, which he had to clear away before the land could be utilized for farming purposes. He was successfully identified with agricultural interests here until the time of his retirement, when he took up his abode in Ashland, there remaining until called to his final rest. Harvey Roberts, the father of our subject, who accompanied his parents on their removal westward, followed flat boating on the Ohio river and later went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Subsequently, however, he took up farming on the old family homestead in Orange township and carried on agricultural pursuits until he retired from active business. His demise occurred in Ashland on the 1st of November, 1895, while his wife passed away December 24, 1900, the community thus losing two of its most honored, respected and representative residents. Unto this worthy couple were born five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: John, who is deceased; James A.; Howard M.; Horace A., of this review; and Laveda, the wife of C. P. Winbigler, of Ashland.

Horace A. Roberts was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the district schools. After attaining man's estate he engaged in railroading on the Erie road for two years, on the expiration of which period

he returned to the old home place and for a number of years carried on general farming and stockraising, meeting with well merited prosperity in his undertakings. In 1899 he took up his abode at his present place in Nankin and from there superintended his farming interests. He was appointed rural free delivery carrier in January, 1901, and has thus capably served to the present time.

On the 10th of June, 1883, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Florence Wiley, a daughter of George and Urania (Gearhart) Wiley, of Montgomery township, both of whom are deceased. The father followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been born six children: Charles O., a resident of Ashland; William McKinley; Milo A.; and three who died in infancy.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Roberts has given his political allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. He has been a member of the central committee for many years, a delegate to county, district and state conventions and has frequently been a candidate for office but failed of election, the party being in the minority in his township and county. He is a stalwart advocate of all public improvements along the line of material, intellectual and moral advancement and is a most public-spirited, progressive and loyal citizen. Fond of fishing and hunting, he indulges his love of those sports when on trips to Michigan and elsewhere and is likewise a great admirer of a fine horse. Practically his entire life has been passed in this county and the favorable regard entertained for him by his fellow townsmen is proof that his career has been an honorable one.

HARRY B. VANOSDALL.

Harry B. Vanosdall, a member of the firm of H. B. Vanosdall & Brother, furniture dealers of Ashland, was born here May 30, 1868. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, subsequently completing a course in the high school and for one term attended Ashland College. He began his business career early in life and when eighteen years of age opened a barber shop, following that occupation for ten years, and for three years of this period he had the agency for domestic papers and at the same time engaged in the real-estate business. Prior to opening the barber shop he worked in a grocery store. He was quite successful in his undertakings and while in the paper business he conceived the idea of entering the legal profession, and to prepare himself for this vocation he took up Sprague's Correspondence course in law, which he continued for a period of two years, at the termination of which time he concluded that he would rather follow a business life, and in 1899, in partnership with his brother, he established himself in the furniture trade. Both men being industrious and energetic, they soon succeeded in establishing a large trade so that at present their business is one of the most considerable in the city. So favorable have been his commercial relations that he has been justified in entering upon a wider business career, and in addition to being a stockholder and

director of the Reliable Match Company, of which he was among the organizers, he and his brother also own a half interest in the Improved Manufacturing Company and Mr. Vanosdall is also vice president of the Ashland Building & Loan Association. He had practically nothing with which to begin his business career, and deserves great credit for the rapid strides he has made in the commercial world, his success being due to his diligence and perseverance, reenforced by excellent business judgment and untiring energy.

On November 22, 1892, Mr. Vanosdall was united in marriage to Miss Emma Arnold, a daughter of Samuel L. Arnold, of this city, and the couple have one daughter, Kathleen. He belongs to Montgomery Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., is a member of the volunteer fire company of this city, of which for six years he has been secretary, and belongs to that denomination of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ. He is in every particular worthy of honor and respect, as a representative citizen whose aggressive spirit and laudable ambition have enabled him to rise in the commercial world from comparative obscurity, until at present he is ranked among the moneyed men of the community. He and his brother, Henry N. Vanosdall, with whom he is associated in the furniture business, own considerable real estate in various parts of the city. They are among the prosperous and aggressive merchants of this vicinity and have not only largely contributed to their own prosperity but their commercial industries have greatly enhanced the city's financial worth.

JOHN STONER.

John Stoner, one of the venerable, respected and representative citizens of Milton township, where he has for many years been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, was born on the 25th of November, 1836, his parents being David and Barbara (Bechtel) Stoner, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The father came to Ashland county, Ohio, in early life, taking up a quarter section of land here when this district was almost entirely covered with timber. He cleared the place and as the years passed developed a valuable farm and made a good home for his family. On this property, which is now in possession of his son John, he spent the remainder of his useful and honorable life, his sons assisting him in the cultivation of the fields until they reached years of maturity. His children were four in number, namely: Jacob, John, Abram and David.

In his youthful days John Stoner divided his time between the mastery of the lessons assigned him at the district school and the work of the home farm. After attaining adult age he worked at the carpenter's trade for several years but subsequent to the death of his parents he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead place and has here since been engaged in general farming and stock raising, meeting with a well deserved and commendable measure of prosperity in both branches of his business. He is practical and progressive in all that he does and is accounted one of the leading and substantial citizens of the community.

In 1871 Mr. Stoner was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hartman, a daughter of Henry Hartman, and they have one child, Cora, who is now the wife of J. O. Bally. In his political affiliation, Mr. Stoner is a staunch republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the United Brethren church. Throughout the long years of his residence in this county he has gained an extensive circle of warm friends, his upright manhood and genuine personal worth having won him the regard and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

CHARLES ENCK.

Charles Enck, stockholder and general manager of the Improved Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of children's wearing apparel, of Ashland, and one of the energetic young business men of this city, whose brief period of commercial life has already given him high standing in the financial circles of the city, is a native of Hayesville, this county, where his birth occurred January 3, 1880. His parents, Joseph and Julia (Wenger) Enck, were natives of Pennsylvania, reared in the city of Reading, where they were united in marriage. Subsequently coming to this county and locating in Hayesville, the father there followed the carpenter trade for a number of years, and in 1884 removed to this city where for some time he was employed as a machinist in the Myers Shops. After leaving the employ of that firm, he gave up active life and is now living in retirement. His wife entered into rest in 1907. The elder Mr. Enck is a democrat, always loyal to the candidates of his party and is also a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout the entire conflict, in which he received a gun-shot wound, causing him much subsequent suffering.

Charles Enck was reared in the home of his parents and when he was three years old came to this city, where his boyhood days were spent, during which time he received his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age, desirous of entering the business world, he secured a position in the machine shops of F. E. Myers & Brother, where he served an apprenticeship as a machinist and for seven years was employed by this company as a journeyman. In 1903, in company with others, Mr. Enck engaged in the manufacturing business, organizing what was known as the Improved Gaiter Company, of which he was made manager. The factory had been in operation something over three years when the present larger manufacturing firm was organized, of which Mr. Enck was made general manager, the duties of which office he is now performing with remarkable ability. The enterprise, which was commenced in a modest way, has grown to one of considerable magnitude and is now among the city's important industries, thirty-five men being employed in the factory, manufacturing a high grade of children's wearing apparel, in which the firm does an immense shipping business throughout this state and in fact throughout the entire country.

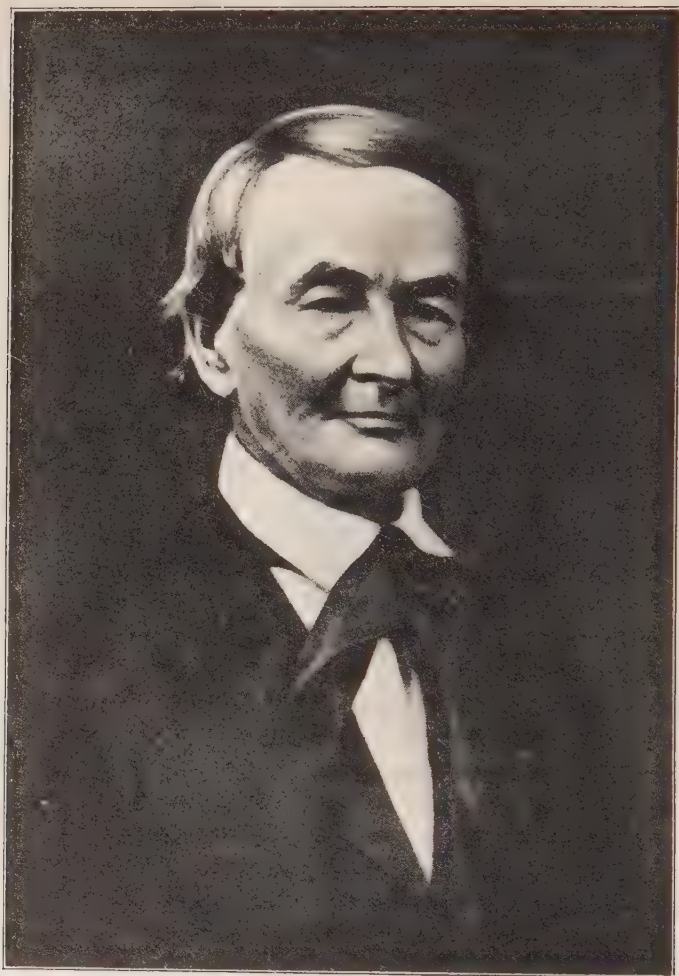
In 1902 Mr. Enck wedded Mamie Phillips, a daughter of D. A. Phillips, a wealthy contractor of this city, and the couple have one child, David P. While

Mr. Enck is a democrat politically, loyal to his party in national and state politics, he is very liberal in his views relative to municipal matters and casts his vote for such candidates as he judges best fitted to serve in the offices they seek irrespective of their party affiliations. He belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and holds membership with the Disciples of Christ, being a leading factor in the affairs of the church. Mr. Enck is a worthy example of a truly self-made man. While a boy employed in the Myers & Brother Machine Shops, he determined to become independent in life, and by bringing to the surface his latent business qualities he soon found himself capable of transacting large affairs. In the manufacturing business he is meeting with a full measure of success and today justly deserves a place among the city's most reliable and representative business men.

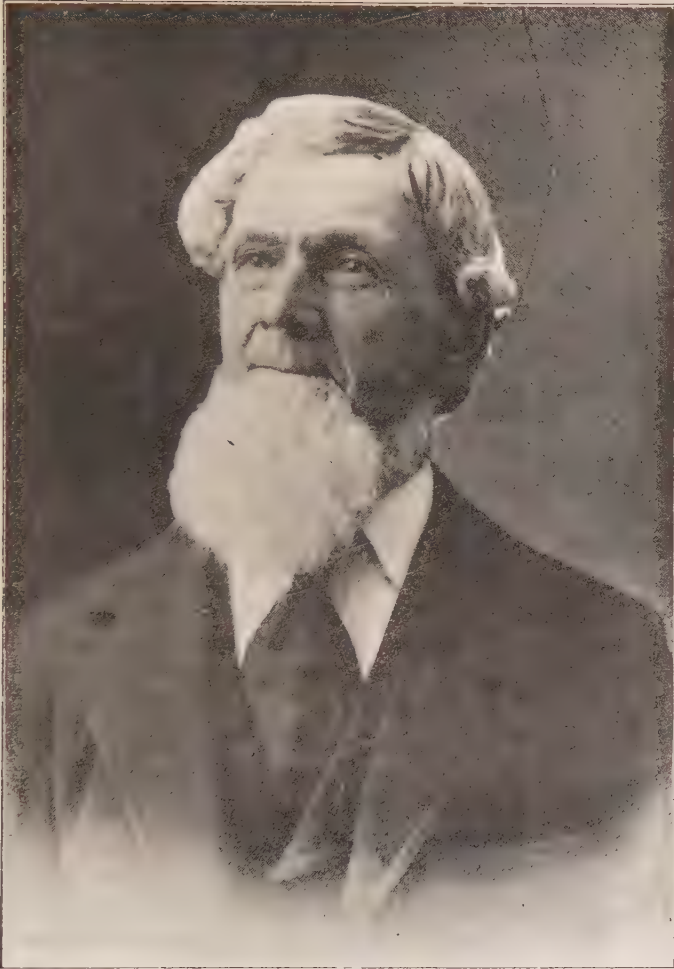
JOHN FLUKE.

John Fluke, numbered among the prosperous, influential and respected citizens of Ashland county, has spent his entire life on the farm in Orange township on which he still resides, his time and energies having been given to general farming and stock-raising throughout his active business career. He was born on the 4th of June, 1831, his parents being Philip and Mary Summers Fluke. The father, whose birth occurred in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1791, wedded Miss Mary Summers about 1811 and unto them were born eleven children, namely: Henry, Lewis, Samuel, Philip, Catherine, Jacob, David, Eliza, Lucinda, Margaret and John. In 1816, a few years after his marriage, Philip Fluke made his way to Ohio, locating in Orange township, Ashland county, when this district was almost entirely covered with heavy timber and only here and there had a hardy pioneer ventured to establish his home. He was fully aware of the arduous labor that was before him and set to work with determined, resolute spirit. His first task was the erection of a small log cabin for himself and his family as a protection from the inclement weather and also from the wild beasts that nightly prowled in the vicinity. He then bent his energies to clearing a tract of land on which to plant corn, so that he might raise something for the subsistence of his family. In due time his original farm was cleared of the timber but, possessed of untiring energy and laudable ambition, he increased its boundaries from time to time, as his financial resources permitted, until his holdings aggregated eight hundred acres of productive and valuable land. When his sons reached maturity he gave each of them a farm of one hundred acres of improved land with which to make a start in life, for he was unwilling that they should undergo the trials and difficulties which beset him in early manhood. He passed away in 1867, having survived his wife by six weeks, and their remains were interred side by side in St. Luke's cemetery. Their exemplary lives and many virtues are still held in loving remembrance by their children and relatives.

Jacob Fluke, a brother of John Fluke of this review, was born in 1820 and always resided on a farm adjoining the original homestead of the family, suc-



PHILLIP FLUKE



JOHN FLUKE

cessfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits as a life work. On the 25th of March, 1847, he wedded Miss Mary Gordon, whose birth occurred March 28, 1827, her father being John Gordon, of Orange township. By this union there were born three children, as follows: Mrs. Jennie L. Booles, whose natal day was August 23, 1850; J. Gordon, born November 11, 1856; and Mrs. Carrie L. Norris, who first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 3d of June, 1857. Jacob Fluke was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which he passed away July 11, 1884, his demise being the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His farm still remains in possession of the family.

As before stated, John Fluke, the youngest son of Philip and Mary (Summers) Fluke, has always remained on the place where he was born and since attaining years of maturity has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising with excellent success. He has made a specialty of raising sheep and short horn cattle raising, being a recognized authority on the subject and has long been numbered among the most substantial, progressive and esteemed citizens of his native county.

John Fluke has been married twice. On the 24th of November, 1864, he wedded Miss Elizabeth McDowell, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sloan) McDowell and a representative of a prominent family of Ashland county. Three children were born to this union: James McDowell Fluke, a well known agriculturist of Orange township; Mary S., deceased; and Ethel C. The mother of these children passed away February 15, 1879, and on the 25th of February, 1880, Mr. Fluke was again married, his second union being with Miss Free love A. Thomas, a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Thomas, of Orange township. Both the Thomas and Zimmerman families were among the early pioneers of this county, taking a prominent and helpful part in its material and moral development. Unto Mr. Fluke and his second wife have been born three children: Josiah T., Frederick W., and Orin R.

In his political views Mr. Fluke is a democrat and, though never an office seeker, is interested in the public welfare and has capably served his fellow townsmen in the position of township trustee for several years and also as a member of the school board. He formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and his entire life has been in harmony with his professions. Honesty, uprightness and integrity have ever been his salient characteristics and he is now spending his declining years in peace and plenty, with the consciousness of a well spent life that has won him the merited regard and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

S. G. WIEST.

S. G. Wiest, a representative of commercial interests in Ashland, where he is now conducting a well appointed and profitable drug store, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1850, his parents being Jacob and Margaret (Gates) Wiest, also natives of the same county. The father's death there occurred in 1902, while the mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

S. G. Wiest spent his youthful days in his parent's home and is indebted to the public school system of the state for the early educational opportunities afforded him. He also studied for a time in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg and when sixteen years of age he began teaching. Believing that he might have better business opportunities elsewhere than in his native locality, he turned his face westward in 1873 and on the 24th of June, arrived in Ashland. During the following fall and winter he taught the Ackley school in Vermillion township, this county, and in April, 1874, he entered the drug store of J. P. Harley to act as clerk and learn the business. On the 1st of February, 1878, he became proprietor of a store through the purchase of the business of Dr. G. B. Cole, then located the second door south of the building now occupied by the postoffice. Two months later, on the 1st of April, 1878, he rented a room on Main street below the Miller house, formerly occupied by Dr. W. K. Foltz and now occupied by the drug store of W. L. Rhoads & Company. In this room he placed new fixtures and modern equipment, moving his stock thereto, and conducted the business until 1880, when he sold out to E. W. Reaser. He then engaged in the manufacture of cigars in partnership with William Flinn, with whom he was associated for three years. In 1883, he purchased from C. A. Godman the drug store on Main street which he has since conducted, having carried on the business for more than a quarter of a century. He has a large and well selected line of goods and the tasteful arrangement of the store, together with his reasonable prices and unfailing courtesy in business dealings, has brought him enviable success.

In 1876, Mr. Wiest was married to Miss Belle Mansfield, of Ashland, and unto them have been born three children: John, a resident of this city; Katherine, the wife of Zenith Wile, of Ashland, Ohio; and Fred C., who is pursuing architectural and special courses at the University of Pennsylvania, being now in his senior year. In politics Mr. Wiest is a stalwart democrat but without aspiration for office. He belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., Ashland Chapter, R. A. M., Mansfield Council, R. & S. M., Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T., Cleveland Consistory, A. & A. S. R., and Al Koran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cleveland. He was formerly identified with the Odd Fellow and with the Knights of Pythias but does not keep up his connection with either organization at the present time. He possesses a genial disposition and his friends in Ashland are legion.

EBENEZER E. WHARTON.

There is a marked contrast between the fine residence which Ebenezer E. Wharton now occupies and the little log cabin in which he was born. One is an indication of his personal prosperity, the other of the condition which existed in the county at the time of his birth, a period in which the work of improvement and civilization had been carried on only to a slight extent. As the years passed he became an active factor in agricultural circles and is now extensively engaged in raising cattle and sheep. He was born in this county,

September 6, 1849, a son of James and Nancy (Williams) Wharton. The former was a son of John and Mary Wharton, both of whom were natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where their four children were also born. These were James, Malinda, Mary and John Wharton. Having lost his first wife John Wharton married again and the children of that union were Thomas, Robert, Hulbert, Franklin, Minerva and Clara. It was in the year 1823 that John Wharton arrived with his family in Ohio, settling in what was then Richland and now Ashland county. All around him were the green woods, the trees standing in their primeval strength. In the midst of the forest he built a little cabin and commenced to clear away the trees that he might prepare the fields for cultivation. He became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, converting it into a new farm, and with the early development of the county he was closely and helpfully associated.

James Wharton, whose birth occurred in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1817, was but five years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. He remained with his father until he reached the age of ten years, when he started out to earn his own living. He made the attempt by working in a sugar camp, making maple sugar on shares, but he lost all that he earned in that way. He next bought a calf but that went mad and afterward bought a colt and it died. These were disheartening ventures for a boy who must depend upon his own resources for a living, but being resolute and determined, he persevered in the face of obstacles and at last fate smiled upon his attempts. He could always see the bright side of everything and through speculation he added largely to his resources, becoming in the course of years one of the wealthy and distinguished citizens of Ashland county. At the age of twenty-five years he purchased his first farm and kept increasing his holdings as his financial resources were augmented until he was at one time the owner of fourteen hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. He also dealt extensively in sheep and cattle, keeping on hand large flocks of sheep, owning as many as thirteen hundred head at one time, in which season his sale of wool amounted to more than five thousand dollars. He also engaged in buying and selling wool and handled sheep and cattle on a large scale. His success came as the direct result of his industry, careful management and judicious investment. He was a very influential man in his day and as financial resources increased he manifested a spirit of charity that was most generous and helpful, being always one of the first to respond to the call of the needy. His sympathy found expression in ready and liberal gifts of money and no one in want ever appealed to him in vain. In matters relative to the public welfare he also took a deep interest and served his community in several positions of importance, acting as one of the county commissioners for six years, while for many terms he was trustee. His judgment and advice were frequently sought by his neighbors, friends and associates, and his opinions were considered of great value. In 1838 he married Miss Nancy Williams, who was born in 1821, and they became the parents of nine children: Mrs. Adeline Hunter, who died in March, 1891; Ebenezer E.; Mrs. Malinda Franks; John A.; Judson R.; Willard C.; Ulysses Grant; and two who died in infancy.

Ebenezer E. Wharton pursued his education in the district schools and remained upon the home farm until he had attained his majority. He was married at the age of twenty-five years and established his home in a little log cabin, but his wife has been of much assistance to him and his industry and perseverance have enabled him to work his way steadily upward. Carefully controlling his business affairs, he has at length become financially independent and something of his prosperity is indicated in the fact that in 1903 he erected a fine residence which is one of the attractive country homes of this part of the county. All of the other buildings upon his place are kept in good repair. Like his father, he is extensively engaged in raising sheep and has made much money in this way, being now one of the best known shippers in this portion of the state. He owns four hundred acres of valuable land and his success is continually increasing. He gives much credit to his wife for her sound judgment and the ability with which she has managed the household affairs while he has carried on the work of the fields or managed his live stock interests. He is regarded as an authority upon sheep, being familiar with the best breeds and handling only high grade stock.

In 1874 Mr. Wharton was married to Miss Lillie Loretta McCluskey, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth McCluskey, and they became the parents of four children: James A., who was born February 13, 1876, and died in 1908; Charles Edward, born March 4, 1878; Judson, born July 27, 1880; and John William, September 7, 1882. Mr. Wharton and his family attend the United Brethren church in which he holds membership, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he has been a delegate to several state conventions. He is numbered among the class of citizens on whom the community depends to further its best interests, for while he does not seek or desire office he is loyal to the public good and co-operates in many measures for its advancement. His record is in harmony with that of his father and grandfather who from an early period in the development of the county took a helpful part in shaping its policy and molding its destiny.

HERBERT E. ENCK.

Herbert E. Enck, prominent in the financial affairs of this city as general manager of the M. & E. Manufacturing Company, producers of ladies' belts and children's wearing apparel, was born in Hayesville, May 28, 1877, a son of Joseph and Julia (Wenger) Enck, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Reared in the city of Reading, where they were united in marriage, they subsequently came to this county and located in Hayesville, where the father followed the carpenter's trade for a number of years. In 1884 he removed to this city where for some time he was employed as a machinist in the Myers Shops and, after leaving the employ of that firm, he gave up active life and is now living in retirement. His wife entered into rest in 1907. The elder Mr. Enck is a democrat and has always been loyal to the candidates of his party. He is a

veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout the entire conflict, in which he received a gun-shot wound, from which he has since endured much suffering.

The public schools of this city afforded Herbert E. Enck his education and at the age of eighteen years, being ambitious to become associated with the affairs of the commercial world and become independent in life, he secured a position in the office of F. E. Myers & Brothers, in whose employ he remained until 1903. At that early period of his career, becoming dissatisfied with working for others in a salaried position and determining not to pursue this course all his days, he resigned his position, in which he had served with great efficiency and benefit to the company, and organized the Improved Gaiter Company, launching out in the manufacturing business in November, 1903. At the organization of the firm he became general manager and transacted its affairs in an able manner until 1907, when solicitous to widen out in the commercial world he disposed of his interests and organized what is known as the M. & E. Manufacturing Company, of which he was also made general manager. In this connection he has since been performing his duties to the advantage of the interests of the business. The enterprise is constantly growing, the firm at present employing from thirty to forty operatives and supplying an immense local and out-of-town trade.

On February 22, 1907, Mr. Enck was united in marriage to Millie Ridgeley, a daughter of Frank Ridgeley, deceased, formerly a commercial salesman of this city. Mr. Enck is interested in religious work and with his wife attends divine services at the Christian church, of which he is a member and a leading factor. He is recognized as a conservative business man and the industry and aggressiveness, which he has thus far evidenced and which have been instrumental in placing him amid his present prosperous circumstances, bid fair to put him in a still higher position in the commercial and financial circles of the city.

CHRISTIAN KUNKEL.

Christian Kunkel, who is now living retired in Ashland, was for many years numbered among the prominent and successful dry-goods merchants of the city. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 31, 1844, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth (Stalter) Kunkel, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in early manhood and womanhood went with their respective parents to Knox county, Ohio, where they were married. They made their home in that county until 1854, when they came to Ashland county, locating in Mifflin township, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away in 1863, while the mother survived until 1869, when she, too, was called to her final rest.

Christian Kunkel acquired his education in the common schools and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he came to Ashland and for two years worked in a grocery store. He next clerked for two years in a dry-goods store and at the end of that time, having carefully husbanded his resources, he purchased an interest in the dry-goods business of Brubaker Brothers, which

however, he eventually sold. A year later, in association with Brubaker Brothers, he purchased the business of M. B. Parmely, the enterprise being then conducted under the firm style of Brubaker & Kunkel. Subsequently I. H. Good was admitted to a partnership and the name of the firm was changed to Brubaker, Kunkel & Good, while still later L. J. Miller bought the interest of Mr. Brubaker and the concern became known as Kunkel, Good & Miller. This relation continued for about five or six years, when the interest of Mr. Miller was purchased and the business was then conducted under the style of Kunkel & Good until 1902, when Mr. Kunkel retired, selling out to Mr. Sellers. Since that time Mr. Kunkel has lived practically retired, his carefully conducted and well managed business interests in former years having brought to him a competence that now enables him to enjoy many of the luxuries and all of the comforts of life. He owns a valuable farm a mile east of Ashland and is widely recognized as one of the substantial, progressive and public-spirited residents of the city.

In 1866 Mr. Kunkel was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Jackson, of Ashland. By this union there have been born five children, four of whom still survive: Frank W., who is connected with the firm of Sellers & Good, dry-goods merchants of this city; Blanche, the wife of T. M. Harkness, an insurance man of Ashland; George, who follows agricultural pursuits in Montgomery township; and Carrie, the wife of William Wiley, of Ashland, Ohio. The two sons, Frank W. and George, are extensive breeders of thoroughbred fox and coon hounds and ship their dogs to all parts of the country, their kennels being maintained on the home farm near Ashland. They began breeding hounds a few years ago on a small scale and have met with remarkable success in the venture, their business being now one of magnitude.

Mr. Kunkel gives his political allegiance to the democracy and for seven years has served continuously as a member of the city council, proving a faithful and efficient public official. He is interested in the city's welfare and has taken an active and helpful part in every movement or measure instituted for its advancement along moral, intellectual and material lines. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his wife is also identified. He has made his home in this county from early boyhood and the principles that have actuated his life have ever been such as to win for him the highest esteem and good will of his fellow townsmen.

ARTHUR LeROY GARRISON, M. D.

Dr. Arthur LeRoy Garrison is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity, and although he has been located in Sullivan only for the past six years, he has a well established practice, which is constantly increasing each year. He is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Rochester township, Lorain county, his parents being George M. and Almeda (Jones) Garrison. The father was formerly engaged in merchandising in Rochester and both he and his wife still survive.

Dr. Garrison pursued his early education in the schools of Rochester, this being supplemented by a course in Berea College, at Berea, this state. Being favorably impressed with the profession of medicine as a life work, to this end he matriculated in the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Cleveland, completing his course, however, in Western Reserve University of that city with the class of 1902, his expenses being met by the money which he had saved from teaching for three years in the schools of Lorain, after he had completed his literary course. Following his graduation in 1902, he spent one year in hospital work in Cleveland, whereby he gained practical knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery and thus he was well qualified to engage in practice on his own account, when in 1903 he opened an office in Ravenna. However, Sullivan seemed to offer better opportunities for a general practitioner and after six months spent in Ravenna, he came to the latter city, opening an office here in January, 1903. From the beginning he met with success and it was but a short time ere he had a well established practice for he has demonstrated his skill and ability in the handling of many complex medical problems and his services are in almost constant demand.

Dr. Garrison chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Frances M. Campbell, the wedding ceremony being performed on the 8th of June, 1901. Mrs. Garrison is a daughter of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell, the former a prominent agriculturist of Lorain county, Ohio, and a veteran of the Civil war. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Garrison has been blessed with two daughters, Christine J. and Hortense L., but the latter is now deceased.

Politically the Doctor is a republican, while as a public-spirited citizen he is a strong advocate of good roads, good schools and all public movements which are calculated to better conditions and the best interests of his home locality. As a diversion from his professional duties he gives his leisure hours to the raising of chickens, being a fancier of high grade poultry and he is also a great lover of all kinds of thoroughbred animals. The Doctor is highly esteemed in Sullivan and vicinity, not only as a professional man but also as a citizen and friend of humanity who lives for the good he can do to his fellowman.

JOHN A. CREVELING.

John A. Creveling, who since September, 1905, has served as postmaster at Nankin, was born in Orange township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1867, his parents being Francis and Rebecca (Duck) Creveling. The father, whose birth occurred in November, 1840, followed agricultural pursuits in Orange township throughout his active business career. He was an upright, industrious citizen, interested in all movements pertaining to the general welfare, and gave his political support to the republican party. For many years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which he passed away on the 1st of February, 1908. His wife still survives and is well known and highly esteemed throughout the community in which she resides.

John A. Creveling, the eldest in a family of six children, four of whom are still living, a brother and sister being deceased, was reared upon the old homestead place and divided his time in his youthful years between attendance at the schools of Nankin and the assistance which he gave his father in the work of the home farm. When twenty-four years of age he was married and for eleven years afterward was actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits. Failing health, however, convinced him of the necessity of securing employment requiring less physical exertion and in the spring of 1902 he came to Nankin with his family, accepting a clerkship with I. L. Fortney, who conducted a general mercantile store. He remained in that position until September, 1905, when he was appointed postmaster at Nankin, in which capacity he has served in a satisfactory and efficient manner to the present time. He has also studied photography and has become quite an expert in the use of the camera, making a specialty of postcard work, which proves a source of diversion as well as of revenue.

On the 4th of March, 1891, Mr. Creveling was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Murray, a daughter of Wilson and Isabelle (Stowe) Murray, of Richland county, the father being a prominent agriculturist. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Connor M., Virgil W., Esther M. and Rhea A.

In his political views Mr. Creveling is a staunch republican and has been prominent and active in the local councils of the party. He and the members of his family belong to the Presbyterian church and take a helpful part in both church and Sunday school work. They are likewise popular and prominent in social circles, their many excellent traits of character having won for them the warm esteem and regard of all with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Creveling has always lived in this county, so that his acquaintance is a wide one, and that he is best liked where best known is an indication that his salient characteristics are those which command respect and good will.

HON. GEORGE W. BRUBAKER.

Hon. George W. Brubaker is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. He is accounted one of the leading farmers of Lake township and while successfully controlling his agricultural interests he has at the same time been a factor in the public life of the community and has been honored by his fellow townsmen with various local offices while twice he has been called to represent his district in the state legislature. A native of Pennsylvania he was born in Bedford county, January 12, 1828, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Burkhart) Brubaker. The father was born November 17, 1798, in Pennsylvania, and the mother's birth occurred near Altoona, that state, on the 5th of October, 1801. They were married November 28, 1819, and spent several years of their early married life in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, after which they went to Fayette county and in 1834 arrived in Ohio. The journey westward was made in a covered wagon drawn by three horses and after



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. BRUBAKER

a long and weary trip through the forests they reached Mohican township and established their home near Mohicanville in that part of Wayne county which is now a part of Ashland county. Mr. Brubaker at once built a log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet in the midst of the dense forest. It had a puncheon floor and its furnishings were of a most primitive character. The father at once began to clear his land and place it under the plow while the family experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Both he and his wife spent their last days in Lake township where his death occurred in January, 1862, while his wife passed away March 18, 1887. He had devoted his entire life to general farming, thus providing a comfortable living for his family while his labors were also an element in the reclamation of a wild western district which through the work of Mr. Brubaker and others was converted into a prosperous and populous section. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, stanchly advocating the principles promulgated by "Old Hickory," for whom he voted. He also cast a presidential ballot for James Monroe and as the years passed he continued to support the democratic nominees until he was called from this life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged. Their family numbered ten children: John, Ephraim and Joseph, all now deceased; Margaret, who became the wife of the Rev. A. K. Owen, both of whom have now passed away; George W.; Elias P., living in Shandon, California; Mary Elizabeth, who married Dewitt Kean, both now deceased; Harrison A., who has departed this life; Thomas M., who died in early life; and Nancy Magdalene, the deceased wife of A. C. Kean, a brother of Dewitt Kean.

The Hon. George W. Brubaker was an infant at the time of the removal of the family to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was but six years of age when he arrived in Ohio so that practically his entire life has been passed in Ashland county. He was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of the frontier and remained upon the old homestead until twenty-one years of age, aiding in the work of clearing and cultivating the land. From early boyhood he was very active and at a time when most boys are concerned with the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground he was engaged in driving a team in the fields taking part in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He became an expert cradler. When he began work of that character the cradle which he used was a very inferior construction but he kept making demands for a better cradle until he had one that suited him and with it he cradled eight acres of wheat in a day while later he cut ten acres in a day. Afterward he cut oats at the rate of eleven acres in a day on a field of seven acres. His cradle had an edge of fifty-four inches. His record surpassed any that has ever been made in this part of the state. He was blessed with great strength, vigor and endurance and could split one thousand rails in a day. He learned how best to conserve and use his energy and in his sixty-eighth year he cut one hundred shocks of corn with one hundred hills to the shock. He remained upon the old homestead until he attained his majority, at which time his father purchased a farm near the present home of our subject in Lake township and a removal was made to that place.

Mr. Brubaker's educational privileges in his boyhood were extremely limited but when nineteen years of age he became a student in Hayesville

Academy for three years and afterward took up the profession of teaching as a part of his regular work, continuing in active connection with the schools from 1848 until 1884, teaching each winter in the district schools. That he enjoyed a most excellent reputation in this direction goes without saying for his long connection with the schools at once manifests the ability which he displayed in his work. For one year he was superintendent of the Loudonville schools but most of the time taught in the country. In the summer months during his early manhood he worked on farms in the neighborhood and eventually took up farming on his own account. He has done considerable clearing, having cleared about sixty acres in Lake township in addition to the work which he did in that direction in Mohican township. He was married in 1852 and purchased a small farm of fifty-seven acres in Green township in 1854. In the spring of 1855 he removed to his present home on section 6, Lake township, where he has since resided. His first purchase made him owner of seventy acres to which he has added from time to time until he now has three hundred acres in his home farm and an additional tract of one hundred and eight acres in Green township. The present substantial buildings on his place were erected by him and much of the land was cleared by Mr. Brubaker who has always been an energetic, industrious man, accomplishing what he has undertaken by reason of his persistency of purpose and capable management. He now makes a specialty of raising horses and at one time he also engaged quite extensively in raising sheep and hogs, his live-stock interests being an important feature of his place although he also gave considerable attention to the cultivation of grain. He practiced the rotation of crops, gave his soil needed rest and as the years passed annually gathered large harvests.

On the 21st of October, 1852, Mr. Brubaker was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Smith, who was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, July 14, 1829, and came to Ohio with her parents in the fall of 1834. She is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barkdale) Smith, who were natives of Maryland, but spent their last days in Green township, Ashland county. On the journey westward they had a single horse hitched to a wagon in which they put their three little children and the household goods, while the father and mother walked most of the way. At length they settled in Jeromeville, which was then a part of Wayne county and subsequently took up their abode in Green township, where Mrs. Brubaker remained until her marriage. She was one of a family of six sons and six daughters and by her marriage she became the mother of ten children: Emma Elizabeth, the wife of Abel Goudy, who resides near Jeromesville; Simpson A., who died at the age of three years; Saphronia, the wife of H. A. Cooper, of Ashland; Mary L., the wife of S. E. McKinley, of Hayesville; Rosella, the wife of R. F. Helbert, now deceased; Diantha, the wife of Reuben M. Butler, of Wayne county, Ohio; Edson O., of Lake township, who is living on the farm where his grandparents died; Anna Belle, the wife of Willis McGuire, of Vermillion township; George W., living in Green township; and a son who died in infancy.

Mr. Brubaker has been a lifelong democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. He cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan and he can remember the presidential campaigns of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Taylor

and Pierce. He has filled several local offices, serving as clerk and trustee while for nine years he was justice of the peace, his decisions during that time being strictly fair and impartial. In the fall of 1893 he was elected to the lower house of representatives and served so faithfully in the assembly that he was reelected for a second term in 1895. He thus aided in shaping the legislation of the state, giving to each question which came up for settlement his earnest consideration. When fifteen years of age he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and his Christian faith has been the guiding spirit of his entire life. He has served as class leader and recording steward in the Mohican church, has taken a very active part in this work and contributed generously to its support. Mr. Brubaker is a remarkably well preserved man for though he has now passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey he possesses the strength and vigor of many a man in his prime and in spirit and interest seems yet in middle life. He has never felt, as so many do, that with advancing years he should withdraw from the activities and interests of the present and concentrate his thoughts upon memories of the past but is alive to all of the vital questions of the day, keeping informed on all of the issues which affect local and national progress. His memory, however, forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and few men of this part of the county are more thoroughly informed concerning its history or the events which have shaped its annals. He has himself borne a most active part in the transformation of the county as it has emerged from the conditions of pioneer life and taken on all of the evidences of a modern and progressive civilization. No man of the community is more honored and respected than George W. Brubaker and no man more fully deserves the confidence and good will thus extended.

GEORGE P. RIEBEL, M. D.

Although one of the younger members of the medical profession in Ashland, his age does not seem a bar to his progress, for since opening his office here Dr. Riebel has become well known as a physician and surgeon, with a large and growing practice. He is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Columbus, March 9, 1881. His parents were Augustus and Margaret (Seeger) Riebel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to the United States with his parents when about fourteen or sixteen years of age, the family home being established upon a farm in Franklin county. Margaret Seeger came to the United States with two sisters and two brothers when she was fourteen years of age, her parents having died in Germany. The Seegers also made their way to Columbus and there the marriage of Augustus Riebel and Margaret Seeger was celebrated. Turning his attention to farming, he followed that pursuit in Franklin county and was closely associated with agricultural interests up to the time of his death, which occurred June 6, 1892. While he never sought to figure prominently in public life, he was a man of genuine personal worth, straightforward and reliable in all dealings and enjoyed to the

full extent the confidence and good will of those who knew him. His widow is still living and resides with a daughter in Dublin, Ohio.

Dr. Riebel spent his youthful days in his parents' home and the district schools afforded him his early educational privileges, while later he attended high school at Jerome, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1901. He then attended two terms at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and in 1902 he began the reading of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. J. A. Riebel, of Columbus. In order to thoroughly equip himself for his chosen calling, in the fall of 1902 he entered the Ohio Medical University of Columbus and was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1906. He then took the examination for an internship in the Protestant Hospital at Columbus and was successful in winning the appointment, serving as interne for one year, during which time he gained much valuable knowledge from the broad and varied experience of hospital practice. He also took a post-graduate course in general work at the New Pork Post-Graduate Hospital College.

Thus well qualified for the general practice of medicine, Dr. Riebel came to Ashland in May, 1907. In the meantime, however, during the summer of 1905, he attended the Ohio Northern University, where he completed his scientific course. After coming to Ashland he opened his office in this city and had been here but a short time when he was accorded an enviable patronage. His ability is marked and his devotion to the interests of his patients unquestioned. He is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases and is making continued advancement in his chosen field of labor. He belongs to the Ashland County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with the onward march of the profession.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Dr. Riebel was married September 25, 1907, to Miss Helen Scott, of Granville, Ohio, and they are well known in the social circles of the city. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church and Dr. Riebel gives his political allegiance to the republican party where state and national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his profession, in which he is meeting with signal success.

THOMAS R. SHINN.

From an early period in the development of business activity in Ashland, Thomas R. Shinn has been connected with its mercantile interests, having long figured as one of its foremost business men. He is at the head of the firm of Shinn, Stockwell & Company, conducting an extensive business as dealers in dry goods. In matters of trade his judgment is sound and reliable, his sagacity keen and along well defined lines of labor he has won merited success.

Mr. Shinn was born in Mount Washington, Hamilton county, Ohio, October 31, 1845, and is a son of Job R. and Maria (Miller) Shinn, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of the state of New York. They came to Ohio

prior to their marriage, which was celebrated in Salem, after which they located on Walnut Hills in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father engaged in farming, with which pursuit he was identified during his active life. He died in Mount Washington in 1872 when seventy-two years of age. After his death the mother removed to Marion, Ohio, where she passed away in 1887 at the age of seventy-nine years.

Thomas R. Shinn was educated at the Mount Washington Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863. Almost immediately afterward he joined the army, enlisting on the 13th of May of that year as a member of Company H. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He thus served until honorably discharged December 15, 1864, with the rank of first sergeant of his company. While at the front he was with the eastern army and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Oak Harbor, White House Landing and Petersburg, together with a number of lesser engagements. He proved a loyal defender of the old flag and the cause it represented and after receiving his discharge he returned to Delaware and resumed his interrupted education by entering the Ohio Wesleyan University. There he was graduated with the class of 1866 on the completion of a scientific course.

For some time after completing his studies Mr. Shinn remained in Delaware as a salesman in the mercantile establishment of S. B. and J. J. Sherr, dry-goods merchants. For four years he remained with that firm and there laid the foundation for his future successful career in the thorough business training which he there received.

While a resident of Delaware, Mr. Shinn was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Bieber and in 1871 he returned to Marion county, Ohio, establishing himself in the dry-goods business in the town of Agosta. While living there his wife died and on the 24th of February, 1879, he was again united in marriage, his second union being with Miss Emma Stockwell. He continued in Agosta until 1886, when he disposed of his interests there, came to Ashland and purchased the Central Shoe Store. Subsequently he purchased the dry-goods stock of J. J. Shoemaker, after which he consolidated the two stores and in 1888 removed the business to its present location at the corner of Main and Church streets, where he conducted the enterprise under his own name until 1906. In that year he admitted his son-in-law, John M. Stockwell, and his son, T. E. Shinn, to a partnership under the firm style of Shinn, Stockwell & Company. For years past he has been one of the foremost business men of Ashland, conducting his store along progressive, modern lines and through his straightforward dealing and enterprising spirit securing a liberal share of the public patronage. Aside from his interests in that connection Mr. Shinn is also the president of the Ashland Steel Range Company, which he aided in organizing and at that time was chosen its chief executive officer. Aside from his individual interests he has contributed to the welfare of the city through his membership with the Ashland Board of Trade. He has been a member of its board of directors since its organization and has been foremost in securing new industries for the city. The work of this organization, combined with that of other progressive business men, has been so effective that within the past eight years the population of Ashland has doubled.

Unto Mr. Shinn and his first wife there were born two children: Ada, now deceased; and Myrtle, the wife of John M. Stockwell, who is now her father's partner in business and by whom she has one son, Harold. Of the second marriage there were two daughters and three sons. Eva is the wife of H. B. Gates, superintendent for the Pittsburg Mining Company at Joplin, Missouri, and they have two children, Dorothy and William. Rea is at home. T. Ellsworth, who is associated with his father in business, married Louise Carter, of Ashland, and they have one child, Jane Louise. Carl M., residing in Ashland, wedded Miss Marcia McClelland, a daughter of Dr. W. M. McClelland, of Ashland. Guy Blaine, the youngest of the family, is deceased.

Mr. Shinn is in thorough sympathy with various movements which have been contributory factors to the growth and progress of the city and is interested in all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He belongs to Andrews Post, No. 132, G. A. R. and in 1899, at Youngstown, Ohio, was elected commander of the state department. He belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and in politics is an ardent republican, who has done effective work for the party. For two years he served as a member of the republican state central committee and was its secretary. For fifty-two years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has served on its board of trustees since coming to Ashland, acting as its president at this time. The principles which have governed his life and shaped his conduct are such as ever awaken and inspire confidence and regard and he stands today as a man among men, honored and respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM F. EMERY, M. D.

Dr. William F. Emery, who in all of his professional relations has been actuated by a sincere and earnest desire to be of real benefit to his fellowmen, has come to be recognized in Ashland as a physician and surgeon well worthy an extensive patronage. He started upon the journey of life at Rowsburg, this county, September 22, 1872, his parents being Zachariah and Margaret (Weikal) Emery. The father, a native of Ashland county, was left an orphan in early childhood and went to the home of an aunt, by whom he was reared. After attaining his majority he wedded Margaret Weikal, who was a native of Pennsylvania and when a young lady came to Ashland county with her parents, who located on what was known as the Rowe farm near Rowsburg. The maternal grandfather, William Weikal, became very well-to-do there and owned extensive tracts of land, his holdings making him one of the most prosperous residents of the community. Late in life he took up his abode in the town of Rowsburg, where he resided until his death. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Emery they took up their abode on a farm near Rowsburg, where they resided until their son, Dr. Emery, was in his sixteenth year. They then removed into the village, where the father has since lived retired. For many years he was actively engaged in business pursuits and through his well directed enterprise and diligence he accumulated the competence that enabled

him to put aside active business cares in his later years. In 1895 and 1896 he was first assistant sergeant at arms in the state capitol. In politics he is an ardent republican and in religious faith is a Lutheran. For many years he has been an officer in the church and has always been loyal to its teachings and generous in its support. While he now lives in the village, he still owns the farm and derives from it a good rental.

Dr. Emery was reared at home to his seventeenth year and then started out to make his own way in the world. He has largely educated himself and after attending the district schools he entered the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, where he pursued a normal course. Still unsatisfied with the educational opportunities that he had thus far been able to enjoy, he entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, where he spent two years as a student, during which time he determined to take up the study of medicine and make its practice his life work. Therefore, in the fall of 1893, he entered the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and on the completion of a four years' course he was graduated with the class of 1897.

Having now qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Emery located in the village of McZena in the southern part of Ashland county, where he practiced for three years and on the 6th of March, 1900, he removed to Ashland, where he has since continued. Although yet a young man, he has built up an extensive practice and is ranked among Ashland's prominent physicians, his wide knowledge well qualifying him to cope with the intricate and complex problems that continually confront the physician. Furthermore he keeps in touch with the profession through his membership in the Ashland County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Union Medical Society of the sixth consular district.

In 1897 Dr. Emery was married to Miss Artie A. Myers, a daughter of Daniel Myers, who lived in Perry township near Rowsburg. Dr. and Mrs. Emery became parents of two children but only one is living, George Myers. The Doctor holds membership in the English Lutheran church and in fraternal lines is connected with Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., Excelsior Camp, No. 3287, M. W. A., and Ashland Tent, No. 515, K. O. T. M. In his relations outside of professional lines he is found to be a genial courteous gentleman, interested in those things which are essential to the welfare and progress of the community, while in his chosen life work he is giving his patients the benefit of conscientious service and of careful preliminary training.

JOSEPH A. SHEARER.

Joseph A. Shearer, one of Ashland's prominent citizens, is a man whose business ability and administrative qualities have enabled him to attain considerable distinction in its political circles, being at present county clerk of Ashland county. To this position he was elected by a large majority, indicating his popularity and also the fact that he has a host of friends throughout the county. His birth occurred in Montgomery township, this county, September 30, 1877, a

son of John and Henrietta (Hammett) Shearer. His father was born in the same township May 14, 1839, and there he was reared and remained until some time during the early '50s when, becoming inspired by the news of fortune-making in the gold fields of California, he went to that state, making the trip by way of Cape Horn. Remaining there for about two years, at the expiration of that time he returned to this county, where he has since been residing, identified with merchandising and farming interests. He is now living on an excellent farm in Montgomery township, near Ashland, the property being his own. Politically he is a democrat, at all times upholding the policies advocated in the party's platform, while religiously he is a staunch supporter of that denomination of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ. The grandparents of the subject of this review on both sides of the house were among the early settlers of this county, his paternal grandfather, William Shearer, having come here from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, some time during the '30s, while his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Eliza (Mallott) Hammett, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Richland county, also settled here about that time. His mother, a native of Richland county, was born in the year 1857 or 1858.

Under the parental roof Joseph A. Shearer was reared, acquiring his education in the public schools, and after completing his studies, being then about nineteen years of age, he at once began his career as a school teacher and for fifteen terms, covering a period of about nine years, he followed that vocation. He followed the profession with a considerable degree of distinction until the fall of 1905, when on account of his excellent judgment and administrative ability he was nominated on the democratic ticket for the office of county clerk, to which office he was elected by a large majority and assumed his duties in August, 1906. In November, 1908, he was reelected and has since been transacting the affairs of that responsible official position. Mr. Shearer is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations and is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 355, K. P., and Vermillion Camp, No. 7607, M. W. A., of Hayesville. He is a man whose excellent demeanor together with his abilities have won him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come into contact, and the capable service which he has rendered the county in the position in which he is now officiating has won him wide popularity and gained him the reputation of being one of Ashland's most useful and beneficial citizens.

L. B. ASH, M. D.

In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, Dr. L. B. Ash has made for himself an enviable name and place, being now accounted one of the successful physicians and surgeons of Ashland. His birth occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, September 22, 1855, his parents being Josiah and Nancy (Beidler) Ash, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Wayne county with their respective parents and after attaining adult age were married there. Josiah Ash then turned his attention to general farming, with which he was identified during his active life. His last days



L. B. ASH

were spent in Goshen, Indiana, where he died in 1898, at the age of eighty-three years while visiting his son, Dr. E. E. Ash, of that place. In politics he was an ardent democrat and was recognized as one of the local leaders of the party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and secure the adoption of its principles. For years he served on the election board in his district and for a considerable time he was township trustee and for a number of years a member of the board of education. He was always interested in educational progress and was, moreover, an active worker in the Lutheran church, thus giving his aid and influence to those movements which tend to uplift and benefit humanity. His wife died on the old home farm in Wayne county in 1885, when sixty-seven years of age. She, too, was a consistent member of the Lutheran church. In the family of this worthy couple were twelve children, three of whom became physicians. Six of the number yet survive, namely: Martha, the wife of Andrew Mumaw, of Mount Eaton, Ohio; Samantha, the wife of Wade Naftzger, of Wooster, this state; Joseph, a miller of Defiance, Ohio; Minda, the wife of E. J. Worst, of Ashland; L. B., of this review; E. E., a practicing physician of Goshen, Indiana. Dr. W. N. Ash passed away in Mount Eaton.

While spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Dr. L. B. Ash acquired his primary education in Smithville (Ohio) public and high schools. At seventeen years of age he began his career as a teacher and for twelve terms was identified with educational work, doing good service for the schools with which he was connected. In 1879, he went to Belmore, Ohio, where he engaged in the drug business and while following that pursuit he began reading medicine with Dr. Pooley, of Toledo, Ohio, as his preceptor. In the fall of 1884 he entered Toledo Medical College and completed his course by graduation in the class of 1887. In the meantime he disposed of his drug business prior to entering upon his collegiate course, and immediately following his graduation he came to Ashland, where he began the practice of his chosen profession, which he has followed continuously and successfully since. He is a skilled practitioner and has built up an extensive practice, being today ranked among Ashland's most prominent physicians. Anything that tends to bring to man an understanding of the complex principles which underlie the work of the medical fraternity is of interest to him and he has carried his studies and investigations far into the realms of scientific knowledge. He keeps in touch with the continuous advance of the profession through his membership in the Ashland Medical Society, the Sixth District Medical Association, which comprises eleven counties, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1878, Dr. Ash was married to Miss Sarah A. Rumbaugh of Wooster, Ohio, and they have one son, Ray C., who is now practicing medicine in partnership with his father. After pursuing a three years' course in the Ohio State University he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago and was there graduated in 1904. In the fall of that year he married Miss Gail Arnold of Ashland, and they have one child, Wilma. Dr. Ray C. Ash is also a member of the different medical societies, to which his father belongs and is one of the popular young physicians of this section.

Aside from professional relations Dr. L. B. Ash is connected with Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., and has likewise taken the degrees of the chapter.

He is also a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 355, K. P., and of the Uniformed Rank, and for the past twelve years has been surgeon of the Eighth Regiment. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Lutheran church, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy. He never seeks nor desires office, however, although he keeps well informed on the political questions and issues of the day as every true American citizen should do. His time and attention are largely given to his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation and with marked ability that has gained him prominence in his chosen calling.

ALLEN B. RICHARDS.

Allen B. Richards was for two decades identified with the educational interests of Ashland county and various other sections of the state but since 1898 he has given his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, making his home on a well improved farm of one hundred and ten acres, located in Troy township. He was born in Sullivan township, Ashland county, December 6, 1860, and in the paternal line is of German extraction, while in the maternal line he comes of Scotch ancestry. His paternal grandfather, John Richards, was a very prominent farmer and influential citizen of this section of the state and lived to be eighty-eight years of age. His son, Samuel W. Richards, the father of our subject, was also a prominent farmer and dairyman, owning an extensive tract of land. He was a man of strong character and influence in the community and took an active part in all public affairs. He wedded Miss Mariah McMillin, who was a native of Richland county.

Allen B. Richards spent the period of his boyhood and youth on the home farm in Ashland county, early being trained to the duties of the farm and the dairy. His early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study at Ashland, Ada and Oberlin Colleges, where he qualified for teaching. In 1878 he entered the profession and was thus engaged until 1898, or for a period of twenty years, five years of this time being spent as a teacher in the Rochester (Ohio) schools and three years in the Nova high school, while the remainder of the time was spent in the district schools of Ashland and Lorain counties. He was progressive in his methods of instruction and became a very successful as well as popular instructor.

As above stated, Mr. Richards retired from educational work in 1898, since which time he has devoted his energies to general farming and stock-raising on a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Troy township, which he owns. He is also a breeder of Jersey cattle and each branch of his business is proving a profitable source of revenue to him. In addition to his home farm, which is well improved, he also owns sixty acres in Lorain county. Aside from his business interests, Mr. Richards also finds time to devote to matters of a public nature. He is a stockholder in the Nova Banking Company, is chairman of the Nova Farmers Institute, one of the most progressive institutes in the state, while as a member of the Nova board of education he takes a deep and active interest in order that his own and other children may receive an education suited to

the demands of the time and start out in life well equipped for the strenuous service of this exacting age.

Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Simmons, on the 6th of May, 1888. Her father, Jesse Simmons, came with his parents to this state from Maryland, the family home being established in Tuscarawas county, where they lived for a time but in 1834 removed to Troy township, Ashland county, and settled on the farm which is today owned by our subject. Mr. Simmons wedded Miss Effie Andrews and was engaged in farming throughout his entire life. He was a man of wide influence, prominent in public affairs, so that when death claimed him in May, 1900, the community lost one of its most highly esteemed citizens. The mother still survives. The daughter, Mrs. Richards, was provided with excellent educational advantages, her early education, acquired in the public schools, being supplemented by study in Savannah Academy. She engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Richards has been blessed with five children, Wade E., Leland D., Ella H., Esther A., and Theodore W.

The political views of Mr. Richards accord with the principles of the republican party and in its work he is very active, frequently serving as a delegate to party conventions. For several years he has served as justice of the peace. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee and as class leader. For a long period he acted as superintendent of the Sunday school and is now assistant superintendent and a teacher in the school, while Mrs. Richards is also active in various departments of church and Sunday school work. An atmosphere of education and refinement predominates in their hospitable home and their children are provided with good books. Mr. Richards is progressive in his ideas regarding public improvements, especially good roads and good schools, and all measures that are calculated to benefit his home locality.

F. R. MARKS.

The man who recognizes opportunity and then bends every energy toward the accomplishment of his purpose wins success. There is no secret method by which prosperity is attained. Its basis is always effort—unrelaxing effort—a statement which finds verification in the life record of F. R. Marks and thousands of other successful men. He is today a prominent factor in commercial circles in Ashland, where he has long been known as a dealer in stoves and tinware. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution and as the years pass so utilizes his advantages that he has come to be known as one of the leading and representative citizens here. His birth occurred in Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, May 5, 1844, his parents being Abraham and Sarah (Young) Marks. The father was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born in 1802, and the mother's birth occurred in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1808. Abraham Marks lost his parents when he was an infant and he was reared by his guardian, Mr. Mykrantz, who became one of the early

settlers of Ashland county. Thus Mr. Marks spent his youthful days here and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Sarah Young, who had come to Ashland county, then Richland county, with her parents in 1814. Following his marriage Abraham Marks entered eighty acres of government land in Monroe township, Richland county, and began the development of a new farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve until his death in February, 1865. His political views accorded with the principles of the democracy and he therefore gave to the party his stalwart support. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church and he was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. His widow survived him for more than forty years and passed away in March, 1905, in her ninety-seventh year.

F. R. Marks spent his youthful days on the home farm and acquired his education in the public schools. His father was one of the founders and active spirits in promoting the Lutheran school known as Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and F. R. Marks held a scholarship for that college but the breaking out of the Civil war changed the course of his life. Educational interests were put to one side and with patriotic ardor he offered his services to his country enlisting as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Before the regiment was fully organized he was transferred to Company A of McLaughlin's Squadron of Cavalry and was made bugler of his command. He served in that connection for three years. Having enlisted August 1, 1862, he was mustered out after the close of the war June 23, 1865, at Concord, North Carolina. He participated in all of the engagements in which McLaughlin's Squadron took part and was with Sherman's army on the celebrated march to the sea. Through almost three years he participated in some of the most strenuous campaigns of the war but was never in the hospital during that time and whenever roll was called responded to his name, being ready for duty.

When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Marks took up the pursuits of civil life. He worked from July, 1865, until February, 1866, on the construction of a reservoir for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Lucas, Ohio, and at the latter date came to Ashland, where he apprenticed himself to the tinner's trade. On the expiration of his term of indenture he returned to Lucas, where he conducted a tin shop on his own account for several years or until March, 1871, when he removed to Boydton, Virginia. There he conducted business for five years and in 1876 he went to Washington, D. C., where he worked as a journeyman for two years. In 1878 he arrived in Ashland and for a year thereafter worked at his trade as a journeyman in this city. In the meantime he had carefully saved his earnings and on the expiration of that period he engaged in business on his own account, forming a partnership with A. J. Burns, which continued for three years. This connection was then terminated by mutual consent and Mr. Marks bought an interest in the firm of Pille & Knoth, the firm style being then changed to Pille, Knoth & Marks. In 1885, however, Mr. Marks withdrew and purchased the stock of Hugh Burns at sheriff sale. He then founded his present successful business and in the intervening twenty-four years he has built up an extensive trade in stoves and tinware. He is the only exclusive stove dealer in Ashland and in

connection with the sale of the goods which he handles he does slate metal and composition roofing and was the first to introduce slate roofing into Ashland county. He is the patentee and manufacturer of a slate trimming machine which has received universal endorsement and is today not only widely used among the slate roofers of this country but also of foreign countries. He is today ranked among Ashland's foremost business men and is a stockholder in and vice president and director of the Ashland Steel Range Company.

Mr. Marks has been married four times. On the 5th of September, 1868, he wedded Miss Caroline Markley, of Ashland, and unto them were born four children but only one is now living, Blanche, the wife of Reginald Warren of Ashland. Mrs. Marks died in 1878 and on the 31st of August, 1880, Mr. Marks wedded Mrs. Nelson Maize, who in her maidenhood was Miss Susan De Shong, of Ashland. Following her demise Mr. Marks was married January 8, 1898, to Miss Miranda Myers, of Ashland, who died April 22, 1906. On the 30th of August, 1908, he wedded Mrs. Mary E. Aleshire, formerly a Miss McClung, of Chambersburg, Pike county, Illinois, who at the time of their marriage was editor and publisher of the Gibsonburg Derrick.

Mr. Marks is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade and is interested in all the measures instituted by that organization for the upbuilding and progress of the city. He is also connected with the Business Men's Club and is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., Mohican Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., and Andrews Post, No. 132, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander. His views on the temperance question led him to give his political support to the prohibition party and he is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has long been honored as one of the leading business men and prominent citizens of Ashland. In manner he is ever genial and courteous and though his time is largely occupied by the details of important business interests, he always finds time and opportunity to devote to those of his friends whose calls are purely of a social character. He is a thorough exemplification of the typical American business man and gentleman.

GEORGE W. MILLAR.

George W. Millar, known as one of the prominent and successful farmers, stockraisers and dairymen of Orange township, is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Wangner) Millar. His father who was a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in the north of Ireland and came to this country when fourteen years of age. In Baltimore, Maryland, in 1817, he wedded Rachel Wangner, a native of York county Pennsylvania, and in 1825 they became residents of Washington county, that state, where they resided until 1830, when they removed westward to Richland county, Ohio, taking up their abode on a farm, where one of their sons now resides. With characteristic energy and determination Thomas Millar began the work of clearing away the forest and preparing the fields for cultivation. In due course of time he had placed his land under the plow and annually

gathered rich harvests as a reward for his labors. Upon that farm he raised his family of eleven children, nine of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Margaret; Mary; Thomas J.; Jacob; Sarah J.; Sophie; John, who died while serving in the army in the Civil war; Christina; Adeline; George W.; and Denton O. The last named was killed in the battle of Vicksburg. Of this family, Thomas, the eldest son, became a large landowner, having at one time fourteen hundred acres of productive and valuable land. The father was a shoemaker by trade and after coming to Ohio he worked at his trade in exchange for farm labor, and thus his fields were cleared.

George W. Millar, whose name introduces this review, was born on the old homestead in Richland county, Ohio, December 20, 1838, and was there reared amid the surroundings of rural life. When but a boy in years he began work in the fields and has since been connected with general agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the district schools and in Savannah Academy and for two terms he engaged in teaching school. He is now the only surviving member of his father's family and has himself reached the age of seventy years, being throughout this time a resident of Ohio, so that he has witnessed much of the growth and progress of the state.

On the 18th of January, 1863, Mr. Millar was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Porter, a daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Knealand) Porter. Her father was one of thirteen sons who came from Ireland. Her mother was a native of Massachusetts and they were married in that state, subsequently removing westward to Ohio, about 1823, at which time they took up their abode at Elyria. The father was the first brick maker in Sullivan, Ohio, and manufactured most of the bricks used in the construction of all the buildings between Cleveland, Sandusky and Sullivan. He died on the 25th day of March, 1877, having long survived his wife, who passed away December 1, 1854. They were the parents of nine children: Hannah, James, Clarissa, Samuel, Edward, Caroline, Alexander, and Juliette and Julian twins. Of this family six are now living.

Following his marriage Mr. Millar engaged in farming and threshing. When seventeen years of age he went west to Minnesota, where he remained for four years and was employed during that period at farm labor and in threshing, taking the first thresher from Ohio into that state. He then returned to stay with his mother on a farm and has continued on the old home place since his marriage. He has not only tilled the soil and cultivated his crops but was also for a time engaged in the lake freight business, carrying grain from Chicago to Buffalo and also transporting other kinds of freight, with headquarters at Lorain. He sold out in that business in 1889, and for four years thereafter engaged in farming and dairying, being quite successful in those departments of activity. In fact he has long been connected with the dairy business and makes a specialty of handling thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He carries on general farming in the cultivation of his fields and is also well known as a stock-raiser, buying and selling on quite a large scale. For a time he also handled sheep extensively. He now has two hundred and forty acres of land, which is well improved and highly cultivated. He has the greatest admiration for fine stock and is a member of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association of America.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Millar have been born three children, a daughter and two sons; Minnie, now the wife of James O. Garver; Denton J., an engineer on the Sea Board Railroad; and John, at home. Mr. Millar is an advocate of good roads and all public improvements manifesting at all times a progressive spirit that looks to the interests of the community at large as well as to the personal success. In the early days he greatly delighted in hunting and the forests of Ohio afforded excellent opportunities for indulging in that sport, but with the settlement of the state the game supply was exhausted. He can well remember when many districts were wild and unimproved, but rejoices in what has been accomplished through the efforts of civilization whereby uncultivated lands have been transformed into rich and fertile fields, yielding abundant harvests for the maintenance of those who improve them.

JOSEPH E. CROWELL, M. D.

Dr. Joseph E. Crowell is now living retired, but for some years prior to 1903, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Ashland and in all professional and non-professional relations he has proved himself a worthy and progressive citizen here, his influence ever being found on the side of progress and improvement. His birth occurred in the town of Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, May 15, 1850. His parents, George E. and Mary A. (Sampsell) Crowell, were natives of Pennsylvania and Columbiana county, Ohio respectively, and were married in Lisbon, Ohio, where George E. Crowell engaged in contracting for a number of years. In 1856 he removed to Ashland, where he had erected the Sampsell Hotel in 1850. He continued a resident of this city up to the time of his demise and was prominently associated with its improvement through building operations. His aid and influence could always be counted upon to further progressive measures and although he was never an office seeker, he was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democracy. He likewise held membership in the Lutheran church and was loyal to its teachings. In the family were six children: Isabella, the wife of David Risser, of Onargo, Illinois; Celia, the wife of Dr. S. W. McClain, of Loudonville, Ohio; Thornton, a practicing physician of Nankin, this county; David and Edgar, both of whom were physicians but are now deceased; and Joseph E. Of this family the four sons became members of the medical profession, while one of the daughters married a physician.

Dr. Crowell spent his youthful days in the home of his parents and acquired his education in the public schools of Ashland, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high school student. In 1870, he began reading medicine under the direction of his brother Edgar, who at that time was located at Greencastle, Pennsylvania. While preparing for the profession Dr. Joseph E. Crowell became engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and was identified with that business for about twenty years. Not until 1890, did he enter medical college, at which time he became a student in the medical department of the Wooster University at Cleveland, from which he was graduated

in the class of 1893. Following his graduation he located at Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained for only eighteen months, when he came to Ashland, where he continued in the active practice of the profession for nine years. In 1903, he put aside the duties of that calling and has since lived a retired life.

In 1869, Dr. Crowell was married to Miss Sarah Hastings, a daughter of Levi and Margaret (Montgomery) Hastings, of Columbiana county, Ohio. Unto this marriage has been born a son, George Edgar, who is a fine musician, being an expert performer on the violin and piano. He acquired his musical education in Hagerstown, Maryland, where he attended Keymar College for five years. He afterward studied under private instructors in Cleveland for two years and then went to Germany, where he attended the King Royal Conservatory of Bavaria, in the city of Wurzburg, for three years. While there he married Miss Gretchen Jacob, by whom he has four children: George Edgar, Lore, Naomi and Frances. After finishing his education George E. Crowell returned home and for some time engaged in teaching violin in the Wooster University but finding that too confining, he resigned his position to take up private teaching. Later, however, he again took up school work, teaching the violin and piano in the schools of Medina, Wellington, New London, Lodi and Olmsted Falls. He is said by musical critics to be the best violinist in the state of Ohio. His work is certainly most creditable and his ability has won him well merited honors. He makes his home in Ashland.

In his political views Dr. Crowell has always been a democrat but has never been an office seeker. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and its teachings have largely been the guide of his life. He has been active and honorable in every relation in which he has been found and in industrial as well as professional circles made steady progress, his well directed energy carrying him into important relations with the public.

ARTHUR J. SPRINKLE.

Arthur J. Sprinkle, one of the younger men of Ashland county who are devoting their energies to the soil, out of which they are molding their fortunes, was born in Troy township, April 17, 1872, and here since his birth he has, with eminent success, been following general farming and stock-raising. He is a son of John and Catherine (Spousler) Sprinkle, his father, a native of this county, while his mother was born in Columbiana county, the former having been one of the most successful and widely known agriculturalists and stock-raisers of this region.

On his father's farm Arthur J. Sprinkle was reared, participating in the experiences common to a country lad, agricultural duties commanding his attention during his boyhood days, the district schools affording him his educational advantages, and after completing his education he settled down to a life of husbandry which he has since been following upon modern principles, being one of the most progressive agriculturists in the township. His entire life with the



A. J. SPRINKLE AND FAMILY

exception of a year in Orange township and one in Sullivan township, has been spent on this farm and since he was sixteen years of age he has been actively engaged in tilling the soil and raising stock. As a stock man he has attained quite a reputation, devoting his energies especially to breeding Percheron and German coach horses, handling only thoroughbreds in both breeds, and the experience which he acquired under the supervision of his father has enabled him to become the equal of any in the county in this department of his business. He does not handle any under-grade animals but makes it a point to keep only the very best for breeding purposes and his stables contain specimens of horses which cannot be paralleled anywhere in the county and in every particular he merits the reputation he holds as an authority on the several points requisite to commend this class of stock.

On his farm he raises various grains, being quite successful in their production but he is particularly known as a horseman and perhaps no man in this vicinity is better able than he to judge their breeding qualities. His farm contains two hundred and sixty acres, his entire tract of land being in excellent condition and well improved and its system of tile drainage, being one of the best, his place, both for the production of general crops and stock raising, constitutes one of the finest farms in the vicinity.

On December 4, 1892, Mr. Sprinkle wedded Nora Smith, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Richards) Smith, and they have five children: Nellie L., Stanley A., Cobah D., Glenn A., and Forest C. Politically Mr. Sprinkle has allied himself with the democratic party, being a firm believer in the policies it advocates, and since casting his first vote he has always been loyal to its candidates. Local affairs have also commanded his attention. He has served as constable, at present is a trustee and a member of the school board, and he has also performed the duties of road supervisor. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, a man with strong convictions and with the courage to express and maintain them and, being upright in all his transactions and striving to lead a life above reproach, he may well be numbered among the valued and substantial men of the community.

REV. ALEXANDER SCOTT, D. D.

Rev. Alexander Scott at the age of eighty-seven years is living retired in Savannah. He was for more than six decades actively associated with the ministry of the Presbyterian church, using his energies, his talents and his influence for the promotion of the cause of Christianity among men that they might be uplifted and bear witness to the truth. A log cabin near Richmond, in Jefferson county, Ohio, was the birthplace of the Rev. Alexander Scott, and his natal day was February 14, 1822. He traces his ancestry back to Hugh Scott, who came from Ireland about two hundred years ago. The line comes on down through Abraham, Josiah and Alexander to John Scott, the father of Rev. Alexander Scott. His mother bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Skelly. Her father was of Irish birth, having come from the Emerald isle when a boy.

Josiah Scott established his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1773, removing to that locality from York, Pennsylvania. He was among the earliest settlers in what was then Catfish but is now Washington, Pennsylvania, where he spent his remaining days and reared a large family, including Alexander Scott, who was the eldest. The latter's brother, James Scott, was the founder of the Presbyterian church in Mount Vernon and in Knox county, Ohio, and was a distinguished representative of the ministry. Another brother, Abraham Scott, settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, and both were among the pioneers in establishing the Presbyterian church in this state. Mrs. Violet Colmeyer, the eldest daughter of Alexander Scott, son of Josiah, had a large family that included four sons who entered the ministry. Of these William, Robert and David all became prominent as representatives of the Presbyterian clergy. Another distinguished representative of the family was Judge Josiah Scott, who was on the supreme bench of Ohio for seventeen years. He was a brother of John Scott.

It was in the year 1818 that John Scott became a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio, founding this branch of the family in the Buckeye state. He was a fuller by trade. His family numbered six children, including his namesake, John Scott, who became a lawyer of Steubenville, Ohio, and served as a soldier in the Mexican war under General Clay. Later he went to Iowa and became prominent in politics of that state. When the Civil war was inaugurated he joined the Union army and served throughout the period of hostilities, holding the rank of colonel at the close of his service. He was a member of both houses of the state legislature and was also for a time lieutenant governor of Iowa. He exerted a widely felt influence in public affairs and left the impress of his individuality upon the legislative history of the state.

Rev. Alexander Scott was educated in the schools of Martinsburg, Ohio, and in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1846, being a classmate there of Judge West and of the Rev. I. N. Shannon. Nature endowed him with strong intellectual force and he used his opportunities to good advantage. Following his graduation he went south and taught in Hampton Sydney College of Virginia, but determining to enter the ministry and give his life to the work of the church he took up the study of theology in the Union Theological College and was licensed to preach in April 1849. Subsequently he returned to Martinsburg, Ohio, and took charge of the academy in which he had previously studied. He also engaged in preaching for two small congregations, making an average ride each Sunday of twenty-five miles and receiving for his services only one hundred and fifty dollars per year. At the end of the first year he accepted the pastorate of the church at Olivesburg and Rome Richland county, Ohio, continuing in charge for four years, after which he came to Savannah in 1854 and for sixteen years filled the pastorate of this church. His labors were a potent element in the moral development of the community and the seeds of truth which he sowed bore rich fruit in later years. In 1856 he founded the academy which has flourished to the present time, proving an influential factor in intellectual progress of this part of the state. In 1868 the synod of Ohio met in Coshocton and it was decided to place a man in the field to look after the weak churches. Rev. Scott was selected as the one

best qualified for this important work and devoted his energies thereto for a year. In the spring of 1870 he was offered the pastorate of the church at Kossuth, Iowa, an old and large congregation—the largest in the state—having a membership of three hundred. There he continued for ten years, carefully organizing and promoting the work of the church, while his utterances from the pulpit sank deeply in the hearts of his hearers. He was a forceful, logical and earnest speaker, making strong appeal to the intelligence of his hearers and at the same time impressing all with his ready sympathy. While at Kossuth he became one of the founders of Parsons College, a Presbyterian school at Fairfield, Iowa, and acted as one of its trustees for twelve years. Subsequently he went to Des Moines and engaged in preaching for two years at the South Side church and later was at Dallas Center, Iowa. He organized the church at Grimes, Iowa, spent one year at Russell, and was afterward located at other places in the state, continuing his pastoral work with good success. For a time he was at Bethel, remaining there for four years, and in 1889 he went to Littleton, Colorado, near Denver, where he continued for a year. He afterward accepted the call of the church at Central City and at Black Hawk, situated at an altitude of eight thousand feet. He went there for the benefit of his wife's health and continued at that place for three years.

It was in 1894 that the Rev. Mr. Scott returned to Ohio, and for thirteen years was pastor of the church at Congress, on the expiration of which period he retired because of advanced age, in November, 1907. He had devoted more than sixty years to the work of the ministry. Throughout his active connection therewith he continued a close student, reading broadly and thinking deeply, not only upon theological questions advanced by his church, but also upon the great problems which affect life at the present time, so that his deductions were clear and logical and constituted a practical help in the lives of those who came under his ministry. Following his retirement he returned to Savannah where on the 21st of February, 1909,—the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth—he preached a most interesting and instructive sermon. He has done much evangelical work, gathering many into the church wherever he has been, his words of wisdom and admonition awakening the moral conscience and bearing fruit in the lives of those with whom he was associated. He chose Savannah as the place of his residence because of early attachments here, his love for the city and its people constituting a strong force with him throughout all the intervening years.

Rev. Scott was first married July 18, 1848, at Martinsburg, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Brown, a daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Brown and a representative of a prominent family of that locality. She died in December, 1850, leaving two children, Virginia and Merritt. The latter died at the age of two years, while the former is now the wife of Augustus A. Polk who is the owner of a fifteen hundred acre ranch near Emporia, Kansas. On the 20th of January, 1852, Rev. Scott was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Anne Katherine Hall, who died April 16, 1854, leaving a little daughter, Emma, now the wife of Joseph Troutman, also owner of an extensive ranch in Lyon county, Kansas. On the 18th of September, 1855, Rev. Scott was again married and on the 12th of September, 1905, he was again called upon to mourn the loss of

his wife. In her maidenhood she was Miss Amanda Chidester, a daughter of Samuel Chidester. There were two daughters of this marriage, Clara Belle, now the wife of Professor Behoteguy, of Wooster University; and Alice, who became the wife of the Rev. S. M. Johnson and died August 31, 1887. On the 30th of October, 1907, Rev. Scott married Mrs. Margaret Chambers, the widow of William Chambers, at one time a farmer of this locality. They are now living happily among early friends, Rev. Scott spending the evening of life in quiet retirement, interested in his books as well as in the questions of the day. A man of strong purpose, actuated by the highest Christian ideals, his life has been a potent force for good and merits the encomium, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

SAMUEL H. GRABILL.

Samuel H. Grabill, who is practically living in retirement in this city, after having spent considerable time in the pursuit of husbandry and also in connection with a number of financial enterprises, is one of the foremost men in this county. He was born in Vermillion township, August 29, 1846, a son of John S. and Nancy (Harper) Grabill. His father, a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born May 4, 1818, was educated there and came to this country about the year 1833 with his parents. After a sea voyage of forty-nine days they landed in Philadelphia shortly after the holidays and, there purchasing wagons, they made the trip by that means to this county. They purchased eighty acres of land in Vermillion township and there lived until they entered into rest. The elder Mr. Grabill, following his marriage, also purchased a farm in that township, upon which he spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits, death terminating his activities February 10, 1887. He owned four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land upon which he engaged in stock feeding and general husbandry and was one of the most successful farmers in this part of the county. In his early days he allied himself with the democratic party but on the formation of the republican party he allied himself with the latter and cast his ballot for its candidates. Local affairs also commanded his attention and during the war period he served as trustee of the township and was well known for his progressiveness relative to instituting and promoting measures for the betterment of the community. A Mennonite, religiously, during his early days, he finally became a member of the Presbyterian church, in the affairs of which he was quite active.

John Harper, father of Nancy Harper, mother of the subject of this review, came to Jefferson county, Ohio, with his father, William Harper, from Fairfax Court House, Virginia, at an early date and upon entering that county heard of the Virginia Military School lands in Ashland county, upon which in 1814 they repaired to this place where each of them entered eighty acres of land in Vermillion township and here both her father and grandfather followed agriculture until they departed this life. Her great-grandfather, William Harper, also came to this state and met death in a runaway while hauling wheat to the

market at Milan, this state. Her paternal great-grandmother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dove, was one of those honored young women who, appalled in white vestment, welcomed George Washington to his home at Mount Vernon, at the close of the Revolutionary war. The Harper family was noted for the longevity of its members, the grandfather having lived to a very advanced age while his wife was a centenarian.

On the home farm Samuel H. Grabill was reared and during his boyhood days took advantage of the educational privileges offered him in the district schools, subsequently pursuing a course of study in Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, where he spent four years. At the termination of that period he returned to the home place and was associated with his father in agricultural pursuits until the death of his parents, at which time he fell heir to the property, which he still owns, and upon which he resided until 1903, when he removed to this city where he built one of the finest residences in this part of the county. Mr. Grabill has been eminently successful in his business undertakings and is vice president and a director of the Star Telephone Company; is general manager of the Ashland Gas & Electric Light Company; and a stockholder in the First National Bank, of this city.

On March 13, 1877, Mr. Grabill wedded Miss Anna Ewing, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gregg) Ewing, her father being deceased while her mother, who still survives, resides with a son in Denver, Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Grabill have been born four children: Nancy, Howard P. and John G., all of whom reside at home; and Elizabeth, who is united in marriage to John L. Donley, of this city. Politically Mr. Grabill is a republican and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. As to his fraternal relations he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, being a firm believer in the principles set forth by the order, in which he takes an active interest.

GEORGE JUDSON MITCHELSON.

George Judson Mitchelson, devoting his life to the cause of education, in which connection he is doing a good work in developing and preparing the minds of the younger generation for the responsible and practical duties of life, is now occupying the office of superintendent of the Nankin schools, to which position he has recently been reelected for another term of two years. A native of Ashland county, where almost his entire life has been spent, he was born in Jackson township, April 19, 1874, a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Matthews) Mitchelson, natives of Wayne and Ashland counties respectively. The former came to Ashland county about the year 1852 and has since devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. His wife, however, passed away February 11, 1908.

Reared on his father's farm, George Judson Mitchelson acquired his early education in the district schools and later attended the Polk high school. He supplemented his preparatory work by one year's work in Ashland College and for three years attended the Wooster University summer school. Thus well

equipped, he took up the profession of teaching as a life work and remained for eight years as a teacher in the district schools, while in 1903 he removed to Nankin where he taught for three years, after which he spent one year as a teacher in the Polk high school. In 1906 he was appointed by the board of education to the superintendency of the Nankin schools and has since occupied this position, having recently been reelected by the board for two more years. A man of fine physical, mental and moral strength, Mr. Mitchelson is peculiarly well fitted for a profession that is conceded to be one of the most important to which a man may devote his time and energies, and in his chosen calling he has become recognized as one of the successful and progressive educators of his section of the county. He keeps in touch with the great forward movements along educational lines through his membership in the National Teachers Association, the Ohio Teachers Federation and the Ohio Teachers Reading Circle, while he keeps abreast of the modern ideas and methods being continuously introduced in this line of activity. His ability and true worth, combined with a pleasing personality, make him popular alike with pupils and patrons, and that his work is receiving the endorsement of the community is indicated by the fact that for five years he has been a member of the county board of examiners, while he enjoys the confidence of teachers and all interested in the public-school system. He holds a five years' high school certificate.

On the 20th of August, 1902, Mr. Mitchelson was married to Miss Mary Young, a daughter of Frank and Ellen (Brillhart) Young, of Stark county, Ohio. The father is a commercial traveler and also engages in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchelson have become the parents of one daughter, Opal Evangeline. A woman of refined and cultivated tastes, Mrs. Mitchelson is an excellent companion for her husband, in whose educational work she deeply sympathizes, while both are active and helpful members in the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Mitchelson also taking much interest in the work of the Sunday school. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and while not active in political matters nor desirous of public office, he nevertheless keeps well informed upon all questions of vital importance to the community in which he lives and the country at large. Mr. Mitchelson is fond of athletics and finds needed rest and recreation from the daily routine of hard mental work in occasional hunting and fishing trips.

WILBERT TILTON.

Wilbert Tilton, a representative agriculturist and well known citizen of Orange township, is a native of Ashland county, having been born in this township on the 3d of September, 1850, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Tilton. The first representatives in America of both the Tilton and Ramsey families came from Ireland and were numbered among the industrious and frugal pioneers whose labors contributed so much toward the early development of this county. They cleared the land of the timber and as time passed developed good farms, becoming prosperous and substantial citizens.

Wilbert Tilton attended the district schools in the acquirement of an education and grew to manhood on his father's farm, early receiving practical training in the best methods of tilling the soil and converting the fields into a productive tract of land, bringing forth rich harvests. Throughout his active business career he has been identified with farming interests, his well directed energy and untiring industry being rewarded by a creditable and gratifying measure of success.

On the 25th of November, 1871, Mr. Tilton was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary E. Countryman, a daughter of Christian and Barbara (Kline) Countryman. Her father came to this county from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1846, became a prosperous agriculturist of Perry township and was a man of prominence and influence in the community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tilton have been born two children, namely: Frances L., now the wife of William Kelley; and John C., who assists his father in the conduct of the home place and is widely recognized as a progressive young farmer. He wedded Miss Bessie Lovering, a daughter of Joseph B. and Rilin (Lutz) Lovering.

Mr. Tilton exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy but has never sought office as a reward for party fealty, his official career having been limited to two terms' service as a member of the township school board. He is a most loyal and public-spirited citizen, ever giving his aid and influence on the side of progress and improvement. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, having been a consistent and devoted member of that church for many years. Both he and his wife have an extensive circle of friends throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives, their many excellent traits of heart and mind having won them the kindly regard of all with whom they have come in contact.

JACOB FRIDLINE, M. D.

Dr. Jacob Fridline, a well known representative of the medical profession in Ashland, having for thirteen years engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon of this city, was born in Ashland county on the 21st of October, 1863, his parents being Ludwick and Elizabeth (Boffenmyre) Fridline, the former a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of what is now Ashland county, Ohio, but was then a part of Wayne county. The grandfather, Conrad Fridline, became a resident of that section of Wayne county which is now included in Ashland county in the year 1821. It was largely an unimproved district, giving little evidence of settlement by the white race. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Perry township, the deed signed by James Monroe, then president of the United States. With characteristic energy he began the development of the fields and continued to make his home upon that farm until his death, when it became the property of his son, Ludwick Fridline, who spent almost his entire life upon that farm. As the years passed he devoted his energies to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and for many years was a leading agriculturist of the community. He

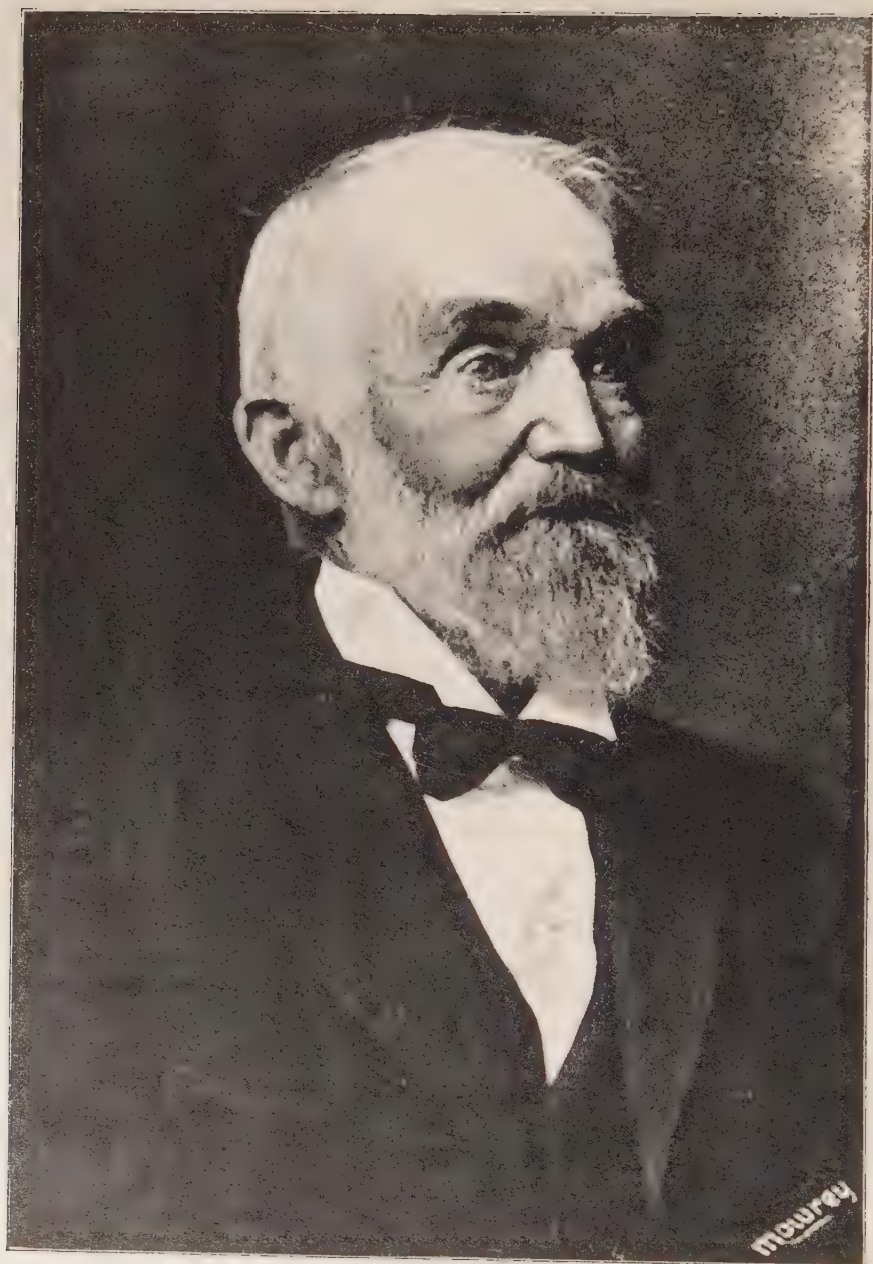
died March 1, 1907, in his eighty-sixth year, while his widow still survives in her seventieth year and yet resides on the old Fridline homestead, which is still in the possession of the family, but one deed ever having been recorded and that to indicate the transfer of the property from the government to the grandfather.

It was upon the old homestead farm that Dr. Fridline was reared and he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In his youthful days he attended the district schools and in order to acquire a more advanced education he entered Wooster University, where he spent five years as a student. Before taking up his university work, however, he taught school for a time and thus earned the funds necessary to meet his tuition. While a university student he devoted the summer months to cultivating one of the three farms belonging to his father. Soon after the completion of his university course he supplemented his literary education by preparation for the practice of medicine, entering the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. Immediately afterward he located in Ashland and has since been connected with this calling, making steady progress in professional lines. For two years he practiced in partnership with Dr. L. B. Ash and since that time he has been alone, enjoying gratifying success in his chosen field of labor. He is a skillful practitioner and keeps in touch with the advance of the profession, knowing that investigation is continually bringing to light new ideas concerning the causes of disease and the methods of its treatment. He belongs to the Ashland County Medical Society and enjoys the entire respect of his fellow practitioners because of his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

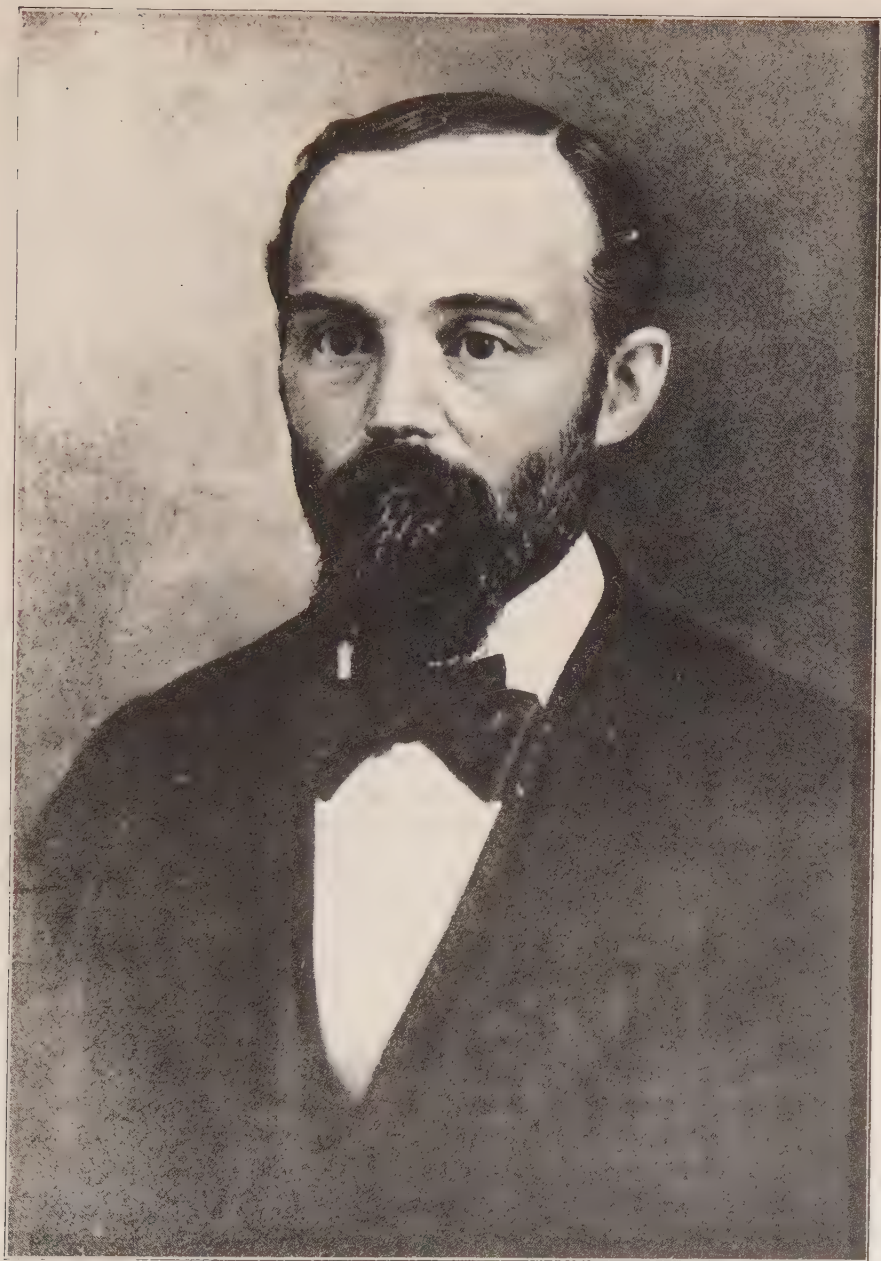
In 1897 Dr. Fridline was married to Miss Anna Delsner, of Ashland, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Humes) Delsner. They now have one son, G. Delsner. Dr. Fridline is a member of Mohican Lodge, No. 85, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of Ashland Canton, No. 41. He is likewise connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, being in hearty sympathy with the beneficent principles which underlie these organizations. In politics Dr. Fridline is a republican, interested in the growth and success of the party. He is one of the directors of the Ashland Board of Trade and one of the leaders in every movement pertaining to the good of the community, withholding his support from no measure which he believes will prove of substantial benefit in promoting the interests and upbuilding of his adopted city.

JOHN W. HARPER.

There are few men of his years—for he has now reached the age of eighty years—who displays such activity and energy as does John W. Harper who in appearance seems twenty years younger. He was born on his present home farm January 24, 1829, his parents being John and Eva (Friend) Harper, who were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. When a young man the father accompanied his parents on their removal to Jefferson county,



J. W. HARPER, AT EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE



J. W. HARPER, AT THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE

Ohio, where he was married and in 1816 came with his bride to the farm which has since been the family homestead. Upon that place the worthy couple spent their remaining days, the death of Mr. Harper occurring in 1880, when he had reached the venerable age of ninety years, while his wife passed away in 1873, at the age of seventy-four years. He always followed farming and was not only an interested witness of the changes which were wrought in pioneer times, but also aided in bringing about the development which was an important factor in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the county. His father, William Harper, was born in Virginia, of Scotch parentage. He died on the farm now owned by our subject, April 5, 1832, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away August 2, 1859, at the age of ninety-six years.

The family of John and Eva (Friend) Harper numbered ten children; Eliza, who died at the age of eight years; Thomas and William, both deceased; Nancy, the deceased wife of John Gabel; Sarah, the deceased wife of D. E. Webster; Deliah, the deceased wife of David Myers; Mary, who married James Stafford and resides near Finley, Ohio; John W., of this review; Daniel, deceased; and Eva, who passed away in infancy.

John W. Harper can remember a time when there were still many log cabins in this part of the state and when considerable tracts of primeval forest still stood, engaging in the work of civilization and improvement which had recently been begun. He shared with the family in all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life and when still in his boyhood days became a factor in the work of the fields, assisting more and more largely in the tasks which converted the wild land into productive fields, annually bringing forth good crops. Throughout his entire life he has carried on general farming and has always resided on the old homestead with the exception of six or seven years in early manhood. Five years were spent in clerking in Hayesville and two years in the west, but in 1860 he began farming on this place in connection with his brother Daniel and in 1870 he purchased the property comprising two hundred and twenty-six acres on sections 9 and 10, Vermillion township, covering the southwest quarter of section 10 and sixty-six acres on section 9. This place was secured by the father and grandfather as military and school land and they settled upon it on the 17th day of May, 1816. This farm has never been owned by white men, save by John W. Harper and his father and grandfather. The father later purchased the sixty-six acres adjoining on section 9 and a tract of two hundred and twenty acres was cleared and put under cultivation by the father and his son John and the present good buildings were erected by the latter. Everything about the place is kept in good condition, the farm presenting a very attractive appearance.

Mr. Harper has never married and when he returned to the farm to take care of his aged parents he had to employ help to do the house work. When he bought the farm in 1870 Miss Amanda Johnston came to work for him. She was at that time a young lady of twenty years and she remained in the family for nearly forty years, dying at the home of Mr. Harper in July, 1907. As the years went by she reared two young girls, Anna Abrams, who became a member of the household at the age of eight years, and Ethel Emminger, when three

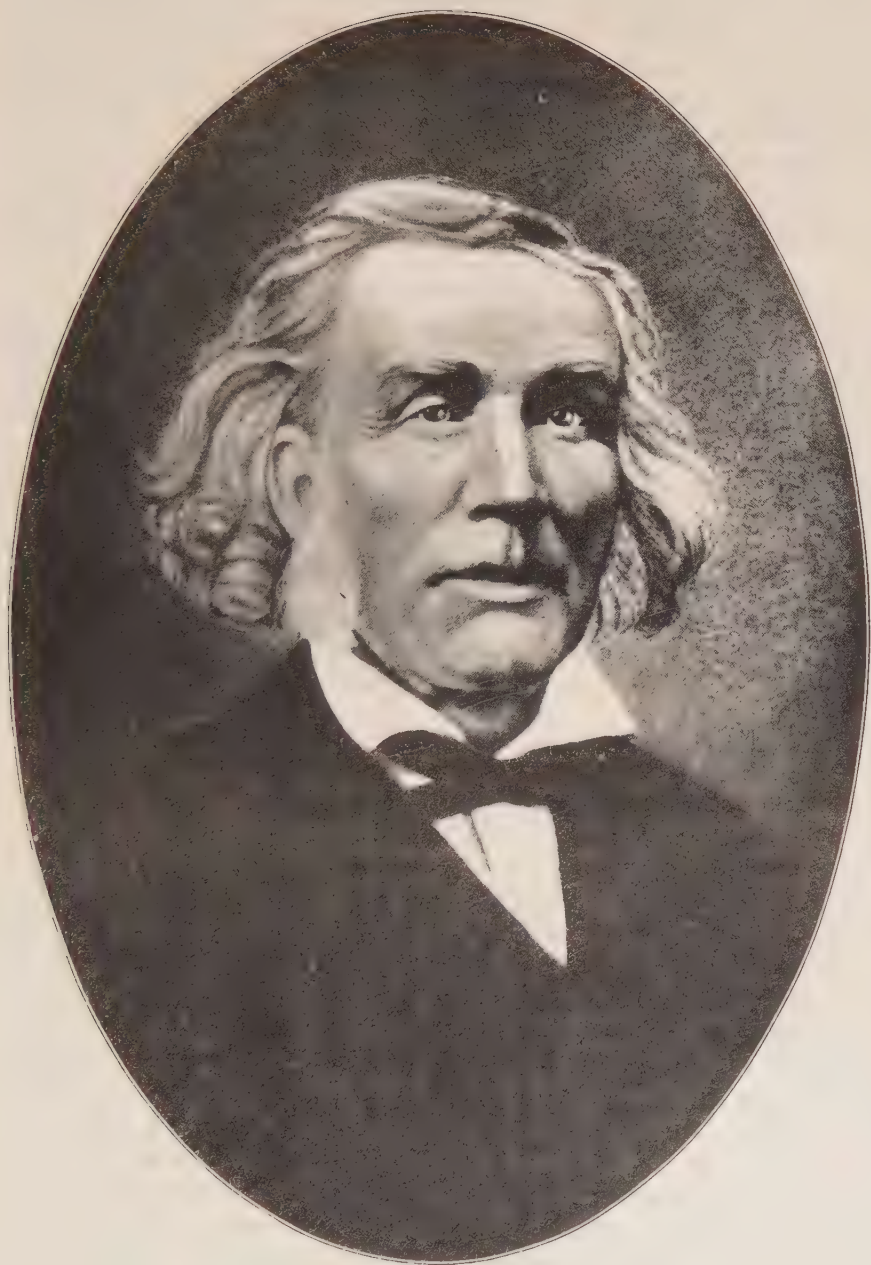
years old. They are now young ladies and remain upon the farm caring for the household for Mr. Harper. They, as well as Miss Johnston, have always been considered members of the family.

In his political views Mr. Harper has been a life long republican, casting his ballot for John C. Fremont and for each successive candidate since that time. He has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs which he is managing with signal success. He is widely known in the county where almost his entire life has been passed and where his substantial qualities have gained him the respect and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JACOB O. JENNINGS.

Jacob O. Jennings has the dual distinction of being the oldest living resident of the city of Ashland, and president of the First National Bank, one of the most considerable institutions in the state. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1819, and has therefore attained the advanced age of ninety years. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Jennings. His father was in all probability a native of New Jersey, while his mother, who was of Dutch lineage, was born in Pennsylvania, where her people settled at an early date. In 1833, when Jacob O. Jennings was about fourteen years old, his mother, with him and an older half brother, came to Ohio, settling on a farm in what is now Perry township, this county, then a part of Wayne county, thence removing to Wayne county. After a sojourn there of about one year Jacob O. Jennings left the farm and took a position in a country store at Rowsburg, remaining there for about one year when he accepted employment in a general merchandise establishment at Jeromesville, clerking there for a few months and then removing to Wooster, Ohio, where he performed clerical duties in a general store for about three years. At the expiration of that period he removed to Loudonville where he acted as clerk from 1838 to 1842, finally returning to Jeromesville, where during the following year he was united in marriage. In 1845 Ashland county was incorporated and Mr. Jennings was appointed clerk of courts in the spring of 1847. There he retained his residence until 1849 or 1850, when with his wife and two children he removed to this city, where he has since lived continuously.

In 1852 when the private bank of Luther, Crall & Company was organized here Mr. Jennings was made cashier, and when the institution was incorporated in 1864 as the First National Bank he continued to perform his duties as cashier of the reorganized establishment, remaining in that position until the withdrawal of its president, Mr. Lucas, from partnership, at which time Mr. Jennings was elected president, in which responsible position he has since been serving. He is a man of excellent business judgment, thoroughly acquainted with all phases of the financial situation, and not only his institution but also the entire community has been benefitted by his labors.



JOHN HARPER

On November 7, 1843, Mr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Chappel, of Loudonville, a daughter of Caleb Chappel, who came to these parts at an early date from New England. To this union were born three children, all of whom are deceased, namely: Wayland C., whose demise was caused by a wound received at Hatchers Run, Virginia, during the Civil war; Arthur, who departed this life in his fourth year; and Ware, who passed away in his twenty-first year, while a student at the University of Michigan. Their mother entered into rest in September of the year 1856. In January, 1858, Mr. Jennings wedded Miss Mary E. Sloan, a native of this city, who passed away on May 9, 1885.

In politics Mr. Jennings is a republican, and early in life he took considerable interest in the affairs of his party. While he is interested to the extent of using his vote and influence in behalf of the candidates of his party he has not entertained ambitions to hold public office. He has been very influential in religious circles. He united with the Presbyterian church in January, 1857, but sometime during the '80s he withdrew his membership from that denomination and in company with others formed the Congregational church and was instrumental in having a church edifice constructed. Of the new body he was an active supporter and for many years served as a member of the official board, having also officiated as a deacon. He has an excellent business record, being one of the most prominent financial factors of the community, and his transactions always having been conducted on the basis of honesty he is rightly numbered among Ashland's influential and substantial men.

GEORGE W. JACOBY, M. D.

Among the younger men devoting their talents to the practice of medicine is George W. Jacoby, who is practicing his profession successfully in Savannah, his knowledge of materia medica and his skill in surgery rapidly gaining for him extensive patronage and during the few years he has been practicing medicine here he has been favored with a liberal patronage. A native son of the county, his birth occurred in Polk, October 23, 1880, his parents being John C. and Martha (McCarty) Jacoby, also natives of this county. His father, who for a number of years was in the mercantile and milling business, is now connected with manufacturing enterprises in Cleveland, Ohio, while the family home is in Ashland, Ohio.

The public schools of Ashland afforded Dr. Jacoby his preliminary education and his first step in the business world was that of a clerk in his father's store in this city, in which he was employed for a time. He then continued his studies in Poughkeepsie Military Institute, later becoming a student at the Hudson River Military Institute, from which he was graduated. Having a desire to adopt the practice of medicine as his life's calling, he was entered as a student at the Ohio Medical College, at Columbus, where he pursued a complete course of study and was graduated in the class of 1905. During the period of his medical instruction he was associated with Dr. W. U. Cole, an eminent

physician and surgeon, and under his preceptorship he acquired much practical surgical experience, the benefit of which he now enjoys. Immediately upon being graduated he came to Savannah, establishing himself as a physician and surgeon, and has since, by his earnestness and attentiveness to his patients, won the confidence and esteem of the residents of the city and surrounding country and acquired a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Jacoby has a splendidly equipped office, provided with all of the scientific apparatus necessary to the practice of the various departments of medicine and surgery and is rapidly becoming widely known for his success and skill in performing difficult operations.

On October 22, 1907, Dr. Jacoby was united in marriage to Miss Frances Troxel, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Rudy) Troxel, her father being a prosperous agriculturalist of this county. They have one child, Kenneth O. Politically Dr. Jacoby is a democrat and, being a public spirited man, has favored every movement designed for the betterment of the municipality. He has been influential throughout the city in lending his aid to all measures designed to elevate his fellowmen morally, mentally and physically. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa, a medical society of the Ohio Medical College, and frequently reads excellently prepared and learned papers before its meetings and those of kindred associations. He is a deep student as well as a skillful practitioner and makes it a point to keep abreast with the age in all branches of study pertaining to his profession and has attained to a high point of medical learning. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs and both, being possessed of friendly qualities, are leading factors in the social life of the city. During his college days the Doctor actively participated in various games, particularly baseball, football and polo and in these sports, being still enthusiastic, he finds recreation while at the same time he enjoys hunting and fishing and is a strong advocate of clean and manly sports of all kinds.

JOSHUA BOWMAN.

Joshua Bowman, still residing on the farm where his birth occurred and which has remained his home throughout his long and useful career, is numbered among the worthy native sons of Orange township, Ashland county, his natal day being November 13, 1823. His parents, John and Catherine (Altman) Bowman, made their way from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to this county at a very early day, taking up their abode in Orange township when this section of the state was entirely covered with timber and but sparsely settled. With undaunted and determined spirit, however, they set about the task of establishing a home in this pioneer region, where they continued to reside until called to their final rest, their labors proving an important element in the work of early development and upbuilding here. From that early period in the county's history to the present time the name of Bowman has ever been a synonym for

all that is honorable in every relation of life, standing for industry, honesty and uprightness.

On the 16th of April, 1852, Joshua Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Agnes McFadden, a daughter of Edward and Agnes (Smith) McFadden, who removed from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Wayne county, Ohio, and soon afterward came to Orange township, casting in their lot with the early pioneer settlers of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have been born two sons: Emory, a grain and hay dealer of Polk, who is likewise an extensive landowner; and Tully, who lives on the farm of his father.

Joshua Bowman and his wife began their domestic life upon the original Bowman farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres in Orange township, and here they have since remained in contented and happy companionship, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by. For many years they have been consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church the teachings of which they exemplify in their daily lives. The highest testimonial to their well spent and upright lives is found in the respect, admiration and honor which are uniformly accorded them by their associates and friends. Moreover, they have witnessed the transformation of this part of the state from a wild and unsettled region into a rich agricultural district, teeming with all the evidences of an advanced civilization, and can tell of many hardships and privations endured by the early settlers in their efforts to bring about this wonderful change.

H. C. WESTOVER.

H. C. Westover, auditor of Ashland county, in which position he is rendering the community valuable service, is a man of good judgment and administrative capacities, and from all points of view is justly entitled to honorable mention among the municipality's representative men. His birth occurred in Nevada, Ohio, August 14, 1860, a son of James M. and Phebe (Alban) Westover, his father a native of Crawford county, this state, while his mother was born in Hancock county. The birth of the elder Mr. Westover occurred in January, 1829, and in his native county he was reared to manhood, there becoming familiar with the miller's trade. About the time of his marriage he removed to Nevada, where through his own exertions and industry he finally acquired ownership of a grist mill which he operated for a number of years. To this city he removed in 1875 and here also was identified with the milling business until his death, which occurred February 6, 1906. He was prominent in democratic circles, being an ardent supporter of the principles of that party. He always upheld its candidates during campaigns and for two terms served in the position of street commissioner. Mrs. Westover, who is still living at the advanced age of seventy-four years, resides with her son and daughter in this city.

H. C. Westover was reared under the care of his parents, acquiring his education in the common schools and the high school here. After completing his studies, being ambitious to launch out in the business world for himself, in

1880 he apprenticed himself to the tinsmith's trade, which he successfully completed and for several years followed as a journeyman. In the fall of 1902 his brother, Edson B. Westover, was elected to the office of county auditor, taking his seat in the fall of the following year, and one year later, in October, 1904, H. C. Westover was made deputy auditor and at the death of Edson B., which occurred August 25, 1908, the deputy auditor was appointed by the county commissioners to perform the duties of the office until the time for the regular election. That time having arrived the subject of this review was nominated for the position on the democratic ticket and elected without opposition to fill the unexpired term of his deceased brother, this term ending the third Monday in October, 1909. Since assuming the duties of this office he has been transacting its affairs with uncommon ability and is recognized as one of the most efficient auditors in the service of the commonwealth.

In 1888 Mr. Westover was united in marriage to Miss Delia M. Knoth, a daughter of Frank and Catherine (Snyder) Knoth, her father being deceased. Mr. Westover's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, being a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M.; also Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I.O.O.F., the Ashland Encampment, No. 130, and Canton Ashland, No. 41, Uniform Rank. At one time he was commander of the regiment, and he is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, being a charter member of the organization, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Westover is one of the most popular men in the county, and deserves the excellent reputation he sustains as one of Ashland's representative citizens.

JOHN C. SHAFER.

John C. Shafer owns and cultivates a good farm of seventy acres in Orange township and is numbered among the representative agriculturists of the community. He was born April 22, 1866, in Monroe county, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac W. and Pluma (Conger) Shafer. The father also followed the occupation of farming and both he and his wife are still residents of Monroe county.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, John C. Shafer was early trained to the work of the fields and pursued his education in the district schools and the county normal. He engaged in teaching for thirteen years in the country schools, and was quite successful, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired, and thus contributing to the intellectual progress of the community. Since February, 1902, he has resided in Orange township and now has seventy acres of good land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He carefully tills his fields according to the modern methods of farming and as a result annually gathers good harvests as a reward for his industry and perseverance.

On the 6th of February, 1890, Mr. Shafer was united in marriage to Miss Campie Moose, a daughter of John J. and Sarah (Early) Moose, of Monroe county, Ohio. Her father served his country as a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shafer

there were born four children: Bessie, a school teacher; Crystal; Myrtle; and Opal, but the third daughter has passed away. The parents are well known in Orange township where their genuine worth has won them many friends and gained for them the hospitality of the best homes of the community in which they reside. Mr. Shafer has been somewhat active in public life. He has never ceased to feel the deepest interest in the cause of education, has served as president of the school board and for two years has been its clerk. In this connection he has done effective work in the interests of education. He also belongs to a teacher's organization and is a member of Mohican Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., at Ashland and of the encampment. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of democratic principles. He is now serving as a member of the county central committee and was clerk of the county election board in Monroe county. He has likewise frequently been a delegate to the county conventions and his opinions carry weight in the local councils. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Christian church, to which his family also belong. He takes an active and helpful interest in the church work, is serving as one of the deacons and is a worker as well in the Sunday school. He is justly regarded as an intelligent, progressive citizen, favoring everything that is good and practical and lending helpful aid to many measures which have been of marked benefit in promoting the interests and upbuilding of the county.

DANIEL L. MOHN, M. D.

Dr. Daniel L. Mohn is one of the self-made men who, actuated by a laudable ambition and strong purpose, laid the plans for his own advancement and, choosing a professional career, provided for the necessary collegiate training through his own labors. His strength of character and earnest purpose have also been manifest since he entered upon the active practice of medicine and surgery and have carried him into important professional relations so that he is now well known as one of the representative and honored followers of this calling. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, six miles west of Ashland on the 2d of December, 1867, his parents being John B. and Elizabeth S. (Miller) Mohn, the former a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Lancaster county, that state. They arrived in Richland county, Ohio, with their respective parents during their youthful days and were there reared and married. The father learned the millwright's trade as a young man under the direction of his father and about the time of his marriage he purchased the Olivesburg grist mills which he operated for eighteen years. Failing in health he sold the mills and invested in a small tract of land of ten acres near Shiloh, in Richland county. Upon that little place he took up his abode and there spent his remaining days in retirement from business cares. At the time of the Civil war he had espoused the cause of the Union and joined the boys in blue with Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Regiment, with which he served for more

than three years. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea, was wounded in one battle and at another time suffered a sunstroke. He was frequently on the firing line and at all times displayed a spirit of undaunted loyalty and valor. His political allegiance was given to the republican party of which he was a staunch advocate. He died in the Lutheran faith July 26, 1905, when he was fifty-seven years of age, and is still survived by his wife who now resides in the village of Shiloh.

In the Olivesburg public schools Dr. Daniel L. Mohn acquired his early education and afterward spent two terms in the Shiloh high school. As early as his fifteenth year he began working as a farm hand and in 1888, when but twenty-one years of age, he took up the profession of teaching which he followed through the ensuing winter. In the early fall of 1889 he entered upon a course of study at the Ohio Northern Normal University and in the winter of 1889-90 he again engaged in teaching. In the summer of the latter year he took up the study of medicine under Dr. S. S. Holtz of Shiloh, now of Plymouth, and he obtained collegiate training in preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery in the fall of 1890, matriculating in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, pursuing his first course of lectures that winter. He afterward engaged in teaching school until the fall of 1892 when he entered the Cleveland University of Medicine & Surgery where he took his second course. He afterward accepted a position in the office of the Cherry Valley & Salem Iron Works in Latonia, Ohio, where he continued until September, 1895, when he again entered the Cleveland University of Medicine & Surgery, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1896. Dr. Mohn paid his own way through college with the funds secured in teaching and in commercial lines, and although a period of some time had elapsed since his previous study in college and he had two extra studies that year, he was given charge of his class and in this way paid his tuition. In 1905 he pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Homeopathic Medical College Hospital and he also took a course in the Cleveland City Hospital. Following his graduation he took charge of Dr. Roseberry's practice in Olivesburg while that physician was away on a vacation, and in October, following, he located in Ashland where he has been successfully engaged in practice through the intervening twelve years. He is a member of the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Ashland County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Sixth District Medical Association comprising eight counties. The same determination which enabled him to gain an education in the face of difficulties and obstacles which would utterly have discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, has actuated him in his progress, prompting him to put forth indefatigable effort for the benefit of his patients and he performs each professional service with a sense of conscientious obligation.

On the 23d of December, 1896, Dr. Mohn was united in marriage to Miss Ella E. Clegg, a daughter of Samuel Clegg of Otego, Otsego county, New York. Mrs. Mohn is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston and is the leader of the choir in the Methodist Episcopal church, being quite accomplished in both vocal and instrumental music. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and its hospitality is most attractive. Dr. Mohn is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. &

A. M.; to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F.; to the Tribe of Ben Hur; to the Modern Woodmen of America; the Mutual Benefit Association and the Protective Home Circle; as well as the Physicians' Casualty Company. He is likewise connected with the Ustion Society, a medical fraternity. In politics he is a republican, interested in the work of the party and for two terms he served as chairman of the executive committee. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is now serving on its official board. Honorable manhood, upright principles and fidelity to duty in all relations of citizenship and of the profession, he well merits the regard entertained for him in the position which he has won in his chosen calling.

FRANKLIN P. BUCHANAN.

Franklin P. Buchanan, a retired agriculturist of Sullivan township, this county, who however is yet the owner of valuable farming property, is of Scotch descent. The American branch of the family was founded in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David Buchanan, came to this state with his family in the early days making the journey from Pennsylvania by wagons. His parents, William and Rebecca (Plummer) Buchanan, who were united in marriage in Middleton, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1838, came to this state shortly afterward and settled in Jackson township, where they lived for several years before locating in Sullivan township. Upon their arrival they purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. The surrounding country at that time was covered with forest. Here after having constructed a log cabin home, Mr. Buchanan began clearing the land and putting it in a fit state for cultivation. Prosperity from year to year attended his efforts and to the original one hundred and sixty acres upon which he settled, he added from time to time, until at his death, which occurred August 29, 1892, he was probably the largest individual land owner in the county. In addition to having engaged in the producing of general crops he also paid much attention to stock-raising, especially sheep, of which he usually kept on hand in the neighborhood of one thousand head. He had been twice united in marriage, his first wife, who passed away April 13, 1868, leaving six children, the surviving ones being Jane H., of Albion, this state; Robert P., an agriculturalist of this county, and Franklin P.; and by his second wife he had two sons, namely: Wiley A., and David L. C.

In the public schools of Albion, this county, Franklin P. Buchanan acquired his education, and until he was twenty-four years of age remained upon his father's farm, at which period of his life he was united in marriage and then repaired to this township where, with the exception of three years, between the years 1894 and 1897, which were spent in Medina county, he has since engaged here in general agriculture and stock-raising, in which he is meeting with splendid success. He now possesses several splendid farms aggregating three hundred and fifty acres, all of which are well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In addition to this property he owns considerable valuable real estate in the village of Sullivan and also an elegant residence in which he is now re-

siding. He superintends his farming interests and looks after other financial affairs, but does no active work on the farms. Moreover, his property interests are not confined to this place since he also possesses one hundred and forty acres of land, together with residence property in Medina county.

On the 20th of September, 1877, Mr Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Smith, a daughter of William B. and Mary (Rowley) Smith, of Homer, Medina county. She departed this life on June 25, 1904, and he wedded Miss Ada M. Hiar, a native of Medina, on August 10, of the following year, his second wife being a daughter of Robert J. and Anna N. (Lane) Hiar. Her father was a prominent farmer of Ionia county, Michigan, and was formerly largely identified with agricultural interests in Medina county, this state.

In politics Mr. Buchanan is a democrat, and although he takes considerable interest in public questions and keeps well informed on the issues of the day he does not aspire to office holding and is not active during elections beyond casting his vote for the candidates of his party. Being a progressive man and one who is public spirited he is always ready to assist any movement in the direction of local improvements and was one of the promoters of the local telephone company, of which he is now the treasurer. He belongs to Sullivan Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., Wooster Council, Knight Templars, and has been treasurer of the lodge here for the past sixteen years. His wife also has a number of lodge affiliations and belongs to the Eastern Star, the Maccabees, and Womans Christian Temperance Union. She is also a member of the Congregational church, in all of the departments of which she is a leading factor. Mr. Buchanan is a man of sterling qualities of character, progressive in his ideas, and his upright life and straightforward dealings have merited the confidence and respect of the entire community.

JOHN F. OBRECHT.

John F. Obrecht, the owner of two hundred and forty acres of rich farm land in Lake township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising, was born October 21, 1867, on the farm which he now makes his home. His parents, George and Christina (Kunkle) Obrecht, were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, his birth occurring August 20, 1830, while she was born on the 18th of May, 1831. They were both reared in their native land and were there married in 1852, while the following year they sailed for the United States, coming direct to Loudonville, Ohio. Here he became engaged in agricultural pursuits, renting a farm for a while and then purchasing eighty acres of land, which he continued to operate until his demise. Death came to him December 19, 1900, while his wife survived him for only a few years, passing away January 24, 1904. In their family were four children: George, who died April 4, 1894, at the age of forty-four years, five months and twenty-four days, leaving a widow; Mary, the wife of Martin Arnholt, of Mohican township; William H., who resides on a farm near that of John F.; and John F. of this review.



JOHN F. OBRECHT AND FAMILY

On his father's farm John F. Obrecht was reared and acquired his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. His early training was supplemented by study in Greentown Academy at Perrysville and after completing his course at that institution he engaged in teaching in the district schools of Lake township. Following this profession for six winters, he then turned his attention to farming and has continued to direct his energies along this line of activity to the present time. In addition to the old home farm of eighty acres upon which he is now residing, he also owns another adjoining farm, his entire holdings consisting of two hundred and forty acres located on section 6, Lake township. There are two sets of good buildings on the land and the atmosphere of neatness and progress which pervades the place speaks of the thrift and perseverance of the owner. In addition to general farming interests he has also given much attention to breeding thoroughbred stock, making a specialty of Shropshire sheep, Duroc Jersey hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses which he often exhibits at the local fairs.

On the 31st of March, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Obrecht and Mary Garst, and unto them was born one child, Mary Christina. The wife and mother passed away November 28, 1899, and on March 3, 1903, Mr. Obrecht was again married, his second union being with Phoebe Horn, a daughter of George Horn and a native of Lake township. The children of this union are Fern O., G. Harold and Carry Carol. In politics Mr. Obrecht is a staunch democrat, although not seeking public office as a reward for party fealty. His fellowmen, however, recognize his sterling characteristics, and called him to the office of township clerk, which he occupied for six years, while he also acted as township assessor for two years. A life-long resident of the community in which he now makes his home, Mr. Obrecht has an extensive acquaintance, and the fact that he is most liked where he is best known indicates that his life has ever been an honorable and upright one. Moreover, in all business matters his methods have been such as to command the trust and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DOWNS.

Benjamin Franklin Downs, proprietor of a jewelry establishment in Ashland, is of English extraction, his birth having occurred here December 31, 1876. His grandparents were George and Sarah (Jones) Downs, natives of England, who came to America in 1870 with their family, locating in this county, where two of the children had settled in 1868. Here the grandfather pursued the occupation of draying until he departed this life. Among his children was Richard, whose birth occurred in England in 1844. There in 1865, he was united in marriage to Sarah Latter, who was born in that country in 1847. His first work in Ashland county was that of stationary engineer, which occupation he followed for ten years and then devoted his time to landscape gardening, sodding and all kindred lines of work, in which he is still engaged, being so successful that at the present time he has one year's work ahead of him, includ-

ing the contract of decorating the Ashland cemetery. In the year he was married, he came to this country on a sailing vessel named Cornelius Cornell and the voyage required forty-seven days. The long trip made in that primitive way, while it was accompanied by many interesting incidents, was not one which Mr. Downs cares to repeat, although he delights in recalling the points of the voyage and in comparing its humble accommodations with those afforded by the large ocean liners now in use. In his family were ten children, namely: Elizabeth Mary, Caroline, Robert Fulton, Esther Jane, Benjamin Franklin, Richard Walter, Albert William, Charles Henry, Edward James and Ada May.

After acquiring his education in the public schools Benjamin Franklin Downs was engaged by H. C. Platner, a jeweler in Toronto, Canada, with whom he learned his trade. He remained there for two years, at the expiration of which period he went to Jamesburg, New Jersey, where he was in charge of a jewelry store for fourteen months, subsequently working for Harry Downs in Bellevue, and Louie Ott, of Mansfield, Ohio. In 1902, he located in Ashland, where he engaged in business for himself and, his means being limited, he initiated the enterprise on a small scale but within the six years he has been in business he has so increased his trade that now he stands on an equal footing with his competitors and as far as his mechanical skill is concerned he is surpassed by none. His solicitations to please his customers, together with his honest business methods, has caused his business to grow rapidly and as he is still a young man, endowed with business ability, the future undoubtedly has in store for him a place where he will be of still greater prominence and usefulness in the commercial circles of the community.

On August 20, 1903, Mr. Downs wedded Isadore Toony, whose birth occurred August 20, 1884, and who is a daughter of James and Ella (Bowman) Toony, who are now residing here with their children, Isadore and Milo, Mr. Toony being associated with the Ashland Flax Mill Company. Politically Mr. Downs supports the republican party and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masons. Being a man of a religious turn of mind, recognizing that one's duties in that direction are of paramount importance, he never permits the pressure of business affairs to usurp the time he should devote to the church and is a faithful supporter of that denomination of Christians, known as the Disciples of Christ. He deserves great credit for the strides he has made in building up the business of which he is now proprietor and being a man of good character he merits the confidence of his fellow citizens and a place among the leading business men of the state.

REV. CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB JULIUS SCHAUB.

Rev. Christian Gottlieb Julius Schaub, fearless in defense of what he believes to be right, is the exponent of the prevailing idea from which few take exception at the present day that the work of the minister is not to lead his people out of the actual life of the day in preparation for the life to come, but to make them a force for good at the present hour, realizing that each moment

holds its opportunity and counts either on the profit or loss side in the continuous struggle to make the world better. He has come to be known as "the man that made Loudonville dry"—a characterization of which he has every reason to be proud. Coming to Loudonville in 1906 as the pastor of the Lutheran church here he recognized that one of the strongest forces against morality and religion in the town was the saloon and he resolutely set to work to put before the people the fact that they must choose between the church and the saloon. The result was seen in the ensuing election and today there is no more honored or valued citizen of the village. He bears his honors, however, with becoming modesty, intent upon the work of the church to accomplish all that it should mean as a factor for good in the daily lives of the people of the community.

Rev. Schaub was born August 24, 1872, in Cincinnati, a son of Charles and Anna (Seyfert) Schaub, the former a native of Bavaria and the latter of Swabia, Germany. They were married in the fatherland and came to America and were for long years residents of Cincinnati, where the father died in 1901 and the mother in 1881. The father was of the Catholic faith while the mother was a Protestant.. The children were reared in the mother's faith. There were two sons and one daughter: Carl, who is the principal of a Lutheran parochial school in Detroit, Michigan; Rev. Schaub of this review; and Emma, who is living in Columbus, Ohio.

The Rev. Schaub was but nine years of age at the time of his mother's death and he and his brother and sister were then taken to the Lutheran Orphans Home at Richmond, Indiana, arriving there on the 12th of October. Rev. Schaub resided there for five years and then left the institute to attend college at Woodville, Ohio, where he was graduated on the 17th of June, 1890, on the completion of a five years' course. In the fall of that year he went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was engaged in teaching school at that place through the succeeding three years and then in Circleville, Ohio, for two years. During that period he pursued summer courses of study in Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, including a course in oratory; also the Martyn College of Washington, D. C. He had taken great interest in music from early boyhood and had intended, after finishing school, to go abroad and study music and make that art his source of livelihood but these plans were providentially interfered with. In the fall of 1895 he entered the Capital University at Columbus, Ohio, where he pursued a three years' seminary course in preparation for the ministry. These were years of crowded activity; in addition to the taxing demands of this course of high standard, he was also enrolled in the senior department of Capital University College, was engaged as leader in chorus work, had charge of a Mission and regularly taught his class in another Sunday school. While here he had charge of the Capital University band and brought the organization up to a high standard of proficiency. A local paper in one of the cities in which this band gave an entertainment spoke of it as one of the best that had been given there in a long time, characterizing the program as a choice one of excellent rendition. Continuing his seminary course he was graduated on the 22d of May, 1898, while the 12th of June witnessed his ordination and installation as pastor of the church at Youngstown, Ohio. This was a small mission church over which he presided for three years, or until 1901.

It had but twelve communicants when he took charge and when he left that place the Trinity English Lutheran church—for such was its name—had a membership of about one hundred. Services were held in a hall but the interest which he had aroused had led to the perfection of plans for building a church at the time he left there. In April, 1901, he accepted a call from the Zion English Lutheran church at Canton, Ohio, and during the first year of his pastorate there he began the erection of a new house of worship which was dedicated on the 1st of February, 1903. The affairs of the church were at a low ebb when he took charge but today the congregation has a property valued at fifteen thousand dollars, the work of the church is well organized in its various departments and substantial spiritual progress was made under his teaching. He continued there until December, 1906. Under his instruction the congregation had grown to a membership of two hundred with a Sunday school enrollment of more than three hundred, a Ladies' Aid Society of fifty, a Luther League of forty members and a Junior League of thirty.

On leaving Canton, Rev. Schaub came to Loudonville as pastor of Zion Lutheran church, whose large and beautiful house of worship was dedicated on the 11th of May, 1902. He had been in this field for but a short time when he recognized that one of the dominant evils here was the saloon and the power it held over its people. He presented to them in a number of strong and forceful addresses that it was a choice between the church and the saloon. He first thoroughly aroused public thought by speaking from his pulpit on the saloons of Loudonville, after giving earnest consideration to the subject. Threats were made against him but he stood fearlessly in support of his position, stating that Loudonville's saloons like everywhere, have been and are today, the arch enemy of the home, the school and the church. He said there were families in Loudonville who had no bread nor enough coal to keep them warm, due to the saloon and cited several instances concerning the efforts of men to get credit at the different stores and yet they would pay cash for liquor. Near the end of his sermon Rev. Schaub asked for an expression from his audience on the subject, if they were willing to have a vote taken on the liquor question, and at least nine hundred, three quarters of the audience, signified their assent. He continued his agitation of the question until at the polls at the following election the saloon was voted out and the supremacy of the church and the home sustained. In other lines Rev. Schaub has also been a strong moral force in the town and that he is alive to the needs of the people and the saving power of the gospel is manifest in the fact that over one hundred members have been taken into the church since his arrival here. Not only has he accomplished these practical and beneficial results but is himself making steady progress, remaining ever a close student. He is now studying for the Doctor of Philosophy degree and is already recognized as a man of scholarly attainment, possessing moreover that deep human sympathy which wins the confidence and the respect of his fellowmen.

On the 20th of June, 1900, Rev. Schaub was married to Miss Clara Bingham of North Jackson, Ohio, a daughter of William and Margaret Katharine (England) Bingham. She is a lady of much musical and artistic talent, possessing, moreover, great tact which is manifest in her gracious and charming

hospitality. Unto Rev. and Mrs. Schaub have been born two daughters, Esther Grace and Dorothy Emma. During the period of their residence in Loudonville, although it is of but three years' duration, they have won many friends in this part of the county, not only among people of their own church but among other denominations as well and the work of Rev. Schaub is being attended with excellent results for he is thoroughly alive to the conditions of the day and the opportunities of the present, working therefore for the highest development of Christian manhood and citizenship.

CURTIS E. WHITCOMB.

Curtis E. Whitecomb, well known in agricultural lines in Sullivan township, was born in this county, June 19, 1846. His parents were Horace and Jane (Toms) Whitcomb. His father was a prosperous farmer and a well known citizen in this vicinity, whose position with regard to slavery was most pronounced as he was rigidly opposed to the institution and his farm being located on the line of the underground railway, it was no uncommon occurrence for him to observe slaves passing over his premises as they were stealing their way into the north.

On his father's farm Curtis E. Whitecomb was reared and daily engaged in the routine of agricultural life during the summer months, while in the winter time he attended the district school where he acquired his education. During his boyhood days he was brought up under the antislavery sentiment voiced by his father, which sentiment was made all the more fervent upon seeing the negroes who had escaped by the underground railway, crossing his father's farm in their efforts to get within northern lines and gain their freedom. On this farm he has remained all his life, engaged in producing general crops and to some extent in stock raising. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred Delaine sheep, which he raises for breeding and stock purposes and, having paid attention for a number of years to the raising of sheep, his long experience has made him an authority as to their qualities and the best methods by which to breed them in order to obtain the best results. In addition to general farming and stock raising he has also carried on a dairy business for upwards of twenty-five years. His farm contains one hundred acres of finely improved land which is thoroughly drained, provided with all necessary conveniences and under a high state of cultivation.

On October 2, 1870, Mr. Whitecomb was united in marriage to Miss Melvina Baily, daughter of Amaziah and Nancy (Van Tilburg) Bailey, her father a farmer of this county. To this union have been born three children: Emory A., who is married and lives in Colorado; Edward S., who is also married and resides in Portage county; and Ethel, who became the wife of E. E. Hutchinson, of Colorado. His first wife having passed away June 6, 1887, on March 19, 1889, he wedded Mrs. Margaret J. Palmer, widow of M. R. Palmer and a daughter of Hugh and Mary (McCurdy) McKee, of Clear Creek township. To this union has been born one son, Roy C.

Mr. Whitcomb is a republican and while he is not active in party affairs he is thoroughly conversant with political questions and during elections is always present at the polls with his vote to aid in securing the election of candidates of his party. For several years he was a member of the school board and in 1890 was appointed land appraiser of the township. Although Mr. Whitcomb is not affiliated with any church organization he is a friend and supporter of religious work and his wife is affiliated with the Baptist church, while the remaining members of his family are connected with the Disciples of Christ. He is always in favor of public improvements, particularly advocating good roads and an excellent school system, and being an honest and industrious man he entertains the confidence and respect of the entire community. He finds his greatest happiness in his home where, with his wife and family as his companions, he spends his evenings with delight and pleasure.

CAPTAIN HENRY H. EBERHART.

On the roll of those who defended the stars and stripes during the darkest hour in the history of the country appears the name of Captain Henry H. Eberhart. In fact his title is an indication of his service and of the promotions that came to him in recognition of his valor and meritorious conduct for he entered the ranks as a private. Through many years he has been closely associated with the agricultural interests of Ashland county, but is now living retired and his rest has been well earned. He was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1838, and was two years of age when his parents, Moses and Frances (Soliday) Eberhart, removed to Wayne county, Ohio. They, too, were natives of the Keystone state and on removing westward settled on a farm in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, where they resided until called to their final rest. The father died at the venerable age of eighty-three years, while the mother passed away at the age of fifty-seven. They were the parents of ten children: Jacob, who is deceased; Mrs. Ellen Rhodes, living in Plain township, Wayne county; Henry H.; Mrs. Katharine Jones, who has passed away; Samuel, a physician, who served as a private in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years and is now deceased; Joseph, who died in 1862; Abram, living in Plain township, Wayne county; Moses; Mrs. Maggie Dillgard, who died in 1909; and David, who died in infancy.

Captain Eberhart, brought to Ohio in his early childhood, was reared on the home farm in Plain township, obtained his education in the public schools and worked in the fields with his father until 1861. Interested in the living questions of the day, he was aroused by the attitude of the south in 1860 and resolved that if an attempt was made to overthrow the Union he would stand loyal in its defense. Therefore at the first call for seventy-five thousand troops he offered his services to the government and joined the boys in blue of Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain A. Wiley. He served for about four months, participating in the battle of Philippi, West Virginia, which was the first engagement of the war. He then returned home



MR. AND MRS. H. H. EBERHART

on the expiration of his first term of enlistment and taught school for a few days, but he could not content himself to remain at home while the safety of the Union hung in the balance and, hiring a substitute for the school, he enlisted a second time, joining Company I, of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years. In June, 1862, he was detailed on recruiting service at Wooster, and while thus serving received a commission from Governor Tod as first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With that regiment he went to the front and took part in the engagements at Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post. He was also at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and in Grant's campaign about Vicksburg. At Raymond, Mississippi, he was taken ill in the spring of 1863, at which time the ill and wounded were left in the rear without a guard after the engagement at Raymond, Mississippi, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was then held as a prisoner of war for twenty-one months and five days, in Libby prison and at Macon, Georgia, Columbia, South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina. Just previous to his capture he had received the commission making him captain of his company. After he was released he was granted a thirty days furlough and returned home. While in prison the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and in that consolidation Captain Eberhart was transferred to Company E, of which he took command on the expiration of his furlough. The time of the One Hundred and Fourteenth expired about two months previous to the expiration of the term of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio, and Captain Eberhart was then transferred to the Forty-eighth Battalion of the Ohio Veteran Infantry. He was placed in command and was entitled to a lieutenant colonel's position, but refused to accept it that he might be discharged with his command. He was therefore discharged with Company E, Forty-eighth Battalion, Ohio Veterans Infantry, on the 14th of October, 1865, and returned to his home. For four years he had been on active duty, sharing in all of the hardships and experiences meted out to the soldiers who fought for the defense of the Union. His was a most creditable military record and the country owes to her defenders a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid.

When the war was over Captain Eberhart turned his attention to farming, purchasing a tract of land in Green township, Ashland county, about a mile east of Perrysville. He secured one hundred acres there and resided thereon until 1872 when he sold the property and bought ninety acres five miles east of Ashland in Montgomery township. Upon that place he lived for more than twenty years and then, retaining the ownership of that farm, he bought a small farm in Perry township whereon he made his home for thirteen years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a house and lot in Reedsburg, but after two and a half years sold it and bought his present home in Jeromeville. He has disposed of all of his farms as he does not wish to be burdened with the care of the property, and is living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

On the 24th of December, 1865, Mr. Eberhart was married to Miss Mary Jane Webster, who was born in Lake township, Ashland county, May 16, 1841, and is a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Jane (Louderdale) Webster. Her

father's birth occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1808, and the mother's birth occurred in Genesee county, New York, October 2, 1823. They were married, however in Ohio, and Mrs. Webster still resides in Ashland, but Mr. Webster passed away in 1888. They spent the greater part of their lives on the farm in Lake township and were well known among the leading representatives of agricultural life in Ashland county. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom reached adult age: Mary Jane; Mrs. Rhoda Chapman, living near the city of Ashland; Albert, a resident of Ashland; Mrs. Alice Geiselman, of Geneva, Nebraska; Mrs. Olive Priest, of Cleveland; Eliza, the wife of Ora Beard, a resident of Loudonville; Jud, living in Reedsburg, Wayne county, Ohio; Columbus, living in Akron, Ohio; and Mrs. Janette Buck, of Galion, Ohio.

Only two children were born unto Captain and Mrs. Eberhart: William W., who married Amanda Ambrose, resides in Franklin, Nebraska, and they have one child, Ernest E. Frances Leora is the wife of Charles Latter, of Springfield, Ohio, and they have two children, Mary and Carl William. Both William W. Eberhart and Mrs. Latter were born in Green township, this county, and the former is now a very extensive stock raiser and farmer.

Captain Eberhart was a very active and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic while the post existed in Jeromeville and has always maintained a deep interest in military affairs and the welfare of his old comrades-in-arms. He and his family are members of the English Lutheran church and his life has ever displayed those sterling qualities of manhood which in any land and clime command confidence and awaken admiration and respect. He was diligent in business, has ever been loyal in citizenship and reliable in friendship. These qualities have therefore made him a man whom to know is to honor.

JOHN M. NYHART.

John M. Nyhart is one of the leading farmers of Hanover township, making his home on section 14 where he owns and cultivates four hundred and fifteen acres of productive and valuable land about two miles south of Loudonville, on the Mount Vernon and Columbus road. His success is due to his capable management and unfaltering industry. His birth occurred about five miles from his present home in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio, December 13, 1839, his parents being Jacob and Mary (Smith) Nyhart. The former was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, the 27th day of April, 1806. His father lost his life in the war of 1812 and Jacob Nyhart came to Ohio with his widowed mother and two brothers and one sister when about eight years of age, the family home being established in Knox county. Here he was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, sharing with the family in all of its hardships and privations. On the 12th of January, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, who was born in New Jersey, October 3, 1811, and came from Green county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1821 before she was ten years of age. Immediately after their marriage they located in Jefferson township, Knox county, and there lived for many years, Mrs. Nyhart there passing away

at the age of seventy-nine years, six months and seventeen days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and they were held in high regard by all who knew them because of many good traits of heart and mind which they displayed throughout their entire lives. In 1891, following the death of his wife, Mr. Nyhart went to the home of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Mary O. Scholes, with whom he remained until his death on the 6th of May, 1897, when he had reached the venerable age of ninety-one years and fifteen days. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven survived the father.

John M. Nyhart, the fourth in order of birth, was reared upon the old homestead farm in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio, and pursued his education in the common and select schools of that locality. He also taught one winter term and in the summer months he worked upon the farm with his father, early becoming familiar with the task of plowing, planting and harvesting. Lessons of industry and thrift were early impressed upon his mind and in due time brought forth rich fruit. Following his marriage Mr. Nyhart purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Brown township, Knox county, placing thereon new buildings and making substantial improvements, carefully tilling the fields and residing thereon for about twenty-eight years. Eighteen years ago he came to his present home, which was owned by his father-in-law, and took care of his mother-in-law until her demise. He then purchased the interest of the other heirs of the property and now has a valuable farm of four hundred and fifteen acres, the land being very rich and productive. The place is pleasantly and conveniently located about two miles south of Loudonville and in its midst stands a commodious and fine farm residence on one of the hills that border Clearfork creek and the Mohican river. It is located in a most picturesque spot in the midst of scenery that cannot but appeal to the artist and the traveler. Upon this farm Mr. Nyhart carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising and in his pastures are seen good grades of horses, cattle and hogs, while his fields bring forth abundant crops. He also owns town property in Loudonville and is interested in coal mines in the southern part of the state.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Mr. Nyhart was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Garret, who was born October 29, 1840, on the farm which is yet her home. She is a daughter of William Garret, who at one time was one of the most extensive land holders and prominent citizens of this part of the state. He was born in New Jersey, December 11, 1810, and remained in the east until after his marriage on the 24th of December, 1832, to Miss Dense Jennings, whose birth occurred at Morristown, New Jersey, October 6, 1809. In the fall of 1837 they arrived in Ohio and for many years resided upon a farm near Loudonville. When they came to Ashland county land was cheap but Mr. Garret had very limited capital. However he purchased a small tract of ground and worked diligently and earnestly that he might enhance his holdings, doing whatever his hands found to do. As he earned money he carefully saved it and invested in property until he was soon engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming in time the owner of thirteen hundred acres. After a number of years he did no manual labor, devoting himself solely to business pursuits and the management of his investments. His labors were thus an important factor in

the promotion of the county's welfare and upbuilding. He was one of those actively concerned in boring for oil near Loudonville some years ago and was connected with various other business interests, including mines and insurance. From the organization of the Loudonville Banking Company he was its vice president and contributed largely to its prosperity through his sterling integrity, honesty and honorable dealings. In politics he was a stalwart democrat, never faltering in support of any movement which he believed to be right. While he preferred Ohio as a place of residence, he retained a great love for his native state and made frequent trips back to the east, the last being in the fall of 1886 when he expressed the thought that he would probably not return there again. He died May 2, 1887, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, while his wife passed away in 1895. At an early age he became a member of the Presbyterian church and always remained a consistent christian. The members of their family were: Jane, who became the wife of Churchill Priest, and is now deceased; Charlotte, the deceased wife of Dr. A. J. Scott of Cleveland; Mrs. Nyhart; Annie, who became the wife of James Ross and after his death married a Mr. Tobias of Elkhart, Indiana; Virginia, who died in early womanhood; and William, who died at the age of three years. The Garrets, like the Nyharts, were a prominent pioneer family of the county and the parents of Mrs. Nyhart took an active and helpful part in promoting the work of public progress.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Nyhart was blessed with two children. Dennie, born in Galloway, Knox county, December 23, 1863, became the wife of Otto Vance and died May 1, 1887, when twenty-three years of age. Her death was an almost unbearable blow to her parents. She was a young woman of pleasing manner and most amiable disposition. She early developed a literary taste and a fondness for music, and devoted much time to the study of the latter. After the removal of her parents to Galloway she became interested in Sunday school work and for eight years labored effectively as a teacher. In 1883 she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was ever afterward one of its faithful followers. Though called away in early womanhood, her memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew her because of her kindly, helpful spirit which was ever displayed. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart was William Bud, who was born November 7, 1866, and passed away at the age of forty years, five months and twenty-eight days. In his youth it became evident that he was not strong enough for farm work and his parents decided to give him a practical business education. So rapidly did he advance in his studies that at the age of sixteen he began teaching and successfully followed the profession for eight terms. He pursued a business course in the normal institutes of Ada, Ohio, and Valparaiso, Indiana. So proficient was he that he at once secured a responsible position as bookkeeper with a large wholesale stationery firm and in the Loudonville Bank. For the benefit of his health he went to the mountains near Los Angeles, California, and subsequently made a trip to San Diego, California. The third time he also went to the Pacific coast but was not greatly benefitted thereby and was satisfied to return to his father's home among the picturesque hills of Clear Fork. There he lingered for several years until at length death claimed him and Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart were left without children to bless them in their declining years. Although

they have known some dark hours and experienced some bitter sorrows, they have ever held to their faith that in time all things work out for good to the believer in Christianity, and they have long been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Galloway. In his political views Mr. Nyhart has been a life long democrat and was treasurer of Brown township for two terms. He has preferred, however, to concentrate his attention and energies upon his business affairs and his capable management has brought to him a substantial measure of success, enabling him in the evening of life to enjoy all of its comforts. Both he and his wife are held in the highest esteem throughout Loudonville and this part of the county and well deserve mention in this volume as representative citizens here.

JOSEPH N. BROWN.

Joseph N. Brown, a capitalist of Ashland, who was formerly actively and successfully connected with the agricultural and live-stock interests of this county, was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 3d of December, 1842. His parents, Hugh and Margaret Brown, who were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, and Holmes county, Ohio, respectively, are both deceased. Their family numbered ten children, six of whom still survive.

Joseph N. Brown acquired a good practical education in the common schools and when but eighteen years of age enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company H, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, with which he remained for eight months. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga and, becoming ill, was afterward taken to the hospital at St. Louis, where he continued for three months. He then returned to Richland county, Ohio, there residing on a farm until twenty-two years of age, when he was married. Subsequent to that important event in his life he was engaged in the operation of a rented farm for one year and then bought a tract of land of ninety acres, which he cultivated for a similar period and then sold. The following six months were spent in Missouri and afterward he lived in Pennsylvania for another period of six months, at the end of which time he came to Ashland county, Ohio, purchasing a farm of eighty-four acres, which is still in his possession and which he continued to cultivate for nine years. He then took up his abode in the city of Ashland and became engaged in buying and shipping stock, with which line of activity he was successfully identified for seventeen years. At the present time, however, he is living a retired life, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former industry and well directed energy. He owns a fine residence at No. 30 Clarmont avenue and is a stockholder and director in the match factory of Ashland, a stockholder and director in the Star Telephone Company, a stockholder in the Raymond wholesale grocery house at Mansfield, Ohio, and stockholder and director of the Farmers Bank of Ashland. He likewise owns several houses in Ashland and is widely recognized as one of the county's most prosperous, progressive and respected citizens.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Sarah King, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Nicholas and Mahala King, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Brown was one of a family of three children and by her marriage has become the mother of four, namely: Mary A., who was born December 19, 1867, and is now the wife of Charley Fritzinger, who is in the insurance business at Mansfield, Ohio; Mertilla M., born March 28, 1870, who is the wife of George Freer, of Ashland; Emory M., a resident of this city and a member of the dry-goods firm of Beach & Brown; and Edgar, who has passed away.

In his political views Mr. Brown is a stalwart democrat and has taken an active and helpful interest in the local work of the organization, having served as assessor for two terms and also as alderman of Ashland. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 85, and also with G. A. R. Post, No. 132, having filled all of the chairs in the last named. Both he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Ashland and have displayed traits of character, of heart and mind which have endeared them to all with whom they have been associated and which have gained for them the confidence and good will of the entire community.

SETH GONGWER.

Seth Gongwer, county recorder of Ashland county, the duties of which responsible office he has been performing since his election to that post in 1904, is one of the most popular men of this part of the state, and thoroughly qualified in every regard to transact the business devolving upon him as a public official. Born in Milton township, this county, on July 17, 1866, he is a son of Lewis and Frances (Imhoff) Gongwer, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his father was born in 1820, coming to this county when a boy with his parents, who located on a farm in what is now known as Mifflin township. The grandfather of the subject of this review, however, did not give much of his attention to tilling the soil as he gave up agricultural pursuits shortly after settling upon the land and built and operated a distillery for many years, the plant being later operated by his son, Michael Gongwer. His wife, Frances Imhoff, was born in 1829, and when about two years of age came to this county with her parents, who located on a farm in Milton township, where she was reared and united in marriage, after which event she and her husband located in Richland county where they remained for a brief period and upon returning to this county purchased a farm in Milton township where they spent their remaining days, the father entering into rest in 1897, while the mother passed away December 26, 1908, the remains of both being interred in the Imhoff cemetery. They were known throughout the township for their industry and enterprise and as well for their excellent qualities of character, both having been faithful members of the United Brethren church, their daily lives being in every respect harmonious with the high ideals of their religion.

The district schools of the township gave Seth Gongwer his preliminary educational advantages, and later he completed a course of study in Hayesville

Academy, and also at Ashland College. Upon leaving the last named institution being then in his twentieth year, he adopted teaching as a vocation and for a period of twelve terms spent the winters in the school room, during the summer months turning his attention to farming, and for about four years following the demise of his father he had the management of the home farm. at the expiration of which period he went to Toledo, Ohio, and secured a position as brakeman on the Lake Shore Railroad, being identified with railroad work until December, 1903, when meeting with the misfortune of losing his left arm, he returned home and in the fall of 1904 was elected to the office of county recorder and is now serving his first term, but his position is assured inasmuch as he was reelected at the fall election of 1908 for a second term.

Mr. Gongwer is widely known among fraternal organizations and belongs to Montgomery Lodge, K. of P., and is also a member of Excelsior Camp, No. 3287, M. W. A. He is a man whose excellent judgment and genial disposition have made him popular throughout the county, and being also possessed of superior administrative and executive ability he is ably fitted to perform the duties of the office in which he serves, and his record as a public official is amply manifested in the fact of his reelection.

JACOB H. STRAUSBAUGH.

Jacob H. Strausbaugh carries on general farming on section 14, Hanover township, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the community. He was born a mile north of Tiffin in Seneca county, Ohio, September 4, 1848, and there made his home, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Flannigan) Strausbaugh, who were natives of Pennsylvania where they were reared and married. The father was a distiller by trade. He walked to Ohio three times before he was married, being employed in a Dayton distillery. Following his marriage he came with his wife in a one-horse wagon and made a settlement in Crawford county, camping there first among the Wyandotte Indians. After losing the use of his left arm he engaged in making brooms for a living. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, six of whom reached adult age, namely: Susan, Joseph, Jacob, John, Michael and Margaret.

Spending his boyhood days upon the home farm Jacob H. Strausbaugh afterward learned the plasterer's trade and followed that pursuit until he enlisted for service in the Civil war in January, 1865, when but sixteen years of age. He was enrolled as a soldier at Lima, Allen county, Ohio, becoming a member of Company E, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland and he participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville besides many minor engagements, remaining always a brave and loyal soldier, unfaltering in the performance of any duty. He was mustered out at Camp Parker, Texas, in January, 1866.

After the war was over Mr. Strausbaugh returned to his home in the north and soon afterward went to Canton, Ohio. He worked at the plasterer's trade

in the north during the summer seasons, and in the south during the winter months. In this way he visited many parts of the United States, spending about twelve years in that fashion. In 1870 he came to Loudonville where he worked at his trade for three years, after which he was connected with A. A. Taylor as a packer in the flouring mill for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he again resumed work at his trade which he once more followed for three or four years and then with the capital which he had saved from his labor he purchased his present farm on the 8th of October, 1888. It has since been his home covering a period of more than two decades. He has here one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, annually gathering rich harvests. His home place is two and a half miles southwest of Loudonville and in addition to this property he has one hundred and sixteen acres two miles south of the village, both farms being in Hanover township. His home place borders the Mohican river and his dwelling is in a most picturesque district among the hills. His buildings are all substantial and in good repair, and the farm is in every way well improved. He raises sheep and hogs and also makes dairy cows a special feature of his place. His principal cereal is wheat and the fields are richly tilled.

In January, 1874, Mr. Strausbaugh was united in marriage to Miss Mary Beary, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 4, 1854, and is a daughter of Chris and Magdalena (Gardner) Beary, natives of Switzerland who, however, were married in this country and died in Holmes county, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strausbaugh have been born eleven children: Clara, the wife of Michael Casey, of Mansfield; James Urben, also living in Mansfield; Edward, a resident of Galion, Ohio; Charles, a farmer of Hanover township; Lewis, of Mansfield; Helen, the wife of Harry Sharp, of Mansfield; Myrtle, living in Mansfield; Mary, Leo and Paul, all at home; and Jacob Hugh, who completes the family. The family record is remarkable in that the circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death nor has there been much sickness among them.

In his political views Mr. Strausbaugh has always been an earnest republican in national elections because of his firm belief in the principles of the party yet he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs in which he is meeting with signal success. He belongs to St. Peter's Catholic church of Loudonville and is well known as a representative farmer of the community, whose energies have been effective in promoting the agricultural development of this part of the state.

WILLIAM G. HELTMAN.

William G. Heltman is one of Ashland's most prominent citizens, whose influence has been widely and deeply felt in the betterment of city conditions, and whose services as mayor of the municipality, in which honorable position he served for four terms, were of the highest character from point of view of justice and equity, and the excellent benefits accruing therefrom to the citizens



W. G. HELTMAN

of the community and the city in general. He officiated in that capacity between the years 1894 and 1902. Among the many ways in which he proved a benefactor of the municipality was that of securing for the city its present modern waterworks, built in 1895, and of which he is justly termed the father. It had long been the opinion of Mr. Heltman that the city should have a water plant of its own and he was unrelenting in his agitation of the scheme and for many years carried on an aggressive warfare in behalf of the establishing of the plant, until he secured its erection. During that period he spent much of his own means and time visiting various cities throughout the state for the purpose of investigating their waterworks plants that he might through close scrutiny arrive at an idea of what would be the best for his own municipality, and when he had formulated his plans he submitted his estimates for the construction of the plant he met with the rebuff of being ridiculed, but being a man not easily dissuaded from an honest purpose he persisted in bringing his appeal before the public and through his honest and ardent efforts when the bill came up before the people to whom it was left to decide whether the municipality should or should not have a modern water plant it was passed, and the plant built within the estimates made by Mr. Heltman, the entire cost being forty-five thousand dollars. This included twelve miles of water mains and, considering the many items necessary to its construction, the cost was considered very low and the success of the undertaking at such a limited figure was commented upon by the papers throughout the state, greatly to the commendation and praise of Mr. Heltman.

Mr. Heltman is a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, born June 1, 1835, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Goldman) Heltman, and a grandson of John Heltman, a native of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, who came to America and afterward was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and settled in Center county, Pennsylvania, after the termination of that conflict. There he was united in marriage to Miss Kleckner and spent his remaining days in the pursuit of agriculture. He reared a family of nine children.

Joseph Heltman was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and he also reared a family of nine children, two of whom survive, namely, Joseph, of Prairie Depot, Wood county, Ohio, and William G. Joseph Heltman was forty-five years of age when he came to Ashland county, his arrival being in 1836, and together with his own family he brought that of William Goodman, a brother-in-law, each family including nine members, the company having made the journey in two wagons, and when they had reached Canton, Ohio, which at that time was a small village, Mr. Heltman was robbed in the late night hours by three highwaymen who relieved him of thirty-two hundred dollars in silver, the money being packed with household clothing in a strong box, supposed to be perfectly secure, and this left both families practically stranded. However, not being contented to acquiesce in their loss they followed the robbers, tracking them to a barn in which the money had been hid and they searched the building and surrounding premises diligently in the hope of finding their silver, but to no avail. Upon inquiring throughout the neighborhood it was discovered that the thieves had spent a portion of the money on a horse race and also some of it in saloons, and Mr. Heltman, having marked several pieces of the silver, was assured that

he would be able to recognize it and later, the thieves having been run down and taken into custody, one of them, who was but sixteen years of age, made confession and fortunately about two thousand dollars of the sum was recovered, after Mr. Heltman proved the money to be his in court. Upon arriving in this county he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Milton township from Mr. Wykoff, and here he followed general farming in connection with carpentering and cabinet making, finally giving up the latter and devoting his entire time to husbandry until his death, which occurred in 1873, when he was in his eighty-third year. Politically he was an ardent democrat, although preferring a quiet home life, he was never ambitious to hold office. However, taking an interest in local affairs he served for several terms efficiently as township trustee. His wife was a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, from which place she later removed to Center county, that state, with her parents, when but three years of age, her birth having occurred in 1792. She lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. She and her husband were members of the Evangelical church and were highly respected for their earnest Christian zeal and upright and useful lives.

William G. Heltman when but a little over a year old removed with his parents to this state, settling upon a farm located one and one-half miles west of the city of Ashland. There he spent his boyhood days, engaging in the summer months in the pursuit of agriculture, while in the winter season he took advantage of the district schools to obtain an education. Upon completing his studies he pursued farming for awhile and in 1854 left the farm to teach in the district school, being the teacher in his immediate neighborhood during the years 1856 and 1857, at which time he instructed many of his former playmates. In 1857, upon leaving the schoolroom, he accepted a clerkship in the Mansfield postoffice under Jacob Rusinge, acting as chief clerk for about two years, when illness caused him to retire. In 1859 he began to work in a grocery store, the proprietor of which was E. W. Wallack, with whom he later formed a partnership, the firm engaging in buying and shipping country produce. In this connection he remained during the years 1861 to 1863, at the same time acting as clerk of Montgomery township. During that period he was also united in marriage to Miss Mary A. T. Rebman, whom he had known from childhood as she had been born and reared on the adjoining farm. This union has been blessed by nine children; seven of whom still survive.

In the early '60s Mr. Heltman made himself influentially known in political circles, and in 1863 was elected clerk of the court of common pleas by a majority of two hundred and seventy votes and performed the duties of this office for three months, when the return of the soldier vote from the field of battle gave the office to Captain S. M. Barber by a slight majority. To the responsible position of town treasurer he was elected in 1865, during which year he was nominated on the democratic ticket for county treasurer, to which office he was elected by a large majority, being reelected also in 1867, and his performance of his duties as custodian of the money of the commonwealth was in every way satisfactory and strong evidence of his administrative and financial ability. Upon the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the dry-goods business, this being between the years 1871 and 1873, but in 1874 he disposed of his

interests and engaged in the grocery and queensware business. In 1879, in company with W. T. Alberson, he became one of the owners and publisher of the Ashland Press, and during the four years to which he gave his financial support and influence to this enterprise the Press attained phenomenal success and was given a wider range of usefulness. In 1882 he was elected a member of the board of education of Ashland, continuing as a constituent of this body until 1889, in the meantime serving as clerk of the board for one term and for two terms as president. While in this position it is said that more than any other man in this vicinity he was influential in establishing a non-partisan school board, and under the new system the schools were made more efficient, so that they attained a rank equal to those of any part of the state. His political power soon became widely known owing to his excellent judgment and administrative ability, together with his honesty, and desiring the highest good of the people, and he was soon chosen as a candidate for mayor of the city and for four terms served in this capacity with exceptional credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He is of German descent and possesses all the sturdy and stalwart characteristics of his race, and both in his political and business careers has evidenced that conservative judgment common to his people together with that practical economy which has made his such a useful service to the people, his highest purpose as a political factor being first to do what he could for their betterment and for that of the city of which he is a citizen and was chief executive. He belongs to the order of Free Masons and for a number of years has been worshipful master of Ashland Lodge. Mr. Heltman is widely known through his integrity and capacity as a business man, being upright and honest in all his dealings, and as a man whose influence is based almost exclusively upon his outward acts which are evidences of the high ideals he follows, and enjoying the reputation of being one of the foremost who has the interests of his city and its people at heart, he is in every sense of the word an influential representative of Ashland, for whose advancement he has contributed many years of time, labor and ability.

NEWTON J. SPRINKLE.

Newton J. Sprinkle, who for many years has been influentially associated with the farming and stock-raising interests of Sullivan township, was born in Troy township, August 11, 1862, a son of John and Catherine (Sponsler) Sprinkle, his parents having come from Columbiana county, to that township at an early day, where they resided on a farm. Mr. Sprinkle spent his life in producing general crops and raising stock and although he did not have many acres of land his knowledge of soils and adaptation of crops enabled him to derive from his small acreage more bountiful harvests than many reaped from many times the extent of land which he tilled. He was highly respected throughout the community for his honesty and upright life. He passed away in February, 1903, and is survived by his widow.

In the district schools of Troy township Newton J. Sprinkle acquired his education, in the meantime assisting his father in the general duties of the farm until he was eighteen years of age when, ambitious to become independent in life, he sought employment elsewhere and worked for himself until he was united in marriage, at which period of his life he began farming in Orange township, where he remained for five years. At the termination of that time he removed to Huntington, Lorain county, where he engaged in farming for ten years and in 1901, settled on his present farm. It contains ninety-three acres, which he devotes to the production of general crops and stock-raising and although his farm is small it is one of the most highly improved and tillable in the county. His residence and all his buildings are modern and substantial and the premises are equipped with every convenience with which to make agriculture a paying proposition.

On January 11, 1887, Mr. Sprinkle wedded Miss Etta F. Sheets, daughter of John and Mary (Tranger) Sheets, her father, a farmer of Orange township. To this union have been born: Mary, Osro Perry, Grace Beth, Ada B., John C., deceased, and Carl. Mr. Sprinkle affiliates with the democratic party for whose candidates he has always cast his vote with one exception and that in the case of the late James A. Garfield for whom he had a profound admiration. For several years he has officiated as a member of the school board in the localities in which he has lived and, being a public-spirited man, he takes a deep interest in every movement which purposes the public good. He is in particular a strong advocate of a progressive educational system. While he did not have the advantages of training in a higher educational institution, yet being a man susceptible to learning and desirous for information, his extensive reading has covered almost every topic and he is conversant upon a wide range of subjects. Along the lines of his own business, his reading and study have been especially profound and he has kept abreast of the times as to the best methods of farming and has given particular attention to the adaptation, rotation and nature of the various crops. Although he lives a busy life he never loses sight of his religious obligations and, with the members of his family, attends services at the Congregational church. Mr. Sprinkle is known throughout the township for his enterprise and aggressiveness and also for his exemplary life, and is numbered among its representative citizens.

S. L. KARTH.

S. L. Karth, who conducts an extensive hardware business in Ashland, was born in this city, July 21, 1875, a son of Henry J. and Margaret (Shobell) Karth. His father was born in 1842, while his mother, a native of this place, was born in 1852, their marriage having occurred in the year 1870. When in his third year, Henry J. Karth was brought by his parents to Ashland county, where he received a meager education in the district schools and where, when he became of age, he bought a farm, on which he is still pursuing general agriculture, his farm containing fifty acres, four and one-half miles north of the

village of Ashland. The land is highly improved and kept continually under cultivation. He has held a number of township offices among them being road supervisor, in which capacity he served for several years. He is not affiliated with any secret societies or fraternal organizations, preferring rather to live within the comforts of his home circle. A democrat in politics he has always been loyal to that party while his religious faith allies him with that Christian sect, known as the Dunkards.

In the common schools S. L. Karth acquired his preliminary education, subsequently becoming a student at Ada College, this state, from which he was graduated in 1897, receiving diplomas for completing the work of a scientific course and also a commercial course. His first work was done upon his father's farm, assisting in the daily routine of agricultural life, and in 1898, the year following his graduation, he entered the employ of the Union Hardware Company, with which firm he continued for three years, at the expiration of which period he purchased a quarter interest in the McCreedy Hardware Company, remaining as a member of the firm for the period of a year when he sold out and started in the same business for himself at his present location. He has since been carrying on an enterprise of large proportions. His store is in every particular modern, a special feature of his business being an apartment devoted to all kinds of farm implements and fertilizers. He is always ready to accommodate his country trade, keeping on hand at all times the articles which they are most likely to demand, and adjoining his store he has a livery and feed barn. So great has been his success that his volume of trade since the first year has brought up his receipts from thirteen thousand dollars until last year he transacted a business amounting to forty thousand dollars, which was nineteen thousand dollars in excess of the business he transacted during the previous year. In 1908, he admitted his brother, I. J., to a partnership, the firm name being known as S. L. Karth & Brother. His great success he attributes to good management and the careful and honest treatment of his customers.

On the 29th of March, 1900, Mr. Karth wedded Miss Ethel Fluke, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Fluke, residents of this county and to this union have been born: Opal Lucile, Harold, deceased, and Lois Elizabeth. Mr. Karth votes the republican ticket, believing firmly in the wisdom of its principles and in the advisability of the policies it advocates and during campaigns his influence and vote are not wanting in behalf of the candidates of his party. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and also to the Methodist church and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

FERNANDO RICE.

Fernando Rice, who for many years was engaged in general farming and stock raising in Sullivan township, is the oldest living representative of a family who were among the earliest and most prominent pioneers of this section. He was born here January 9, 1836, a son of Perez and Lucy (Chamberlain) Rice, both of whom were from New England families who came to this state about the

year 1813, settling in what is now called Sullivan township. They made the long tedious journey to the west by canal to Buffalo, New York, thence by boat to Cleveland and from that place by wagons, in which they also carried their household goods to this township. Upon their arrival here they found the country thickly covered with timber and far removed from any place where they might obtain provisions. Consequently they experienced all the difficulties, privations and hardships of pioneer life. Their neighbors were few and in like circumstances and all joined together cheerfully in the task of making themselves comfortable. The first work was to cut down trees and prepare logs for the erection of cabins in which they might find shelter from the varying weather. By their hard labors and perseverance the new country was soon cleared and put into shape for cultivation and presently their hearts were lightened by the appearance of the harvest and from year to year they were attended by prosperity until from amid comfortable circumstances they could look back over the past, realizing that their youthful energies had been well spent. They are to be numbered among those to whom the present generation is indebted for the roads which they cut through the forests and for many of the bridges which now span the streams and marshes. Perez Rice departed this life in the year 1844, his wife surviving him forty-three years, her death occurring in July, 1887. In their family were six children, three of whom survive, namely: Olivia, who became the wife of Henry Rogers; Ruvina, who wedded Edgar Rogers, of Troy township; and Fernando. The elder son, Rosolfo departed this life January 2, 1908.

On the land on which his people located Fernando Rice was reared and participated in the experiences of pioneer life, assisting the other members of the family in the work of making ready portions of the land for cultivation and in the tilling of the soil on those portions which had already been cleared. During the winter months he attended the log schoolhouse, where he acquired his education. He resided for sometime on his father's property and his present home was formerly his great uncle's, the farm covering in the neighborhood of six hundred acres, all being in one plot except where it is cut by public roads. He has given much attention to stock raising and to this end has developed considerable grazing land, his fields for this purpose being as fine as there are in the county. For about twelve years he engaged in the manufacture of cheese, for which he gained a wide reputation, but gave up this enterprise in the year 1873 and turned his attention principally to stock breeding. He raises cattle and sheep and usually ships many carloads to the markets throughout the state. His sons are also interested in farming and each has his own modern home, located near the old homestead and they also have their own barns, outbuildings and other conveniences with which to carry on their work.

On November 10, 1862, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Stowell, daughter of William and Mary (Shaw) Stowell. Her father came from Plainfield, Massachusetts, to this state in the fall of 1850. Prior to that time he had been engaged in the mercantile business in his native state, but upon coming here, followed the occupation of farming. In his family were three children, namely: William H., Venila and Lydia. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born six children. Stowell W. and Stanley F. are farmers.

Corinne, the eldest daughter, who was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, taught school for several years, including five years at Oberlin University. She subsequently attended the law department of Chicago University from which she was graduated and, admitted to the bar, is now practicing law in Chicago, Illinois. Blanch L., who is highly cultured and who for several years was connected with the schools in McGregor, Illinois, and Windom, Minnesota, became the wife of Frank Williams, of Montana. Walton P. is a farmer. Celestine is a graduate of Oberlin University and for several years past has been connected with the schools of Decatur, Illinois, as a teacher. The three sons who are united in marriage, are engaged in farming on the home place.

In politics Mr. Rice is a republican and since he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 he has been loyal to that party. He is in favor of public improvements, especially good roads and an excellent school system. He has served as township trustee, to which position he was elected when twenty-one years of age and for a number of years has been an efficient member of the district school board. Together with the members of his family he attends divine services at the Baptist church of which he is a trustee and a liberal supporter. Mr. Rice is a man of excellent character, whose example has always been for good and he merits the confidence and respect of his neighbors and is accounted one of the most valued citizens of the county.

J. F. WELTY.

J. F. Welty, well known in the business circles of Ashland, for many years was connected with the Freer Brothers clothing establishment but is now auditor elect of Ashland county. He was born in Jeromesville, August 28, 1859, a son of William and Rosanna (Eichelbarger) Welty. His father, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born in 1827, came to this county with his parents before the city of Ashland was incorporated. The family settled in Hayesville, where he was reared and where the grandfather of the subject of this review, Samuel Welty, operated a harness manufactory in which William Welty was employed, learning the trade of harnessmaking under the instructions of his father. After becoming a journeyman he followed the occupation for some time, subsequently giving it up in order to engage in the hotel business, and for a period of thirty years was one of the most popular innkeepers of Jeromesville, where he is now living retired.

At home under the supervision of his parents J. F. Welty was reared, acquiring his education in the public schools of his native city and also in the Hayesville Academy, and when in his twenty-first year he left the parental roof and, coming to this city, secured employment as a salesman in the clothing establishment of Freer Brothers, with whom he has since remained with the exception of two years spent in the employ of Hull & Dutton, of Cleveland, and four years spent as a traveling salesman. During his experience as a salesman for Freer Brothers he became thoroughly familiar with every phase of the clothing business and today has the reputation of being one of the most efficient men

in that line of business in these parts. His success as a salesman won him wide popularity and this position acted as a medium to bring him in contact with the people with whom he was held in such favor as to justify him in running for the office of county auditor, to which office he was elected in 1908 to become an incumbent in October, 1909.

On September 23, 1908, Mr. Welty was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Van Devander, of this city. He is a staunch democrat politically, and a strong and able advocate of its principles, and the prominent place he occupies as a fellower of democracy is manifest in the fact of his being nominated for the responsible office, the duties of which he will presently assume. Well known socially, and also among the fraternal organizations, he belongs to the Colonial Club of Ashland, and to Jerome Lodge, No. 655, K. of P. His long experience in business circles has developed within him that degree of mature judgment and administrative ability which will admirably serve him in performing the responsible duties of county auditor.

JOHN A. HENDERSON.

John A. Henderson, a retired thresher of Savannah, Clear Creek township, was born July 25, 1848, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a son of David and Mary (Philips) Henderson, who came to this country in 1854, making the voyage on the sailing vessel, Aurora, the trip requiring nine weeks, most of which time the passage was delayed by a severe tempest. Landing at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river they continued their journey by boat to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence by wagon to Clear Creek township, this county, where they made their home. David Henderson was a stone mason by trade and plied his craft, in connection with carrying on general husbandry, until death terminated his work. His life was one of great usefulness as was also that of his wife. Both having been members of the orthodox Scotch Presbyterian church, they exerted a telling influence for good throughout the community by their upright and industrious lives. Two sons, the subject of this review and Robert P., are still residents of Savannah, their brother George having passed away before attaining manhood.

John A. Henderson spent his boyhood days with his father upon the farm, there engaging in agricultural duties and acquired his education in the district schools of his native village, subsequently pursuing a course of study in Savannah Academy. Upon completing his education he at once took up the occupation of threshing, which for an uninterrupted period of forty-two years he followed with splendid success, his financial standing becoming better from year to year until finally he was justified in retiring from the active duties of life and is now living in the village of Savannah, enjoying some of the fruits of his many years of honest application.

On December 25, 1872, Mr. Henderson wedded Miss Mary Ann Walker, daughter of Theodore and Margaret Ann (Adams) Walker, also natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who came to the new world in 1854 on the sailing vessel, Jean Boyd. They disembarked at New York harbor and immediately



JOHN A. HENDERSON AND FAMILY

continued their journey by rail, canal boat and wagon to their destination in Troy township where Mr. Walker plied his trade as a stone mason and at the same time followed the occupation of farming. He was a man well known throughout the community, being noted for his honesty and enterprise and at the same time for his exemplary life, having been influential in doing much toward heightening the moral and spiritual life of those with whom he associated. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born five children, namely: Robert M., and Theodore N., twins; Stella, a very popular and successful school teacher; David A.; and Carl S. Robert M. is married, as is also his twin brother, Theodore N., both of whom follow the occupation of farming, while David A. takes care of his father's business as a thresher. Carl S. is also married and lives in Savannah.

Mr. Henderson is popular in local affairs, having served the township as constable for nine years and assessor for two years. For the past twelve terms he has been justice of the peace and during that period has also been performing the duties of notary public. For many years he officiated as a member of the district school board and at present is a member of the village council, in which he exerts a wide influence in bringing about movements designed for the betterment of the community. In politics he has always been a republican, active in the affairs of his party and invariably at the polls on election days to do what he can to secure the election of his favorite candidates. No man in the community is more progressive in his ideas and willing to take hold of and further all plans which purport in any way to benefit the vicinity. He, with the members of his family, belongs to the United Presbyterian church, in which for over twenty years he has served in the office of elder. Mr. Henderson is remarkably intelligent and his conversational powers render him a welcome guest at social gatherings, many of which are brought together in his own home, his residence being one of the finest in the village and the rendezvous of his many friends, where they invariably meet with hospitable reception.

ANDREW JACKSON MUMPER.

Andrew Jackson Mumper, a well known representative of farming interests in Ashland county, now resides on section 3, Hanover township, where he gives his attention to the cultivation of the soil and to stock raising. His farm with its many excellent improvements constitutes one of the attractive features of the landscape, and in its midst is a beautiful country home which is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Mumper is a native of Knox county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in Jefferson township, August 22, 1841. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Bryan) Mumper, were both natives of York county, Pennsylvania. The father was born September 5, 1816, and their marriage was celebrated in 1835. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Andrew Mumper, who was born near Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, and died on a farm south of Hayesville, Ohio, where he first located on coming to this county. It was a tract of two hundred and fifty acres which he brought under a high state of cultivation,

continuing its improvement until his demise. He was a son of Michael Mumper, a native of Germany, who came to the new world about two hundred years ago and settled in Pennsylvania. He was then a poor boy and had not money enough to pay his passage, so that he was bound out to one who paid the sum and claimed his services until he should be remunerated for the money expended. Michael Mumper had two children, a daughter, who married a Mr. Long, and a son, Michael, who married Ann Bushholder. They had the following children: John, Andrew, Frederick, Abraham, Henry, Elizabeth, Michael, Katharine, David and Samuel.

Removing to Ashland, which was then a part of Richland county, the parents of our subject spent their remaining days in the vicinity of Loudonville. The father purchased some timber land in Jefferson township, Knox county, Ohio, and it was while he was engaged in clearing that tract to which he devoted only a few years, that the birth of his son, Andrew Jackson Mumper, occurred. When the task was completed there Andrew Mumper, Sr., returned with his family to Ashland county and both he and his wife died in Green township, his death occurring when he had reached the age of seventy-five years, while his wife passed away at the age of sixty-five years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mumper were born eight children: William, Frances and Mary, all deceased; Andrew J., of this review; Margaret; Katharine; Joseph, deceased; and Virginia, who died in infancy.

Andrew J. Mumper spent the first six years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1847. They located on a farm south of Hayesville in Green township, where they resided for two years and then removed to a farm in Vermillion township, which was also their home for two years. On the expiration of that period they returned to Green township and during this period Andrew Mumper assisted in the farm work as his age and strength permitted. His education was acquired in the public schools and throughout the summer months he toiled in the fields. On the 18th of November, 1861, Mr. Mumper responded to his country's call for troops and enlisted as a member of Company G, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Captain Orlo Smith of Ashland. He was discharged in July, 1862, because of disability, and returned home, there residing up to the time of his marriage. He bought ninety acres of land in Green township near the old home and for six years devoted his energies to its care and improvement. Since 1870, or for a period of almost thirty-nine years, he has resided on his present farm which comprises one hundred and twenty acres a mile and a half west of Loudonville on the Loudonville and Newville road. He has a fine home built in attractive style of architecture. It is very commodious, containing eleven rooms and is beautifully and attractively furnished. It was erected in 1883 and is one of the finest country homes in this part of the county. Mr. Mumper has made all of the improvements upon his farm and the substantial outbuildings which furnish shelter for grain and stock, the well kept fences and the improved farm machinery are all indications of his life of well directed thrift and energy. He gives his time to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also to the raising of stock, both branches of his business proving profitable. In all of his business affairs he displays an

aptitude for successful management and his energy is carefully and intelligently directed so that his labors produce the best results.

In 1867 Mr. Mumper was married to Miss Hannah Louisa Hite, who was born in Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, near Perrysville, November 3, 1844. She is a daughter of James and Katharine (Thomas) Hite, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Both died in Hanover township, Ashland county. Mr. and Mrs. Mumper have three children, namely: Mary, now the wife of A. H. Sillwill of the city of Ashland; Harry O., who owns eighty acres constituting a farm adjoining the old home place and is married and has three sons, Earl, Ralph and Irvin; Katharine, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Mumper are members of the Baptist church of Loudonville, with which they have been connected throughout the entire period of their married life. Mr. Mumper served on the building committee of the church and they have always been interested in its work and generous in its support. He likewise holds membership in Fisher Post, No. 309, G. A. R., of Loudonville. He gives his political allegiance to the democracy and was one of the first jury commissioners of Ashland county, in which capacity he served for five years, having at that time three colleagues. He was also township trustee for twelve years and served on the township school board for twenty-four consecutive years. He has always been a stalwart champion of the cause of education and his labors have been very helpful in advancing the efficiency of the public schools in this vicinity. In fact he stands for progress at all times and under all conditions and the spirit of advancement which actuates him is manifest in his own business affairs as well as in relations to the public. He possesses a determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and at all times his business transactions are conducted in harmony with the strictest business ethics.

DAVID LONG.

For a half century David Long has been a representative of the farming interests of Lake township. He was born January 19, 1850, on the farm where he now resides and the years have witnessed his unabating energy and careful management of his business affairs so that he eventually became one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of his community. His influence, moreover, is always given on behalf of justice, truth, right and progress and his labors have been a beneficial element in promoting the welfare of the community. He is a son of John George and Margaret (Merkling) Long, and a grandson of John G. Long, who was born in Alsace, France, in 1798. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1828 when thirty years of age and first settled in Stark county, Ohio, where he remained for ten years. He then removed to Ashland county, taking up his abode in Lake township and all his life he engaged in farming. He was a member of the Lutheran church in which he served as elder for twenty years and his life was ever in consistent harmony with its teachings. He married

Katharine Barnhart in Alsace, France, and they have become the parents of five children: John George; Peter B., who married Saloma Kantzer; John B.; Adam B., who married Barbara Wyemer; and one child who died in infancy. The father of these children passed away in 1868 while the mother's death occurred in 1875.

John George Long, father of our subject, was born in Alsace, France, in 1822 and came to America with his father at the age of six years. He spent his remaining days in Ashland county where his time and energies were devoted to the tilling of the soil. He wedded Miss Margaret Merklings in 1843. She was born in Germany and was but three years of age when brought by her parents to Ohio. They continued to reside in Ashland county from the time of their marriage until their demise, Mrs. Long passing away February 14, 1882, in her fifty-eighth year, while Mr. Long died January 18, 1903, at the age of eighty years. He was quite prominent in community affairs, held the office of supervisor, was also school director for several years and gave his political allegiance to the democracy. He held membership in the Lutheran church and served as one of its deacons for more than a third of a century. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: Katharine, who became the wife of John Peters, of Lake township; Philip, who married Paulina Merklings and resides in Columbus; George, who wedded Christina Priest and died in Wayne county; David of this review; Samuel, who died in childhood; John D., who died in Clinton township and Simon Peter, pastor of the First Lutheran church of Mansfield, Ohio.

David Long has always resided upon the farm where his birth occurred. He acquired his education in the public schools and was trained to the work of the fields, early becoming familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and cultivating the land and caring for the harvests. His life of diligence has been rewarded with success and he is now the owner of eighty acres in the home place and a farm of forty acres in Plain township, Wayne county, about a mile east of the farm on which he now resides. His entire life has been devoted to tilling the soil and he now has a well improved place upon which are good buildings that he erected. His work has been carefully managed and his unfaltering diligence has made him one of the substantial agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Long has been married twice. In October, 1873, he wedded Caroline Hipp, who was born in Hanover township, Ashland county, Ohio, October 21, 1854, and died in the fall of 1894. She was a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Hansler) Hipp, natives of Germany. By that marriage there were ten children: Sarah Margaret; Martin Luther; George Peter; Theodore Philip, who died at the age of two years; Ida Katharine; Rena Elizabeth, the wife of Louis Richard, of Knox county, Ohio, by whom she has a daughter Mildred; Dora Henrietta, who is the wife of Fay Chase, living on a farm near Ashland; Thornton M., at home; Paul Edward; and Miriam May, who died in infancy. Having lost his first wife Mr. Long was married in 1896 to her sister, Miss Sarah Katharine Hipp, a native of Hanover township.

In his political views Mr. Long was a stalwart democrat and has filled school and road offices. He belongs to the German Lutheran church of McZena, of which he is one of the trustees and was on the building committee when the

new house of worship was erected. He did much of the team work himself and assisted materially in putting up the church. He is a man of unfaltering honesty and business integrity and displays those qualities which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard.

EBEN E. DUDLEY.

Eben E. Dudley, a prosperous farmer and representative citizen of Sullivan township, was born in this locality June 30, 1857. His parents, Alfred L. and Mary Ann (Harrison) Dudley, were natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and came to this state as a young married couple, settling in Medina county, where they spent a few years and then removed to Sullivan township, where they remained on a farm for the rest of their days, the father having departed this life August 24, 1878. His wife survived him by eighteen years, her death having occurred in November, 1896. In the family were eight children: Eben E.; Mary A., who became the wife of Leander Loomis, of Sullivan township; Bela D. L., of Camstota, South Dakota; and Frederick A., of Sioux Falls, that state. The other children are deceased.

On his father's farm Eben E. Dudley was reared and there enjoyed the usual experiences common to the country lad, engaging in the routine of agricultural life during the summer months and in the winter time attending the district school, where he acquired his education. Upon leaving school he remained under the parental roof and has since applied his energies to the cultivation of the home farm, except an interval of a few years which he spent as a traveling salesman for various merchandise companies. His farm is in a desirable location, has upon it sufficient timber for ordinary purposes and is provided with all the necessary improvements with which to carry on the work successfully. The attention which Mr. Dudley has given it has made it one of the best tracts of land for the production of general crops that can be found in the county. He has made quite a study of the soils for the purpose of so arranging the rotation of crops as to derive the maximum yield per acre and his experiments have been so successful that he annually reaps abundant harvests. He gives some attention to stock raising, his horses being of excellent breeds and keeps on hand a number of head of the finest specimens of cattle, sheep and hogs, in which he does a shipping business throughout the state. Being an agriculturist he is always on the alert for innovations by which to carry on farming to the best advantage and has all the machinery requisite to agriculture and does his farming strictly upon modern principles.

On December 14, 1891, Mr. Dudley was united in marriage to Rosa A. Becker, a daughter of Hiram and Rosa L. (Fisher) Becker of Lorain county, the former a lake captain. To this union have been born seven children, namely: York, Florence R., Fern, Hope, Dorothy, Dot L. and Thomas. Mr. Dudley has taken quite an interest in local affairs and has filled the offices of road supervisor and township assessor. He is an advocate of general good roads and was a strong supporter of the central school system, which was finally adopted by

this township and which has since proved eminently satisfactory. Among the fraternal organizations with which he is affiliated are the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Knights of Maccabees. His political faith is that of the republican party and while he is not an active politician he takes sufficient interest in public affairs to keep himself well informed regarding paramount issues and regularly casts his vote for the candidates of his party. He is a man who is in every respect aggressive and his industry and high moral character merit the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

GUETELIUS I. YEARICK.

In an analyzation of the life record of any individual it is usually found that certain pronounced characteristics and qualities bring him prominently before the public. In a review of the life record of Mr. Yearick one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that it was because of a friendly nature and appreciation on his part of the good qualities in others, and his deference for the opinions of those whom he met that Mr. Yearick was so universally esteemed and respected. He made friends wherever he went and thus his death was the occasion of deep and wide spread regret when he passed away. He was born in Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1829, a son of Peter and Katharine (Guetelius) Yearick. He was a little lad of ten years when his parents came to Ashland county, where both spent their remaining days. Here the son was reared to manhood, attending the public schools. The family home during his youthful days was at Red Haw, Ashland county, and at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a turner and painter, under whom he mastered the business. He afterward worked at his trade in Ashland county, in western Ohio and in eastern Indiana until 1855 and in the latter year returned to this county where he embarked in business as a furniture dealer. The following year, however, he suffered a heavy loss by fire. He resumed operations in that line and continued in the trade until 1860 when he sold out to Colonel J. D. Stubbs. The following year, 1861, Mr. Yearick responded to the country's call, enlisting as a member of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and became a recruiting officer. After the close of the war he established a loan agency in Ashland and conducted the business until 1869, when he was elected county treasurer on the democratic ticket. He was a stalwart supporter of that party, believing that its platform contained the best elements of good government, and during campaigns he used his aid and influence to further the principles of the democracy. He continued in the office of county treasurer from 1870 until 1874 and made an excellent record as a custodian of the public funds. On his retirement from official life he resumed the loan business, and later branched out into other fields in the establishment of a livery business in partnership with Nelson Thomas. From that time until his death he devoted his energies to both enterprises and was sole proprietor of the livery stable for some years, having bought out his partner's interest. As a loan agent he was very successful, doing a big business in negotiating and placing loans, having

among his clients many of the best known people of the county. In all of his business relations he was thoroughly reliable and his spirit of enterprise, combined with unfaltering industry won him his prosperity.

On the 17th of December, 1889, Mr. Yearick was married in Hartford, Connecticut, to Miss Carrie Maude Hamilton, a daughter of Thomas S. and Maria E. (Terry) Hamilton, both of whom are now deceased. They were the parents of seven children of whom three are yet living: Mrs. M. A. Rose and Thomas S. Hamilton, who are residents of Connecticut; and Mrs. Yearick, of this review. By her marriage she has one son, Leo G., who was born January 20, 1891, and who manifests the utmost filial love and devotion to his mother. He is a graduate of the Ashland high school and is now filling the position of message clerk in the senate at Columbus. Mrs. Yearick is a member of the Presbyterian church and enjoys the friendship and warm regard of many who know her. She now owns a fine residence on Claremont avenue and also the livery barn in the city of Ashland.

Mr. Yearick belonged to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., of Ashland, and was popular among his brethren of that fraternity. His death occurred August 3, 1898. He had long been accounted one of the leading citizens of Ashland county. He had a distinctive air that marked him as a gentleman of unfailing courtesy and easy and cordial address. His business interests brought him wide acquaintance, while his attractive social qualities won him warm friends, not only in Ashland, but also throughout adjoining counties. He was cordial and genial in nature, possessed of grace of manner and a spirit of friendliness, which were well calculated to retain the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of fine physique and striking personal appearance and the substantial and sterling qualities of his character enabled him to retain his hold upon the affections of his colleagues and associates.

LEONIDAS S. SHEARER.

Leonidas S. Shearer is engaged in the cultivation of a farm of two hundred and sixteen acres on which he has made his home since 1882. He was born about one and one-half miles from this place in Clinton township, Wayne county, Ohio, June 5, 1834. His entire life has been passed in this neighborhood with the exception of about four and a half years, and he has therefore long been a witness of the development and progress of the county. His parents were John and Mahala (Webster) Shearer, the former born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1811, while the mother was born in Vermont, May 15, 1815. John Shearer came to Ohio with his parents in 1822 when a lad of eleven years. He was a son of Peter Shearer, whose family numbered four children: Katharine, who became the wife of Joseph Whitford; John; Samuel; and Peter. On the homestead farm which his father secured John Shearer was reared to manhood and his entire life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife died on the farm where the birth of our

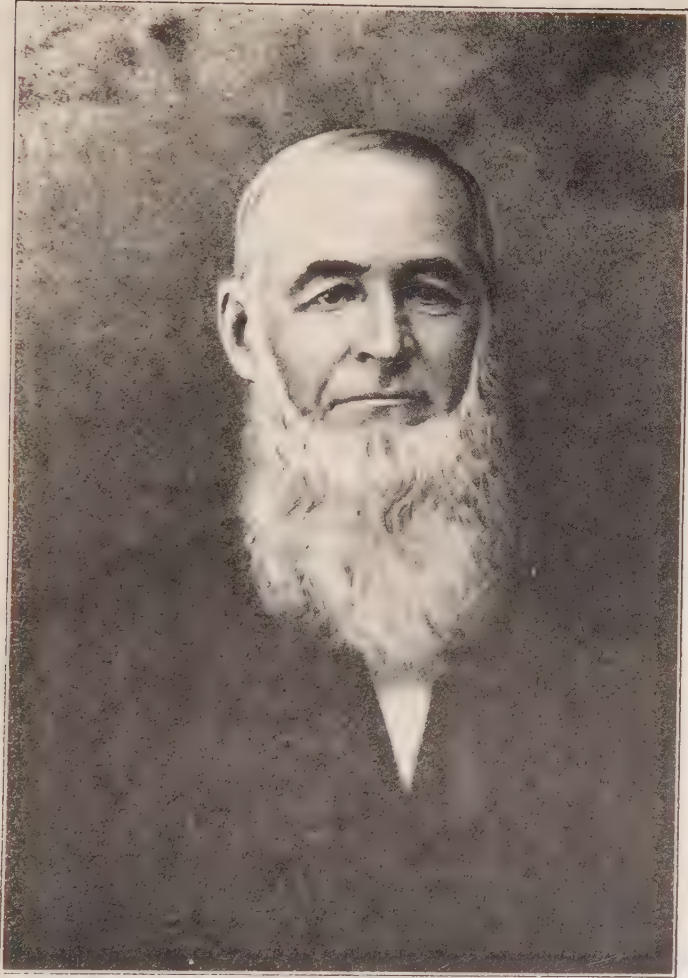
subject occurred, the date of his death being May 20, 1876, while his wife died in July, 1880. She had come from Vermont to Ohio about 1817 and settled in what is now Lake township, Ashland county, where Mr. and Mrs. Webster spent their remaining days. He was considered one of the wealthy men of the locality. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shearer were born five children: Leonidas S.; Ashel W., who was an auctioneer and farmer and who is now deceased; Louisa D., the deceased wife of Frederick Kelser; John P., who was formerly a farmer of Lake township, but is now living in Akron, Ohio; and Joseph W., who resides on the old homestead in Wayne county.

Leonidas S. Shearer was reared under the parental roof and early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He has always lived in the locality where he yet makes his home, save for a period of four and a half years immediately following the Civil war, which he spent in Kendallville, Noble county, Indiana. His education was acquired in the common schools and he afterward engaged in teaching for seven winter terms. Most of his life has been devoted to the general work of the farm, but for a time he also engaged in dealing in garden products and in conducting a grocery business. He has resided on his present farm since 1882 and he and his wife own together two hundred and sixteen acres of rich and valuable land on section 22, Lake township, on which are two sets of good buildings, one set of which was erected by Mr. Shearer. The place presents a most attractive appearance, for an air of neatness and thrift pervades it in every department, and the fields through the spring and summer months promise rich harvests in the autumn. He is practical in all of his methods and is imbued with a progressive spirit in his work. Round lake is situated on his farm, a beautiful little body of water to which people frequently make excursions in the summer for an outing.

Mr. Shearer has been married twice. In 1856 he wedded Martha Steward and unto them were born three children, who died in early life. On the 26th of September, 1882, Mr. Shearer wedded Sarah J. Metcalf, who was born in Lake township near her present home, which was once the property of her father. She is a daughter of Allen and Mary (Goudy) Metcalf, and her birth occurred May 24, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are consistent members of the Baptist church of Loudonville, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, the capable management of which have brought to him most gratifying success.

STEPHEN BARRICK.

Stephen Barrick represented the business interests of Orange township as a farmer and carpenter. He was born August 16, 1826, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and was a son of George and Sarah (Wolfe) Barrick. His father was a farmer by occupation and in 1824 came to Ohio. After a few years he settled in Troy township and gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits through-



STEPHEN BARRICK

out his remaining days. He died in 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1893.

Stephen Barrick was reared to manhood on the home farm, aiding in the labors of the fields through the summer months while in the public schools he acquired his early education. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade and followed that pursuit in connection with general farming. His life was one of intense and well directed activity in which he had few leisure moments. His time was always well employed and his labors brought him a substantial profit so that he always had not only the necessities but many of the comforts of life.

On the 17th of January, 1850, he was married to Miss Catherine Chilcoat, whose death occurred February 16, 1866. On the 5th of December, 1867, Mr. Barrick was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Chilcoat, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of Elisha and Martha (Tucker) Chilcoat, the former a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, born June 26, 1790. Having arrived at years of maturity the father was married in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1819, to Miss Tucker, whose birth occurred in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1803. They became the parents of five children, John, Margaret, Catherine, Rachel and Martha. The father was a farmer who devoted his entire life to tilling the soil, carrying on the work of the fields until his labors were ended in death on the 12th of March, 1854. His wife continued to reside in Orange township for many years, passing away on the 8th of May, 1884. Their daughter Martha, when a young lady, engaged in teaching school, following that profession for thirteen years. She capably conducted the schools where she was employed and thus was a factor in the early intellectual progress of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barrick has been born one son, George W., who is now living with his mother on the old home farm. He is a man of affairs, enterprising and successful in his business interests, and is now the owner of considerable property. His integrity and true worth have gained him the unqualified respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barrick began their domestic life upon a farm in Orange township where Mrs. Barrick now resides. In addition to tilling the fields, Mr. Barrick also worked at the carpenter's trade. As his son advanced in years and strength he largely assumed the work of the farm and in addition to cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, he became a large producer of sugar and syrup, having eleven hundred maples upon his place. The old homestead is a valuable property, constituting one of the attractive features of the landscape.

Mr. Barrick was not only active in business but also a factor in the public affairs of the community. He was frequently called upon for office by the vote of his fellow townsmen who recognized his worth and ability. He acted for many years as assessor and was chosen county commissioner in 1875, for a three years' term, at the expiration of which he was again called to that office, so that his incumbency covered six years and was characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree and his life was all that was exemplary of a progressive and public-spirited citizenship. In politics he was a democrat who regarded the platform

of the party as the exponent of the best principles of good government. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Polk, and in the various departments of the church work he was interested and to its support contributed generously. He died in that faith on the 10th of May, 1895, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and his remains were interred at Nankin. His personal worth, his loyalty and 'progressiveness in citizenship and his faithfulness in friendship were such that the community mourned his loss, knowing that one of the very best citizens had passed from this life.

C. W. LANDIS.

C. W. Landis, who conducts one of the largest grocery enterprises in this county, his place of business being located in Ashland, descends from three German families, the members of which are prominent in various parts of the United States. Judge Landis, of Chicago, Illinois, noted for his famous decision in relation to the Standard Oil Company, being a descendant of that part of the family originally from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is his third cousin. His father, Samuel Landis, was a native of the Keystone state, where he was born in 1798. In 1828 he left Pennsylvania, locating in Richland county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm containing one hundred and sixty-six acres, which was then overgrown with timber. Being a man of strong constitution and great ambition, by the application of his energy he soon cleared off the land and had it under cultivation. He was the first man to grow barley in Richland county and it is thought that to him is to be accredited the honor of being the first barley grower in the state of Ohio. While he made a specialty of that grain he also produced large quantities of wheat and oats and became known throughout the county for the quality as well as the quantity of his crops. As to his personal habits, he was modest, his conduct being upright and in every sense commendable; a man noted for his compassion and also for his charity; possessed of the noblest qualities of the human character. His geniality made him friends of all with whom he associated, and it is said of him that he departed this life without leaving an enemy. Throughout his career he maintained a high degree of health, having been noted for his strength and vigor, and up until his eighty-second year he had never needed the services of a physician. At that advanced age he contracted pneumonia which, after two weeks illness, caused his death. His wife was Mary Brubaker, whose birth occurred in the Keystone state in 1824, and her death here in 1900, and by her he had three children: Susanna Landis Redding; Maria Landis Hiller; and Charles Wesley.

Charles Wesley Landis was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 12, 1866, and spent his boyhood days in the pursuit of agriculture with his father, in the meantime acquiring his preliminary education at the district schools, and subsequently pursuing a course of study at the schools of Ashland, this county, to which he removed on the 1st of April, 1882. On September 21, of that year, he engaged as a clerk in the grocery establishment of Poag & Brubaker, in whose employ he continued until 1894, in the meantime becoming

familiar with the business and making himself an indispensable factor in the life of the firm. During that year he purchased a third interest in the enterprise, in 1898 became half owner and in 1905 sole proprietor of the business. With the exception of a few hundred dollars Mr. Landis has accumulated his fortune through his own energy and business ability and is now at the head of the largest grocery enterprise in the village of Ashland. His patronage has steadily increased since he assumed full management and his trade amounts to forty-three thousand dollars annually. He takes great pride in his store, being solicitous at all times to handle only the very best commodities and particularly to please his patrons, and it is his consideration for the wishes of his customers, as well as to his careful business management, that much of his success is due. Aside from the grocery business he is connected with a number of other concerns and is vice president of the Reliable Match Company and director of the Ashland Steel Range & Manufacturing Company, and is one of three who own the patents of the United States cement block machine and the United States cement mixer, which are built by the Ashland Steel Range & Manufacturing Company.

On February 18, 1891, Mr. Landis wedded Miss Flora Jeannette Saal, who received her education in the public schools of Wooster, Ohio, and by whom he has three children, namely: Mary Aleen, whose birth occurred September 4, 1895; Lucile Jeannette, born December 10, 1899; and John Wesley, born September 6, 1906. The two older are pupils in the public schools of Ashland and it is the purpose of the parents to send them to the higher educational institutions. Politically Mr. Landis votes with the democratic party, belongs to every branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a trustee, and also to the tribe of Ben Hur. He is an enthusiastic church worker and for the past ten years has been a deacon in the Lutheran church in which he holds membership. Mr. Landis is also connected with the Building & Loan Association in the capacity of a director, and also serves in that position as a member of the Ashland Commercial Club which was organized recently. Influential in the financial affairs of Ashland county, Mr. Landis is one of the most beneficial factors in the business circles of the city where he is noted for his strong character and integrity.

ALVIN CRITTENDEN.

Alvin Crittenden is proprietor of an extensive stock farm in Ruggles township, on which he engages in breeding thoroughbred Delaine sheep and is considered an authority on stock raising. He was here born October 1, 1855, a son of Medad and Sarah (Sutherland) Crittenden, both of whom removed westward from New York state in 1836, first settling on land now within the limits of the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he owned six hundred and forty acres of land. This he sold upon becoming dissatisfied with the place and located in Ruggles township, Ashland county, to which his wife's parents, Ebenezer and Sarah (Niffin) Sutherland, had preceded them. The Sutherland family were among

the early pioneers and they took up extensive claims, their land being denominated as the Sutherland survey. The country was at the time largely a forest tract and their first residence was a log cabin constructed out of timber which they had hewn and dressed. The grandfather of the subject of this review and his father were extensive landowners here and together with the Sutherlands were among the most prominent, prosperous and influential families of the early days, while their descendants are still among the representative residents of this community.

Medad Crittenden, father of him whose name heads this review, owned large tracts of land in Ruggles township on which he engaged in general farming, making a specialty of stock raising. Sheep breeding particularly commanded his attention and his flocks frequently numbered one thousand head. In the raising of sheep he became well known and was acknowledged to be one of the most successful stock men in this part of the county. After a useful and prosperous career he entered into rest in July, 1876, his wife having preceded him into the great beyond in February of the same year. They reared ten children, nine of whom attained maturity and eight of whom now survive, namely: Inner, who sacrificed his life in the Union army during the Civil war; Phoebe J., who became the wife of Columbus Beech; Mary, the wife of Henry Fast; Charles; Henry; Orlando; Medad; Sarah, wife of Miles Beech; Ella, who is wedded to James Edwards; and Alvin.

On his father's farm Alvin Crittenden spent his boyhood days, engaging in general agricultural work and in the care of stock, in the meantime availing himself of the educational advantages of the district schools and subsequently pursuing a course of study in a private institution. Upon his father's farm he remained until he was married, when he removed to Troy township, engaging in farming there until 1882, when he settled upon his present farm, which contains four hundred and fifty-six acres of the finest land which can be found in this state. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits extensively and deals in all kinds of stock on a large scale. His farm is modern in all its departments, is kept constantly in a high state of cultivation and being thoroughly drained by the finest tile system and having substantial buildings, together with other conveniences necessary to agriculture and stock raising, it is unsurpassed by any farm in this part of the country. For some years Mr. Crittenden paid much attention to raising and breeding thoroughbred cattle and in 1886 he began to handle thoroughbred Delaine sheep, in which business he has met with remarkable success and for many years has been recognized as one of the leading sheep breeders in the United States, his flocks usually numbering in the neighborhood of five hundred head, every one of which is registered and raised solely for breeding purposes. Annually he ships many to every state in the Union and he has even sent large flocks as far as South Africa. He has exhibited specimens of his flocks at the state and district fairs and also at the World's Fair and in every instance has succeeded in taking first place among his competitors. He sells his sheep anywhere from ten to five hundred dollars a head. His premises are known as the Cherry Home Sheep Farm. The buildings are modern in construction and everything about the farm is in excellent shape with ample room to accommodate all his stock during the winter

season and with running water in every building. His residence is one of the most conspicuous features of his premises, being one of the finest in this part of the state and provided with every convenience commonly found in the most modern homes. There also may be found an atmosphere of refinement and a degree of hospitality which is seldom equaled.

On February 7, 1877, Mr. Crittenden wedded Miss Ida E. Ford, daughter of Laban and Sarah (Pollock) Ford, her father being a prominent farmer of Ashland county, who passed away some years ago while her mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden have one daughter, Sarah A., who became the wife of Jay Ringle, who is associated with her father in farming. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Crittenden and his family are members of the Congregational church of Ruggles township, in the affairs of which he is a leading factor. A republican in politics, he does all he can during campaigns to effect the success of his party, at the same time exerting considerable interest in local affairs. He favors public improvements and supports all movements aiming at the betterment of the community, the financial worth of which he has greatly enhanced by his industry and enterprise, and he is among the honorable and substantial citizens of the township.

IRVIN C. SMITH.

Irvin C. Smith, engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock raising in Troy township, was born here October 10, 1863, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Murray) Smith, both of whom reside on a farm where his father has all his days been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Irvin C. Smith was reared amid the environment of agricultural life on his father's farm, where he became familiar with the various departments of the art of husbandry and also with stock breeding. During the short winter terms he attended the village schools where he obtained his education, remaining upon the home farm until he was united in marriage. He then pursued agriculture in Ruggles township for nine years and in the operation of an extensive farm was successful. At the expiration of that period he purchased his present excellent tract of land and here he has since been following this occupation. The fields he now cultivates are among the very best in this part of the county and Mr. Smith, being a man who takes pride in his premises and particularly in the art of husbandry, desiring to pursue his occupation upon the most advanced methods, has made every improvement by way of drainage and other accessories to make his farm one of the very best for the production of general crops and also for stock raising. His residence is of model architecture and equipped with every convenience requisite to make farm life easy. His barn and other outbuildings are also substantial, his premises throughout being in every particular suggestive of thrift and of the progressive spirit of the owner. Mr. Smith has made special study of soils so that he might be able to conserve their nutritive elements and he has been so successful in arranging the rotation of his crops and their adaptation to the soil that he has annually

been able to derive, as a rule, the maximum yield per acre, his crops not only being exceptional in quantity but also in quality. He takes a considerable interest in stock raising, handling only thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs, and doing a remunerative buying and shipping business.

On March 6, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Smith, daughter of John and Rebecca (Fitterhoof) Smith. Her father, now deceased, was influential in public affairs. Her mother still survives in the enjoyment of a remarkable measure of health and strength. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children, Treva M. and Mildred G.

In national and state politics Mr. Smith is a democrat but when it comes to county and local affairs he takes an independent stand, considering the man rather than the party to which he belongs and casting his vote for such candidates as in his judgment are best qualified to serve in the offices they seek. Being strong in public spirit, he is an agitator in improvements, particularly favoring all measures designed to secure better roads, a higher school system and finer public buildings and, through his efforts, much has been done in these directions. For eight years he has been a member of the Troy central district school board, of which he was president, and is now serving his fourth year as a member of the board of township trustees, which strongly testifies to his executive ability and his usefulness as a public official. He is affiliated with Sullivan Lodge, No. 579, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, being at present vice counsellor. He also belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics. While his business affairs command a great deal of his attention, as do also the social organizations to which he belongs, yet he does not forget his religious obligations, considering them first and foremost and he is a faithful adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is also a member, and for many years he has served efficiently as class leader of this organization, his wife also taking a profound and active interest in its Sunday school work. Mr. Smith, being a man of upright character, who has always exhibited that degree of industry and enterprise necessary to enhance the general welfare of the community, has ever been held in high respect by his neighbors and well deserves being numbered among the worthy and substantial citizens of the township.

DAVID F. BRUBAKER.

The name Brubaker is well known throughout this county, both in agricultural and financial circles, members of the family having lived here for upwards of a century. David Brubaker, grandfather of the subject of this review, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to this county in 1832, and here settled down in the enjoyment of retired life. He had been twice united in marriage, having had eight sons by his first wife and two by his second. John Brubaker, who was the eldest son of the first marriage, came to this county in 1826, when he was in his thirty-fourth year, in company with his wife and family, and entered a farm located four and one-half miles south of the

village of Ashland, the tract of land consisting of eighty acres, all of which was thickly covered with timber. He lived in a covered wagon until he had dressed logs with which to construct a cabin, this work requiring several weeks. He finally succeeded in clearing off the land and spent the remainder of his days here in pursuit of agriculture. He was born in 1792, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he wedded Miss Katherine Dissinger. He served in the war of 1812 and after locating here pursued general farming until 1845, during which year he sustained an injury which unfitted him for hard work, but fortunately, being a shoemaker by trade, he had recourse to that occupation by which to earn a living, and he continued it until he acquired sufficient means to enable him to live in retirement. His death occurred in the year 1869. Like all the pioneers of his day, he had but meager educational advantages, being possessed, however, of industry and perseverance, which were of greater worth in those days than the learning of the schools, and by faithful and patient application he succeeded in gaining a comfortable competence. He reared a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom acquired a fair education in the district schools, among whom were: Joseph, who passed away in his fifty-eighth year; Henry, who was fifty-nine years of age when he departed this life; John, who lost his life while serving his country during the Civil war, his remains being interred in the Chattanooga cemetery; Katherine Brubaker Heckman; David F.; and Jacob. Henry was given the advantage of a higher education, having graduated from Oberlin, and beginning the practice of medicine in Mansfield, Ohio, he subsequently removed to Iowa and thence to Memphis, Tennessee, and when the Civil war broke out he located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became prominent in his profession.

David F. Brubaker was born here September 4, 1841, during his boyhood days working upon his father's farm and in the meantime pursuing his studies in the district school, and he remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years of age, when he repaired to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained for one year and upon returning home engaged in the dry goods business as clerk, serving in that capacity for two years, at the termination of which time he became associated with the grocery business with W. G. Heltman, with whom he remained for two years and then, in partnership with his brother Jacob, he entered the dry-goods business, in which he continued for thirty-five years. He subsequently severed his connection with the firm on account of his health and entered the real-estate business, which he is now following, at the same time having a number of investments in other enterprises. In all his ventures he has been successful owing to the fact that he possessed extraordinary business ability and is naturally given to transacting affairs.

On September 2, 1869, Mr. Brubaker wedded Miss Mary L. Taylor, who was one of a family of six children who received their education in the Hayesville Academy, and a daughter of Samuel Taylor, a pioneer of this county who spent his life in the manufacture of plows, threshing machines and other farm implements. Politically Mr. Brubaker supports the democratic party, and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has been one of great usefulness to the community, which has felt the benefit of his industry and enter-

prise, and being a man whose business relations have always been conducted on the basis of honesty he is considered one of the most reliable men as well as one of the most substantial in the business circles of the county.

MR. AND MRS. JOHNSON WELCH.

Ephraim Welch and his wife, Jane (McAdee) Welch, came to Ashland county from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1828 and took up the quarter section of land in the northern part of Orange township on which they resided until the death of Mr. Welch. In their family were the following named: James M., John, Johnson, Rankin, Catharine, and Mary Jane, all of whom reached adult age, were married and reared families.

Johnson Welch, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born December 15, 1831, and was reared to manhood under circumstances very similar to those attending the lives of most of the pioneer boys of Ashland county. He was an expert hand at log rollings, at chopping, swinging the scythe or cradling, and when there was a log cabin to raise he was generally selected to carry one of the corners—a job which required considerable skillful chopping in order that the building be plumb and the logs properly fitted together. His education consisted of the learning which he was able to acquire at the country schools where only the common branches of learning were taught.

Emeline (Buchanan) Welch was born May 1, 1838, on what is now known as the McDowell farm on the north line of Jackson township, Ashland county. Her father, John Buchanan, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came of a family well known for their thrift and business integrity. By his industry and the good management of his numerous flocks of sheep he won success, and as his financial resources increased made investments in land, until his holdings were extensive. His wife, Mrs. Rachel (Jackson) Buchanan, was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. Mrs. Welch, who is still living, has vivid recollections of the privations incident to pioneer life experienced during her girlhood days. She attended school at what was known as No. 4 in Sullivan township, near the Elder Crewinger farm and her life up to the time of her marriage was spent in her native township.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch were married on the 29th of September 1857, and began housekeeping on the farm now owned by Royal Welch, adjoining the present homestead. There were born to them: Eugene B., Ellsworth G., Etta L., Frank L., Mollie Herman B., and Royal J., all of whom are now living except Mollie, who became the wife of James M. Fluke and whose untimely death on the 2d of January, 1909, was mourned by all who knew her. Eugene married Emma D. Pratt, of Hamilton county, Kansas, and they now reside in El Paso, Texas. They have living a daughter, Louise, and two sons, Paul and Benton, while a daughter, Lucile, and an infant son are deceased. Ellsworth Welch married Bertha Porter. They lost an infant son and their living children are Florence, Donald and Marshall. Etta Welch became the wife of the Rev. Andrew McCullough, of Coshocton county, Ohio. Frank Welch married Zetta



MR. AND MRS. JOHNSON WELCH

Wiler and their children are two sons, Harold and Lawrence, and three daughters, Lucile, Ruth and Irene. Mollie Welch married James M. Fluke and they had two sons, Eugene and John, and five daughters, Edna, Opal, Emeline, Mary and Bernice. Herman Welch married Mayme Laughery and they have one son, Leonard. Royal Welch married Elva Landis and they have one daughter, Vera.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch began their married life in a very primitive way. Their household furnishings consisted of two corded bedsteads, two feather beds, some bedding, half a dozen chairs, a scanty supply of dishes, a table, an old stove and a few other necessary articles. The house was a log cabin of not very pretentious dimensions, the barn was a log structure with a clapboard roof held on by poles, while the doors were split and shaved and the few nails in them were hand forged. The indomitable purpose of Mr. and Mrs. Welch did not allow them to continue long amid such conditions, for owing to their thrift and economy they were soon able to build a splendid home which Mrs. Welch has since occupied and which continued his place of residence until he was called to his final rest. This home has always been known as one of culture and refinement and a place where friends were ever welcome. There are many who can testify to Mrs. Welch's hospitality and her success in the culinary art, and to her very high standing as a woman and mother.

Mr. Welch never aspired to public office nor to membership in any order and was not a member of any church, although a man of deep moral principles and broad religious convictions. His ambition was to discharge his duties in life in the fullest possible sense. His business affairs were carefully conducted. He was one of the first and most successful breeders of fine wool sheep in Ashland county and at the time of his death, which occurred October 27, 1886, was possessed of a number of valuable farms on which grazed several hundred sheep of his breeding. His influence on the wool-growing interests of the county was very marked and is notably felt to this day. He was a strong factor in the introduction and development of Merino and later of Delaine sheep in this section of the state. As the head of a family, as the builder of a home, as a successful farmer and stockman, as a citizen, and as a man of integrity and honest business principles he was second to none in the community and time in which he lived.

SAMUEL ABER.

An excellent farm on section 22, Lake township, pays tribute to the care and labor of Samuel Aber, who works diligently and persistently year after year for the further development and improvement of his land, which now constitutes one of the desirable farms of the county. He is a citizen of sterling worth, held in high regard throughout the community in which he makes his home. His birth occurred January 2, 1845, about three miles north of his present farm in Lake township, Ashland county, on the Wayne county line. In fact the property was divided by the boundary between the two counties. His parents

were William and Eleanor (Dirrim) Aber, the former born in Pennsylvania, October 14, 1814, while the mother's birth occurred in Carroll county, Ohio, February 1, 1823. William Aber accompanied his parents on their removal from the Keystone state to Carroll county when five years of age, and was there reared to manhood. On the 8th of June, 1838, he wedded Eleanor Dirrim and in the spring of 1843 they removed to Lake township, Ashland county, settling in the midst of the green woods on a tract of land of two hundred and forty acres on which not a tree had been cut nor a furrow turned. Upon this place the father spent his remaining days, cleared away the timber, prepared the fields for cultivation, and in course of time gathered rich and abundant harvests. He died February 24, 1892, after which his widow lived with her children until her demise, December 7, 1907, spending much of her time with her son Dan, in Ashland. They reared a family of nine sons and one daughter: David, who served for three years as a member of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, a ball passing through his body, after which he was in the invalid corps until the close of hostilities, is now a resident of Missouri. Samuel is the next of the family. William resides in Loudonville. John is a resident of Funk, Ohio. Hannah is the deceased wife of Louis N. P. Emerick. Isaac is living in Missouri. James died at the age of nineteen years. Joseph and Daniel are twins and the former resides on the home farm while the latter is living in Ashland, Ohio. Clinton, the youngest of the family, is now pastor of a Christian church in Indiana.

Samuel Aber spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farm lads, working in the fields, enjoying the sports common to the youths of the period, and mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools. He continued with his parents until his marriage, and then came to his present home in 1866. Here he secured the ownership of eighty acres of the original one hundred and sixty acres which his father had owned on section 22, Lake township. He also bought forty-three acres of the adjoining Metcalf farm and fifteen acres of the Moore farm, so that he now has a total of one hundred and thirty-eight acres on Round lake, pleasantly situated one and a half miles south of McZena. It is a well improved property on which are two sets of good buildings which were erected by Mr. Aber. His place is known as the Lakeview Farm and many people come to the lake in summer to enjoy the refreshing shade furnished by the fine groves and the cool water. This is a picturesque district in which nature has offered many attractions. Aside from his farming interests Mr. Aber is a factor in the Washington Township Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company. In his political views Mr. Aber is an independent democrat. He has held several school and road offices but does not seek nor desire political preferment, although he is loyal to the party and has never missed a general election since he became a voter. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lakeville, in the work of which he is deeply and helpfully interested. He is now serving as one of the trustees of the church and is superintendent of the Sunday school and he was formerly an active member of the grange.

It was on the 6th of March, 1866, that Mr. Aber was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Popham, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March

11, 1839. When five years of age she went to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, with her parents, George and Mary Ann (Bean) Popham, who were natives of Virginia and spent their last days in Tuscarawas county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Aber has been blessed with nine children: Anna, who died in infancy; Allen, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Mary Eleanor, who died when but six months old; Lee, who passed away in his fifth year; Lelah, the wife of H. J. Raubinolt, of Ashland; Elnora, the wife of Harmon Shearer, of Lake township; Flora, who is the widow of Newton E. Dilyard, and resides on her father's farm; Ellis, who married Orphie Butler and operates the old homestead; and Marion D., who wedded Emma Boneburger and lives in Akron, Ohio. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Aber have continuously resided upon the farm which is now their home and throughout the community they have a large circle of warm friends who esteem them highly for their genuine personal worth.

JAMES W. SHAW.

James W. Shaw, a prominent undertaker of Savannah, who has been associated with a number of other enterprises here, was born in this county February 9, 1866, and descends from a family, the members of which were among the early pioneers of Ashland county. His great-grandfather, William Shaw, came here from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, when his son Guian, the grandfather of the subject of this review, was a mere child. He settled in this locality, where he became influential in local affairs, having been one of the prosperous and substantial agriculturists of the township. His father, John Shaw, Sr., was united in marriage to Ann Lindsay and was also a prominent husbandman of this section. His death occurred July 26, 1907, while his wife still survives. In their family were two sons, James W. and Robert N., the latter being engaged in the drug and book business in the village of Savannah.

James W. Shaw spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm where he became familiar with the various departments of agriculture, during the winter months acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools, subsequently taking a course of study in Savannah Academy. He remained upon the home place until he was united in marriage, after which he followed the occupation of farming in Clear Creek township until 1895, when he removed to the village of Savannah where he engaged in the drug and book business in partnership with his brother, Robert N., the firm title being Shaw Brothers. At the same time he became individually interested in the undertaking enterprise. The firm of Shaw Brothers continued until October, 1907, when James W. Shaw sold out his interests to his brother, thereby retiring from the partnership. He has since devoted his attention to the undertaking business, at the same time superintending the various departments of his farm work. He is a graduate of the Clark School of Embalming at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a licensed embalmer, having an establishment excellently equipped for his enterprise, and he has become so popular that his services are required throughout a wide range of territory.

On October 4, 1888, Mr. Shaw wedded Miss Mary L. Gibson, daughter of John and Catherine (Grissinger) Gibson, her father a prominent agriculturist of this county. This union has been blessed by one daughter, Edna Lois.

Mr. Shaw a republican in politics is one of the most progressive men in the village and particularly an ardent advocate of good roads and a first class school system. He has been sought to fill several important local positions, among them being that of a member of the village council, to which body he has belonged for several years. He is also a member of the school board and at present is serving his third term as township treasurer. In educational matters his influence is deeply felt and he is secretary of the board of trustees of Savannah Academy. In addition to belonging to the Ohio Funeral Directors Association he also is a member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 579, I. O. O. F., and of Ashland Camp. Being as deeply interested in religious affairs as in those pertaining to politics and business, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his family also belong, and is active in the various departments of church work, particularly that of the Sunday school. Mr. Shaw is one of the county's progressive, intelligent and substantial citizens, noted for his earnestness and honesty. At intervals he likes to withdraw from the business world for recreation, and finds pleasure in fishing and hunting, and particularly in driving a good horse.

PETER M. REDDING.

Peter M. Redding, prominent in the financial and industrial circles of the city of Ashland, was born in Ashland county, December 21, 1843, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Dinges) Redding, the father a native of Germany, where his birth occurred in 1811, and his mother, of the same country, born in 1814. United in marriage there in 1837, during that year they came to the United States, locating in Ashland county, where he followed his trade of carpentering until he departed this life in 1897, his wife, who survived him by two years, entering into rest in 1899. They reared the following children: Peter M.; Philip, whose birth occurred here in 1845; Magdalene; Redding Houserman, born here in 1851; George, born here in 1853; and William, whose birth occurred here in 1858.

Upon acquiring his education in the common schools of this city, Peter M. Redding was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner, and upon completing his trade continued as a journeyman. Subsequently he engaged in the contract business, in which he has been very successful, many of the foremost buildings of this place standing as monuments of his skill and workmanship, among them being the opera house, Ashland College, the Myers plant, the residences of F. E. and P. A. Myers, and also the dwelling house of S. Grabill. Moreover he constructed the Presbyterian church building, the edifices occupied by the Disciples of Christ and the United Brethren, and in addition many of the older buildings which now stand as landmarks in the city. In this business he actively engaged until 1889. After the death of Mr. Kagey he represented

the widow's interest until 1907, when her son, Herbert B. Kagey, became affiliated with the firm and later David Shearer, and the enterprise is now being conducted under the name of Shearer, Kagey & Company, this firm being one of the most substantial financially in this part of the state.

In August, 1862, Mr. Redding enlisted in Company A, McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, which was comprised of two hundred men, the governor of the state having granted Major McLaughlin the privilege of enlisting two companies, and at Mansfield, the squadron joined Sherman's brigade, which was made up of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Battery, the brigade having been organized by Senator John Sherman in 1861. During that and the following year, they saw considerable service scouting in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia. In 1863, Mr. Redding was with Burnside at the siege of Knoxville, and in 1864 with Sherman from Kenesaw Mountain throughout the Atlanta Campaign, later serving with Kilpatrick's Cavalry on Sherman's march to the sea. On March 1, 1865, Mr. Redding was captured and lodged in the prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, later being transferred to Danville, Virginia, and from there to Libby prison, Richmond, where he remained until April 2, 1865, one day before the fall of that city, and he was among the last to leave the old tobacco warehouse that was used for prison purposes. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 20, 1865.

Mr. Redding's marriage with Miss Melinda Roland a daughter of Henry and Susan (Brubaker) Roland, was solemnized January 9, 1866, and to them were born five children: Vernon, born in October, 1866; Elizabeth E. Gongroer, born in 1870; Henry Newton, whose birth occurred in October, 1876; Frank, a soldier of the Cuban war, born in 1879, who departed this life at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1898, shortly after returning from the expedition; and Lester, whose birth occurred in 1882. All the children have been graduated from the Ashland high school. A democrat in politics, Mr. Redding has always been a stanch adherent of the principles of his party and loyal to its candidates. He was a member of the council of Ashland when the first sewer was put in and Union street opened. He attends divine worship at the Methodist Episcopal church and his upright walk and honesty, together with his industry and enterprise, have justly won him the reputation of being among the city's worthy and substantial business men.

MARION DANIEL HUFFMAN.

The agricultural interests of Lake township find a worthy representative in Marion Daniel Huffman, who lives on section 23. His farm comprises one hundred and four acres of land that extends across the line into Washington township, Holmes county. It is an attractively situated property bordering on Long lake and constitutes one of the pleasing features of the locality by reason of the care and cultivation bestowed upon it. Mr. Huffman was born in Washington township, Holmes county, January 31, 1861, his parents being

Henry and Barbara (Heffelfinger) Huffman, who were also natives of the same township, the former born June 1, 1838, and the latter on the 16th of February, 1838. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Huffman were natives of Alsace, France. His father's parents were Henry and Eva (Miller) Huffman, while his mother was a daughter of Martin and Barbara (Oligher) Heffelfinger. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huffman spent their last days in Loudonville where the father died March 26, 1909, and the mother passed away on the 14th of March, 1907. Their family numbered eight children as follows: Martin J., a resident of Loudonville; Marion D.; Margaret, the wife of John Beary, of Washington township, Holmes county; Henry G., who is living in the same township; Emanuel E., of the same locality; Alice B., the wife of Fred Beck, of Green township, this county; and Fred W., and Charles A., twins, residing in Loudonville.

The public schools afforded Marion D. Huffman his educational privileges nor was his training at farm labor meager. From an early age he assisted his father in the work of the fields, remaining upon the home farm in his native township until his marriage. He then removed to Green township, Ashland county, in 1887, living there for two years, after which he took up his present abode upon his farm in Lake township. This place comprises one hundred and four acres of rich and productive land, most of which lies in Lake township, although twenty-two acres are across the line in the township of his nativity. Long lake, a beautiful little body of water, forms an attractive feature of his place and affords good fishing. Mr. Huffman devotes his time and energies to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to climatic conditions here and also to the raising of stock and both branches of his business are proving sources of profitable income. For ten years he was the secretary of the Washington Township Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company, and during that time the business of the company was increased from two to seven million dollars. He is widely recognized as an enterprising business man whose force of character, ready adaptability and unfaltering determination are the salient features in his success.

In 1887 Mr. Huffman was married to Miss Alice M. Moats, who was born March 23, 1863, on the farm which is still her place of residence. It was also the birthplace of her father, Jacob Moats, whose natal day was May 8, 1827, and whose life record covered the intervening years to April, 1881. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Bittinger) Moats, natives of Pennsylvania, who, on coming to Ohio in 1829, entered land from the government during the Jackson administration, the original deed signed by the president being now in possession of Mr. Huffman. The little pioneer cabin erected by John Moats is still standing as one of the landmarks of this part of the county and a mute witness of the transformation that has been wrought as the county has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all of the evidences of a modern civilization. Both John and Elizabeth Moats spent the remainder of their lives upon this farm, being closely identified with the early development and progress of this part of the county. They had three children: Jacob, the father of Mrs. Huffman; Mrs. Christina Molter and Mrs. Susanna Eiman. Jacob Moats was reared on the old homestead place which his father had secured from the

government and gave his entire life to general agricultural pursuits. His wife, who was born in Washington township, Holmes county, December 9, 1837, was a daughter of Louis and Magdalena (Sprang) Kelsner, who were natives of Alsace, France. The mother of Mrs. Huffman still survives and was married a second time in 1889, being now the widow of Solomon Wolf. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Moats were born five children: William A., living in Indiana; John L., who died in Iowa; Anna L., the wife of John Sillix, of Kansas City, Kansas; Martha Jane the wife of Howard Baney, of Wayne county; and Mrs. Huffman. The last named by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Harry G. and Grace L., aged respectively nineteen and eleven years and both still at home.

In community affairs Mr. Huffman has always taken a deep and active interest. He gives his political allegiance to the democracy and for nine years filled the office of justice of the peace in Lake township, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial for they were based upon the law and equity of the case. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Newkirk and are loyal to its teachings and its purposes. Their lives have ever been honorable and upright, winning for them the merited confidence and esteem of all who know them. They have always lived in this locality and their life history is, therefore, an open book to their many friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM O. WHITMARSH.

William O. Whitmarsh, who for a number of years conducted a thriving mercantile business in Savannah, but is now living retired in the village, was born in this vicinity November 1, 1857, a son of Uriah and Elizabeth (Masters) Whitmarsh. The father departed this life when his son William O. was but three years of age, while his mother, who still survives, is residing in this city.

At an early age William O. Whitmarsh found employment among the farmers of this locality and during the winter seasons obtained his preliminary education in the district schools, while later he pursued a course of study at Savannah Academy. When twenty-one years of age, preferring a business life rather than one of husbandry, he entered the employ of John R. Bailey, a general merchant of this city, for whom he acted in the capacity of clerk for several years, in the meantime manifesting considerable business ability and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various departments of the enterprise. In partnership with John McWilliams he established the firm of Whitmarsh & McWilliams, doing a general merchandise business and in this connection he remained for several years when Mr. McWilliams severed his connection and moved to Colorado. Mr. Whitmarsh conducted the enterprise alone until February 1, 1909, when he disposed of his interests to Vinton E. Rudy and is now practically living in retirement. During his active business career, through his enterprise and good judgment, he acquired an extensive patronage and built up a concern which stands high in the commercial circles of the city. Since

withdrawing from the mercantile world he has not become altogether inactive but devotes much of his time to superintending his farm which is located nearby and therefore easy of access and, in caring for its various departments, he finds both recreation and pleasure.

On June 26, 1884, Mr. Whitmarsh wedded Miss Sarah J. Carothers, daughter of David and Amanda (Murphy) Carothers, natives of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They have two children: David C., who is a student in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey; and Elizabeth, who is pursuing her studies at the Savannah Academy. Politically Mr. Whitmarsh is a republican, active in the affairs of his party and has frequently been a member of the republican county committee and a delegate to the county, district and state conventions. In local affairs he favors public improvements, is always aggressive in advocating plans for beautifying the city and is a strong advocate of fine school buildings and well kept thoroughfares. He has served efficiently as township treasurer and clerk, also as village treasurer and was a member of the Savannah council for a number of years. At present he is a member of the board of education and also of the board of trustees of the Savannah Academy. With the members of his family he attends the Presbyterian church, of which he is treasurer, his zealous Christian spirit making him active in religious affairs, and as superintendent of the Sunday school he is a power for good in inculcating into the youth the principles of Christianity so essential to enable one to live a moral and upright life. Sunday school work is his specialty and in this department he is active throughout the entire county and has been treasurer of the County Sunday School Association for the past four years. His wife is also an energetic church worker and being a refined and cultured woman exerts a telling influence in church circles. Mr. Whitmarsh is a man whose endeavors for the betterment of the community are of the highest worth and he is not only held in high esteem as a business man but also as a moral and spiritual force throughout the community.

CHARLES T. ALLEMAN.

Fate has ever accorded success to tireless energy intelligently directed. It has been along the lines of well defined labor that Charles T. Alleman has won his prosperity, making him one of the representative merchants of Jeromeville. He was here born on the 7th of February, 1846, and has ever made his home in this town. Moreover he is the oldest living resident of Jeromeville. His parents were Herman and Katharine (Ingmand) Alleman. The father, who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1813, spent his last days in Jeromeville, where he passed away April 14, 1878. Twice he enlisted for service in the Civil war and on the 6th of December, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant of Company B, McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry. He served with that command for a year, at the end of which time he resigned but after ten days spent at home he reenlisted on the 14th of October, 1862, and was appointed



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES T. ALLEMAN

sergeant of Company H, Tenth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry, with which he served for two years, being honorably discharged October 7, 1864, from the general hospital, where he had been for some time as the result of an injury sustained by a fall from a horse. He had come to Ohio in his childhood days with his parents, the family home being established near Madisonburg. He was a chairmaker by trade and after his marriage most of his active life was spent in Jeromeville, where he conducted business as a chairmaker and undertaker. At that day all caskets were made by hand and he did much work in that direction. He was also justice of the peace here for several years and likewise served as mayor. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. He was twice married and by the first union had two daughters: Mary, who became the wife of Absalom Martin, but both are now deceased; and Sarah Jane, the wife of Robert King, a resident of Kent, Ohio. After the death of his first wife the father married Katharine Ingmand, who was born January 9, 1818, and died May 6, 1877. Her entire life was spent in this locality, her people coming here before the Indians left. There were five children of the second marriage: Elizabeth Adelaide, who died unmarried; Charles T.; Martha, the wife of Ezekiel Lybarger, a resident of Kendallville, Indiana; Emma, the deceased wife of Asa Lybarger; and Edmund I., of Jeromeville, Ohio.

Charles T. Alleman largely devoted his time to the acquirement of an education until seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in response to the country's call for troops. Constrained by a spirit of patriotism, he joined Company A of the Ninety-sixth Battalion of the Ohio National Guard on the 18th of August, 1863, for a period of five years. He was mustered into the United States army in May, 1864, for one hundred days' service and was discharged therefrom on the 10th of September, 1864. During that period the regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac under General Butler and Mr. Alleman participated in the battle of Petersburg and minor engagements. When the war was over he returned home and worked with his father at the cabinet-maker's trade and also in the furniture and undertaking business. After the death of his father he conducted the furniture and undertaking business on his own account for many years. He was about forty-five years of age when he established a general store, adding a shoe department, dry goods, notions and groceries. In this enterprise he met with success, securing a large and profitable trade and later he admitted his son, George Edgar, to a partnership under the firm style of C. T. and G. E. Alleman. Mr. Alleman of this review owns the block in which they carry on business and also two dwellings on the same block. He is a wide-awake, enterprising business man,, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. As the years have gone by his capable management and keen discernment have been manifest in the excellent results which have attended his labors. Moreover he is known as a most reliable business man, winning success through persistent, earnest and well directed effort.

On the 7th of December, 1867, Mr. Alleman was united in marriage to Miss Rose Yanders, who was born November 21, 1851, at Miami, Ohio, a daughter of George and Margaret Yanders, who were natives of Germany. Her father, who was born July 20, 1820, died on the 10th of March, 1897. The

mother, whose birth occurred in October, 1809, passed away April 2, 1895. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Alleman have been born six children: George Edgar, who wedded Miss Bertha Pearl Hines and is associated with his father in business; Bertha M., the wife of W. D. Funk, a resident of Funk, Wayne county; Minnie G., who passed away at the age of thirteen years; Margaret E., who died when fourteen years of age; Rena C., the wife of Clarence Carl, a hardware merchant of Jeromeville; and Lucy B., who is the wife of Walter C. Plank, of Jeromeville, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Alleman is a stalwart democrat, having stanchly supported the party since age first conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was justice of the peace in his township and was mayor of the village for several years, giving a public-spirited administration. His public service was characterized by the same stalwart qualities which have been manifest in his business life and therefore he won the commendation and approval of his fellow townsmen. He formerly held membership in the Grand Army post here until it was disbanded because of lack of members and he has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, which finds in him a stalwart supporter. His life has ever been in conformity with its teachings, winning for him the high regard of his fellowmen.

CHARLES J. WONER.

Charles J. Woner is assistant postmaster of Ashland, a position of considerable responsibility, owing to the fact that this is a first-class office and receives and dispatches more mail than any other town of its size in the United States. He was born April 7, 1867, in Canaan, Ohio, a son of J. D. and Rebecca (Irvin) Woner, who were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, and were married in 1865. The father learned the harness-maker's trade in early life and continued to follow it throughout his remaining days. In 1873 he purchased a farm of sixty acres and while engaged in agricultural pursuits he also continued to manufacture harness. His last days were spent upon the farm, where he passed away in 1873, while his wife died in 1895. Their family numbered three children: Charles J.; Ora E., who was born July 7, 1869; and George J., born June 13, 1871. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Woner had responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in 1861 as a member of the One Hundred and Third Regiment of Ohio Infantry. He was on duty for three years and six months and made an excellent record by his loyal support of the old flag in the cause it represented.

Charles J. Woner pursued his education in the public schools but when a lad of only thirteen years began providing for his own support by farm labor. He was thus employed until twenty-two years of age, when he established a shorthand school, having previously studied stenography. He conducted this in 1889 and 1890, when he sold out to Mr. Bixler, since which time the school has become widely known. In the latter year Mr. Woner entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company at Cleveland as a

stenographer, remaining there for ten months, after which he became private secretary to Thomas W. Dewitt, general superintendent of the Wells Fargo Express Company at Cleveland. Later he was made agent for the same company at Ashland in 1893 and continued to acceptably fill that position for eleven years, or until 1904, when he resigned and became a representative of the J. A. Black Stock Food Company. In 1906 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Ashland and has since occupied this position. He is a capable official, reliable and trustworthy, systematic and accurate.

In his political views Mr. Woner has always been a stalwart republican and ever a staunch supporter of the gold standard. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He was married May 23, 1893, to Miss Mary J. Downing, of Wooster, Ohio, a daughter of Paxton and Elizabeth Downing. Their only child, Charles, died at the age of four years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woner are well known in Ashland where they have many warm friends who hold them in high regard because of their many substantial and commendable traits of character.

UPTON ANDRESS.

Upton Andress, an attorney at law practicing in Hayesville, was born in Montgomery township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 12th of September, 1855, and has spent his entire life, covering fifty-four years, within the borders of the county. His parents were Samuel D. and Sarah (Hildebrant) Andress, who were also natives of Ashland county, where they spent their entire lives as farming people. The father died in 1902 at the age of seventy-six years, while the mother passed away in 1880 at the age of forty-four years. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Henry and Mary (Fry) Andress, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in this county and for many years Henry Andress engaged in business as a teamster and hotel keeper at Jeromesville. At length he purchased a farm in Montgomery township and later sold that property and bought the farm which is now in possession of Upton Andress. There both he and his wife spent their remaining days. They reared a family of five sons and five daughters, including Samuel D. Andress, who married Miss Sarah Hildebrant, a daughter of Peter Hildebrant, who was a native of Pennsylvania and one of the early settlers of Ashland county, locating two miles north of Hayesville. He and his wife both died on a farm about three miles northeast of Hayesville. Their family numbered six sons and six daughters. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Andress were born eight children: Lilly L., the wife of Henry Stoom of Ashland; Upton; Mary C., the wife of John A. Wharton, living three miles west of Ashland; Dillman, a resident of Hayesville; Mrs. Anna L. Reading, the wife of C. H. Reading, of Akron, Ohio; B. F., living in Hayesville; Ella D., the wife of John H. Teeple, of Akron; and H. E., who was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School with the class of 1895 and is now an attorney of Akron.

Upton Andress remained upon the home farm with his parents until sixteen years of age, when, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked for about eight years, but his ambition pointed to a professional career and he began reading law with David Fox and at once began practice. In this he has been very successful, having intrusted to him the largest amount of legal business of any man in Ashland county not admitted to the bar. He now has a good practice but never took the examination. He has practiced continuously in Hayesville since 1882 where he is also known as a general collector and successful insurance agent. He is likewise a stockholder in the Ashland Banking & Savings Company which he aided in organizing. He also owns the old Andress homestead of one hundred and fifty-six acres a mile northeast of the town and which was once the property of his grandfather, Henry Andress.

On the 12th of April, 1888, Mr. Andress was married to Miss Myrtle E. Smalley, a native of this county, and a daughter of Methias Smalley, a wealthy farmer of Orange township. Her death occurred in 1902 and on the 28th of June, 1905, Mr. Andress wedded Millicent Coe, a native of Ashland county and a daughter of S. M. and Maria Coe. They have one son, Samuel Coe.

Mr. Andress has been called to settle many estates and altogether has been a most successful as well as most reliable man. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and also to the Presbyterian church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. For twelve years he served as mayor of Hayesville, being elected three terms without opposition, a compliment that has been paid to no other man. His administration was characterized by a prompt and businesslike discharge of the duties of the office, together with the support of regulative and progressive measures which have been of the utmost value to the city. In 1905 he was chairman of the congressional convention at Mansfield and has been a delegate to many state conventions, while in 1904 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention at St. Louis which nominated Parker. His words carry weight in the councils of his party and he is recognized as one of the influential representatives of democracy in this part of the state.

FRANK WILLIAM FREER.

Frank William Freer is largely identified with the commercial and financial interests of Ashland as a member of the firm of Freer Brothers, leading clothiers of this city, the firm being of thirty-five years standing during which time it has acquired a reputation in this particular line of business which has obtained throughout the country. He was born in Ashland March 5, 1855, a son of Randolph and Harriet A. (Smith) Freer, his father being a native of Ashtabula county. There he was reared and when still a young man, about the year 1849 or 1850, came to the city of Ashland, where he engaged in the hardware business. With this enterprise he was identified something over seven

years when, desiring a broader commercial field in which to exercise his ability and gratify his ambitions, he disposed of the hardware business which he had established and began to deal in wool and grain, in which he met with success. After a few years his business had become so prosperous that he built a commodious elevator and managed the enterprise with such skill and ability as to enable him to amass a considerable fortune. Finally he disposed of his interests and became identified with the First National Bank of this city shortly after the organization of that institution, and for several years officiated on the board of directors. In 1873, in partnership with a brother, Jonas, he organized the Farmers Bank of this city, of which he became president, the institution being one of the best known and most substantial in the state. In 1868, while in the midst of the pressure of his business affairs, Mr. Freer sought a season of recreation on one of his farms, but while there met with the misfortune of having one of his limbs amputated by a mowing machine, the injury resulting in a nervous shock which finally, in 1883, caused him to be stricken with paralysis. He then was compelled to withdraw from active life, upon which he transferred his banking interests to his sons. Aside from his excellent business career as a banker and promoter of commercial enterprises he was also prominent in local politics and for several years was a member of the city council, being recognized as foremost among the leaders in the city's advancement. Politically he was a staunch republican and an ardent advocate of party principles, never an office seeker, preferring to live within the retirement of private life. It was only through his desire to become more efficient in adding to the city's progress that he consented to serve as a member of the council. As greatly interested in religious matters as in business, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which organization he was for many years a deacon. After a long and highly useful career death terminated his activities on July 21, 1884.

Frank William Freer was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the Ashland schools and also in the college of this city, and subsequently pursuing a commercial course of study at Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated. Returning to Ashland in 1874, two years later he was established in the clothing business with his brother, Charles R., by his father, the firm being known as Freer & Sons, under which name the business has been conducted for the past thirty-five years. However, the enterprise is of far longer standing in this city, having been originally operated by Wiley, McCauley & Jones, from whom it was purchased by the elder Mr. Freer. Since taking hold of the enterprise the Freer Brothers have greatly added to its efficiency and volume of trade, and at present they hold the reputation of being the leading clothiers in this section of the country, the garments of their manufacture being known for style and workmanship throughout the country. Mr. Freer and his brothers, Charles and George, are still identified with the Farmers Bank as stockholders and directors, while George is cashier of the institution.

In 1879 Mr. Freer wedded Miss Flora G. Servis, of Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, to which union has been born one daughter, Minnie Louise, the wife of Roscoe S. Woodyard, of La Grange, Illinois. Mrs. Freer departed this

life August 8, 1883, and Mr. Freer was united in marriage July 29, 1890, to Miss Annie Secor, of Manistee, Michigan, by whom he has had three children: Ralph D., who attends the Ashland high school; Frank Secor; and Harriet. Mr. Freer is well known for his forwardness in advocating measures for the advancement of the city's interests, and being a public-spirited man who desires the very best for the municipality in which he resides he is an influential member of the Commercial Club of Ashland, and also of the Board of Trade. Politically, he is a republican but has always declined to permit his name to be proposed for public preferment, being content with casting his vote and using his influence toward the election of the candidates of his party. Together with the members of his family he attends the Presbyterian church, his relations with this body being greatly to its benefit. A man of excellent character, Mr. Freer is known throughout the county as a representative citizen and substantial business man.

ALBERT BUTLER.

Albert Butler, who devoted his early life to the carpenter's trade but for many years has followed farming, now owns and cultivates one hundred acres of land on section 23, Lake township, and in his work displays the spirit of enterprise and determination that is leading him steadily onward to the goal of success. He was born April 3, 1852, in Holmes county, Ohio, a son of James and Mary (Ulrich) Butler, who were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. They arrived in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1842, and spent their remaining days there. The father was married twice and had ten children by his first union and eight by his second marriage. The father passed away in 1880 at the age of eighty years and his wife died in 1872, when fifty-six years of age.

Albert Butler spent the first fifteen years of his life under the parental roof and then came to the neighborhood in which he is now living. Here he began earning his own livelihood, working by the month. He turned his attention to the carpenter's trade which he followed for several years but it was his ambition to own a farm and he very carefully saved his earnings until his capital was sufficient to enable him to make the purchase of a tract of land. He has a farm of one hundred acres on section 23, Lake township, cornering also upon Holmes and Wayne counties. It was the last tract of land to be entered in this vicinity. It borders the State road leading from Cleveland to Columbus and is advantageously situated while the soil is rich and productive. The old Colonel Crawford trail also crosses this farm and the place has many historic associations. The land was entered from the government by George Wolf, the father-in-law of Mr. Butler, who now has in his possession the original deed which was signed by President Jackson. Upon the place today are substantial buildings and all modern improvements, with good machinery, well kept fences and ample shelter for grain and stock. Mr. Butler annually harvests good crops for he pays much attention to the condition of the soil and carries on the work of plowing, planting and harvesting in the most approved modern methods.

In 1879 Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Wolf, who was born on the present farm August 14, 1845, and has always made her home here. She is a daughter of George and Nancy (Gurwell) Wolf, the former born in Pennsylvania, December 17, 1795, and the latter in Maryland, December 12, 1804. Mrs. Wolf came to Ohio with her parents, the family residence being established in Holmes county. Mr. Wolf also made his way to this state in childhood days in company with his parents who located in Ashland county. The marriage of George Wolf and Nancy Gurwell was celebrated on the 30th of December, 1824, and they spent their remaining days on the farm which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, his death occurring June 6, 1864, while his wife passed away May 4, 1889. The family numbered ten children: Solomon, deceased; Eliza, who died at the age of fourteen years; Jacob, who has passed away; William G., a resident of Seneca, Michigan; Mrs. Jemima Miller, deceased; Martin, who died in childhood; George of Montana; Helen, who departed this life in childhood; Mrs. Rachel Offineer, of Iowa; and Mrs. Butler. All were born and reared on the farm which is now occupied by our subject and his wife.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Butler has been blessed with four children: Orpha M., now the wife of Ellis Aber, of Lake township; Harvey J., living in Wayne county; Emile L., at home; and Kate, the wife of Byron Metcalf, of Wayne county, Ohio. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lakeville and reared their children in that faith. All of the family are now earnest supporters of the church and of all those measures and movements which are deemed essential in good citizenship. Mr. Butler votes independently, considering the capabilities of the candidate rather than his party affiliations. A life of intense and well directed activity has led Mr. Butler to his present position among the substantial residents of this part of the state. Starting out in life on his own account, empty-handed, when fifteen years of age he has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources and his unremitting industry and careful management have made him one of the representative farmers of the community, enjoying success which is the direct reward of earnest labor.

J. LEO HARTMAN.

J. Leo Hartman, one of the most successful educators in the county, now in charge of the Savannah schools which he has brought to a high state of perfection, was born in Orange township, August 27, 1876, a son of Levi and Sarah (Fast) Hartman. His parents are still surviving, his father being one of the prominent and progressive agriculturists of that township. His mother, formerly Miss Sarah Fast, is a representative of a very old and influential family, the Fast's having been among the very early settlers of this county. His father was a teacher in the common schools for a period of twelve years, at the same time devoting the summer months to farming, to which he finally gave his entire attention. He is now numbered among the most extensive stock buyers and shippers in this part of the state.

Upon his father's farm J. Leo Hartman was reared, acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools and later pursuing a course of study in Savannah Academy. He completed his education at Wooster University, and in 1896 he began to teach school, being then but twenty years of age. Soon his ability became known and he was numbered among the efficient teachers of the county. For a period of three years his labors were confined to the district schools but afterward he became a teacher in the graded schools of Nankin, where he taught for three years and then spent three years in the schools at Polk, during which period he was instrumental in organizing the high school, which was a much needed and highly appreciated institution. In 1905 Mr. Hartman came to Savannah to take charge of the school system here and his work has been of such a high character and so beneficial to the entire school system that he has since been retained here continuously. Although he has gained the reputation of being one of the most efficient preceptors in the county he has by no means given up his desire for a still higher education and while he pursues his studies privately he also attends the summer normal school that he may keep abreast with the advanced ideas and methods pertaining to his vocation and make himself of still greater use in his chosen calling. Mr. Hartman holds a teacher's life certificate and for two years was president of the Ashland County Teachers Association, while at present he is secretary of the Ashland County branch of the Ohio Teachers Reading Circle.

Political matters command much of the attention of Mr. Hartman, who is a staunch supporter of the republican party, and at one time he served as a member of the republican county central committee. In 1908 he was nominated on the republican ticket for the county clerkship, but the district being largely democratic he was defeated although he made a splendid showing at the polls. He is among the progressive young men of the county and is always found favoring such measures as will in any way tend toward community advancement while as a church worker he is also held in high repute, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and superintendent of the Sunday school, while at the same time he takes an active part in all affairs pertaining to various departments of the denomination. His fraternal relations are confined to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M. Well known throughout the community in connection with political affairs and in whatever might advance the moral interests of the people, he is particularly well known as an educator, his ability in this line being widely recognized so that he is accounted among the strong men who are today handling the affairs of the school system of the county.

JAMES E. COVERT.

One of the beautiful country homes of the southeastern part of Ashland county is that owned and occupied by James E. Covert, who in 1882 erected a fine residence upon his farm, which comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 8, Lake township. The farm is equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences and presents a most attractive and pleasing appear-



MR. AND MRS. JAMES E. COVERT

ance. Upon this place Mr. Covert has lived continuously since 1855, when he came to this county with his parents as a little lad of eight years. He was born in Rochester, New York, on the 10th of July, 1847, and was the only child of John and Esther (Hanby) Covert. The father's birth occurred in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1817. He was a carpenter by trade and also worked in the cooper shop in Rochester. He possessed much natural mechanical skill and ability and could do almost anything in iron and wood work. In 1855, he brought his family from New York to Ohio, arriving on the 9th of November, at which time he took up his abode upon the farm which is now the home of his son James E. The family took possession of a little log cabin in which they lived exactly nine years when the father replaced the primitive structure by a modern farm dwelling. He purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land and in cultivating and improving this made it a valuable property. In addition to tilling the fields he also worked at the carpenter's trade to some extent and operated a blacksmith shop on his own farm. On the 13th of May, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Esther Hanby, who was born in County Down, Ireland, July 10, 1824, and came to America in 1837 when thirteen years of age with her parents, the family home being established in Rochester, New York. She was the youngest of eleven children born unto Patrick and Esther Hanby. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Covert visited Ashland county, coming in 1839 with her brother, Thomas, who built the Rochester mill on Mohican creek in Lake township, this being the largest mill in the vicinity. It is still standing—a three-story building with three burrs that is not being operated at the present time. Following her marriage Mrs. Covert resided again in Rochester, New York, for a number of years and then with her husband and family once more took up her abode in Ashland county. She died January 25, 1887, while Mr. Covert passed away on the 13th of October, 1890. In his political belief he was a whig in early life, while subsequently he gave his support to the republican party. Both he and his wife were originally members of the Presbyterian church but after it was disbanded they joined the Reformed church in their home neighborhood and Mr. Covert served as one of its class leaders. They were worthy people, enjoying the warm regard and confidence of all with whom they came in contact, while the efforts and labors of Mr. Covert contributed in substantial measure to the growth and improvement of the county in agricultural and industrial lines.

James E. Covert was reared on the old home place where he has now resided for fifty-four years. He worked in the fields through the summer months, while the winter seasons were devoted to the acquirement of a public-school education. He also made substantial improvements upon the farm with the passage of the years, erecting his present fine home, which contains twelve rooms, in 1882. It is conveniently arranged and comfortably furnished, and is one of the fine farm houses in this part of the county. His place comprises one hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land on section 8, Lake township, for he has sold off forty acres of the original tract. A large barn upon the place was built by his father in 1868. The fields are well tilled and he annually gathers good crops, while from his fine orchard he reaps a substantial harvest of apples, peaches and pears.

On the 17th of December, 1874, Mr. Covert was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Hannan, who was born in Lake township, October 18, 1855, a daughter of William and Martha (Sowards) Hannan. The mother died when her daughter was a little girl and the father afterward wedded Mary Goodal and following her demise married Anna Mary Sowards, a sister of his first wife. The death of Mrs. Covert occurred April 28, 1899, and was deeply regretted by her many friends for she had ever displayed sterling traits of character that endeared her to those with whom she came in contact. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Covert were born five children: Walter, who died in infancy; Nellie Irene, the wife of Frank Kilaver, of Green township, by whom she has one child; Robert Roy of Nashville, Ohio; Esther Elizabeth, at home; and Martha L., the wife of Hayes Baxter.

Mr. Covert gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a citizen of progressive spirit, loyal to the best interests of the community. In the fifty-four years which have come and gone since he lived in the county he has been an interested witness of its upbuilding and progress and has been a factor in the changes which have been wrought in Lake township. In his farm work he is energetic and persistent, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

ELMER SHOEMAKER.

Elmer Shoemaker, progressive and prosperous, is now well known as a restaurant proprietor and confectioner of Ashland and is a worthy representative of the commercial interests of the city. He was here born August 12, 1862, and is the oldest of the four children of John and Nancy (Heiffner) Shoemaker, both of whom were natives of this state. The father entered business life as a miller in Ashland and continued in the same line until he lost his eyesight in 1904, when he retired. He has always lived a quiet home life and his unassuming manner and sterling worth have gained for him the respect and good will of those with whom he has come in contact. In addition to the subject of this review the members of his household were: Marion, who was born in 1864; Lodema, who was born in 1867 and died in 1907; and Mrs. Grace Owens, born in 1871.

In taking up the personal history of Elmer Shoemaker we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Ashland where he has spent his entire life. At the usual age he entered the public schools, mastered the branches of learning taught in successive grades and when he had put aside his text-books he became connected with photography and was associated with that art until 1904. He then opened the finest restaurant and candy kitchen in the city of Ashland and has continued in the business to the present time. He manufactures a portion of the confectionery used and all of the ice cream and he has an extensive family trade. He also manufactures syrups for his large soda fountain trade and is recognized as the leader in his line of business in Ashland, having an extensive patronage, his business having

increased more than threefold in the last four years. He is always courteous to his patrons and his reasonable prices and straightforward business methods also constitute features in his growing success.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Shoemaker was married April 8, 1908, to Miss Hattie Shaffer, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Shaffer of Ashland. Politically Mr. Shoemaker is a democrat, and in 1907 was elected city treasurer and received endorsement of his services in reelection for a second term, so that he is now acting in this capacity. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is evident in his membership in the Methodist church. That many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood up to the present time is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright career, meriting the good will and esteem of those who know him.

JAMES C. FARQUHARSON.

James C. Farquharson, who is largely interested in lumber and milling interests throughout several counties in this part of the state and who is now residing in Savannah, which he makes his business center, was born here April 18, 1860, a son of Robert and Jessie (Berry) Farquharson, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who came to this country with their children, Andrew, Robert and Jessie, about the year 1854, first settling at New London, Ohio. The members of the family being affiliated with the United Presbyterian church, remained there but a brief period and then removed to Savannah that they might enjoy the privileges of their denominational faith in this place. Nine children of a family of twelve were all born in this city, where the father departed this life in 1876 while his wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was a shoemaker by trade and plied his craft here until death terminated his activities. He was a man whose excellent qualities of character gained him high standing in the community and his high sense of moral duty enabled him to wield a telling influence for good among those with whom he came in contact. Of their twelve children eight are now surviving.

The common schools of this city afforded James C. Farquharson his preliminary educational privileges and he subsequently pursued a course of study at Savannah Academy. However, being aflame with the spirit of industry he early desired to enter the business world and when twenty-one years of age commenced the manufacture of drain tile on his own account and succeeded in building up an extensive enterprise, which he continued to operate for twenty years or until the railroads made it impossible for a manufacturer whose plant was located at a great distance from their lines to compete with the producer who manufactured his commodities near a railroad system, where he might have ready transportation. Mr. Farquharson, however, looked longingly for the time when the railroad would pass through Savannah and still kept up his interest in the tile business, at the same time operating his farm. Finally he abandoned the notion that this city would ever have a railroad passing through

it, gave up the manufacture of tile and, engaging in the lumber business, operated a sawmill. In June, 1905, he purchased a tract of eighty acres of timberland in Columbiana county, to which place he removed during that year for the purpose of erecting a sawmill and obtaining a market for his product. Within the space of two years he had worked the entire tract of land and in 1907 came to this city, where he has since been giving his attention to his lumber interests in Ashland and Richland counties and at the same time managing his farm, which embraces something over two hundred and forty acres. Mr. Farquharson has been successful in all his undertakings and his industry and perseverance have enabled him to become a salient factor in the commercial and financial life of the community, where he is associated with various business interests.

On June 15, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Farquharson to Miss Eldora McMillin, a daughter of A. A. and Sarah (Ferrell) McMillin, of Ashland county. For many years her father plied his craft as a plasterer, later in life, however, having recourse to farming for a livelihood. He is still living at the advanced age of ninety-one years, highly respected for his upright life. His wife entered into rest some years ago. Politically Mr. Farquharson gives his support to the republican party and has served as a member of the county central committee for a number of years while he has also been frequently sent as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has always been deeply interested in local affairs and before he had reached his majority was elected clerk of the corporation and has since served in that office. Moreover he has performed the duties of township treasurer and also of village treasurer, has been elected a member of the village council and also performed the duties of its chief executive. As to his religious convictions Mr. Farquharson is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs, both being active in the affairs of the congregation, Mr. Farquharson having served for a number of years as treasurer of the Sunday school. His wife, being a talented musician who prior to her marriage was a successful music teacher, renders the church invaluable services in this line. He is also a lover of music, being able to perform on a number of instruments and in this way finds both pleasure and recreation. He belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., and, being a man who always has the highest interests of the community at heart, contributing in many ways toward its material and as well its moral prosperity, he merits the reputation in which he is held by all who know him as one of the municipality's most progressive and representative citizens.

ANDREW J. GRINER.

Andrew J. Griner, who has farm holdings in Jackson township, is now residing in the village of Polk, of which he at present is acting in the executive capacity of mayor, and also previously served in that office for several terms. He was born in Green township, Wayne county, this state, November 21, 1843, a son of Frederick and Sarah (Kintner) Griner, both of whom came from

Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with their parents in the early pioneer days and were among those who assisted in developing the natural resources of this part of the state, in which they attained to considerable prominence. The name Griner is one which gained a wide reputation through these parts through the paternal grandfather, Philip G., who for a number of years kept a tavern at Smithville in Wayne county, the inn in those days being far different from the ordinary tavern of today by reason of the fact that they were not simply drinking places but particularly the meeting places of travelers and people throughout the community, who there entered into discussions of public questions, debating those issues upon which depend the public welfare. The father was an agriculturist, the tract of land he cultivated having been transformed from thick woodland into fertile fields, his son assisting in the work of improvement.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Andrew J. Griner enlisted, on August 15, 1862, in Company H., One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the struggle and being honorably discharged on October 16, 1865. His regiment witnessed much hard service in the army of the Mississippi particularly at the siege of Vicksburg, being present at the surrender. A. J. Griner participated in six battles with the regiment and for a period of thirty days in the three years was under continuous fire. However, Mr. Griner was fortunate in that he was never taken prisoner nor seriously wounded, although, as in the case of many others, he returned from the conflict with his health greatly impaired. Following the war he returned home and for two years assisted his father on the farm, presently removing to Fayette county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for about one year. In 1869 he removed to Decatur, Illinois, where for one year he became interested in the grocery business, after which for a period of four years he worked at the carpenter trade. In the fall of 1872 returning to Wayne county, he managed his father's farm for two years, and then removed to Medina county, where for four years he followed general agricultural pursuits. Again returning to Wayne county he settled near West Salem, where he followed farming and stock-raising for four years and in 1884 removed to Burbank, Wayne county, where for eight years he plied his craft as a carpenter. In 1892, Mr. Griner again had recourse to farming, this time near Albion, where he remained until 1894, when he went to Polk, where he devoted his time to agriculture and carpentry until February, 1909, when he was appointed agent for the Cleveland Southwestern & Columbus Railway, the duties of which office he is now performing.

On January 23, 1863, Mr. Griner wedded Miss Margaret Sands, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Frank) Sands, her father a prominent clergyman of the Reformed church. Mrs. Griner entered into rest April 27, 1904. To this union were born two children: Grant S. and Lodell G., both of whom reside with their father.

Mr. Griner is a republican in politics, taking an active interest in the affairs of the party and frequently has been a delegate to county and district conventions. Being a man of intelligence and highly respected for his administrative ability he was elected as chief executive of Polk in 1900 and served for two terms, covering a period of four years. In 1906, he was again elected and is still performing the duties of that office. He belongs to McCarty Post, No.

182, G. A. R., of which several times he has been commander, having also filled various other offices in that organization, of which he at the present time is commander. He is well known throughout Grand Army circles and on a number of occasions has been sent by his post as a delegate to state and national encampments. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he has belonged for many years and in which also he is an active worker. Being a musician of considerable ability and at the same time a teacher of vocal and instrumental music he finds recreation by this means and since coming to Polk has been chorister in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Griner is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men in the community, always ready to further all movements designed for its betterment particularly favoring good roads and schools, and in him the municipality finds one of its most honorable and excellent citizens.

C. W. McCool.

C. W. McCool, one of the representative and respected residents of Ashland, has been quite active in political circles as a supporter of the democratic party and has proved a competent and faithful incumbent in various offices. He was born in this county in December, 1858, and is a son of James and Rhoda (Swasick) McCool, the former born in 1821 and the latter in 1825. Mrs. McCool was a daughter of James and Rhoda Swasick. In early life James McCool learned the miller's trade which he followed continuously until 1860, when he was elected sheriff of Ashland county. He proved so competent in office that in 1862, he was reelected and when he retired from office, at the close of his second term in 1864, he enjoyed the confidence, good will and esteem of his fellow citizens in the same full measure in which it was extended him at the beginning of his official service. Resuming the pursuits of private life he turned his attention to the livery business with which he was connected for a few years, when he sold out and established a grocery store which he managed until 1873. His last days were spent in honorable retirement from labor and he passed away in Florida in 1904, having for about nine years survived his wife who died in 1895. They were members of the Presbyterian church and were worthy people who enjoyed the good will and high respect of all who knew them. Mr. McCool gave his political allegiance to the democracy and was recognized as one of the party leaders in Ashland county.

C. W. McCool is the younger of two children, his brother W. A. McCool being now a resident of Pennsylvania. He acquired a public-school education and in early life began clerking in a grocery store. For twenty-one years he was identified with that line of trade and was well known to the public as an enterprising representative of mercantile interests. In 1896, he was called to public office, being elected auditor of the county, in which position he served for two terms, after which he remained as deputy in the office of his successor, Mr. Westover, for one year. He has also filled other positions, acting as city treasurer for two terms and at all times has proved a competent official, discharg-

ing his duties with promptness and fidelity, his course reflecting credit upon himself and proving highly satisfactory to his constituents. From early manhood he has taken a deep interest in political questions, always keeps well informed on the issues of the day and has never seen occasion to swerve in his unflinching allegiance which he has always given to the democracy.

In August, 1905, Mr. McCool was married to Miss Linda Saal, a daughter of Jacob and Maria Saal, both of whom are now deceased, her father having passed away in 1906, while her mother's death occurred in 1871. Their family numbered but two daughters: Mrs. Emma Myers and Mrs. McCool. The father was a butcher by trade and followed that business for many years, winning success in that line. He, too, figured prominently in connection with the official interests of the county. In 1891 he was elected to the office of county treasurer and public endorsement of his administration was given him in his reelection in 1893. After serving for two terms he retired to private life and for nearly forty years engaged in the butchering business, buying his own stock and doing his own slaughtering. Throughout that entire period he was recognized as one of the leading meat-market men of Ashland. He, too, was a democrat in his political views while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the German reformed church. Mr. and Mrs. McCool hold membership in the Presbyterian church and Mr. McCool is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Ashland, and both are well known in Ashland and throughout the county, where they have many warm friends who esteem them highly for their genuine personal worth. Mr. McCool is known as a very public-spirited citizen, at all times interested in measures pertaining to the general good and giving hearty support to every movement that he deems will advance the interests of Ashland county.

THOMAS C. DONLEY.

Thomas C. Donley, residing on a farm in Orange township, has for forty years conducted business as a wool buyer and dealer in stock. He is also widely known as a breeder of fine Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs and his opinions are regarded as authority on live stock. He is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Nashville township, Holmes county, Ohio, March 2, 1846. His parents were John and Sarah Ann (Alberson) Donley, farming people of Ashland county, the father there carrying on agricultural pursuits for many years. He died on the 23d of June, 1880, and the mother has also passed away.

The early life of Thomas C. Donley was quietly and uneventfully passed upon the home farm. He received instruction in the work of the fields as his years and strength increased, while his mental discipline was attained in the district schools and later in the Savannah Academy. After leaving that institution he engaged in teaching school for three years, but during the greater part of his life has given his undivided time and attention to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

Mr. Donley was twenty-six years of age when, on the 5th of December, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Iva Ann Smith, a daughter of David and

Rosetta (Bates) Smith. Her father was a native of Wayne county, Ohio, but became a farmer of Orange township, Ashland county, where for many years he successfully tilled his fields. The Bates family is also an old one in this part of the state, their representatives being numbered among the valued and worthy citizens of Ohio. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Donley has been blessed with eight children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth these are: Maude L., now the wife of R. R. Reed, of Barberton; John L.; David C.; Anna, now the wife of Walter W. Ingman, of Ashland; Stella S., the wife of W. Sampson; Elizabeth; Esther May; and James Paul, who is yet a student. Following his marriage, Mr. Donley settled on the farm which has since been his home, covering a period of thirty-seven years. He is a breeder of fine Jersey cattle, keeping registered stock both for breeding and dairy purposes, and he likewise raises high grade Berkshire hogs. He is an excellent judge of stock so that he has made judicial purchases and profitable sales. His business interests are all capably conducted and there has been no esoteric phase in his career, his sound judgment and energy constituting the basis of his success.

In public affairs relating to the upbuilding of the county Mr. Donley is also actively interested. He has been a member of the school board and was a member of the jury commission for two years, and he has always been a stalwart champion of good roads, good schools and good works. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he is an active worker in the party ranks. He belongs to the Presbyterian church with which his wife and family are also connected, and he has not only served as a trustee of the church but has also been a teacher and active worker in the Sunday school with which his wife is connected in similar manner. Mr. and Mrs. Donley are greatly interested in the education of their children, knowing that when they give them good opportunities for mental development and discipline they give to them something which never can be taken from them and which can constitute the basis of honorable lives and substantial success. An air of refinement and culture pervades their home and books and the best periodicals are very generously provided. Its hospitality also reigns supreme and a hearty welcome is extended to all their friends, with which number Ashland's citizens are glad to be classed.

SHERMAN WARD BEER.

Sherman Ward Beer, who for more than twenty years was prominently and successfully identified with the manufacturing interests of Ashland, was born near that city on the 6th of May, 1837, his parents being William and Mary (Mann) Beer. The father was a prosperous and progressive agriculturist, residing two and a half miles south of Ashland. Sherman W. Beer was reared to the work of the farm and obtained such education as the schools of the locality afforded. After starting out in business life on his own account he was for many years connected with the hardware trade in Ashland, and in 1870 he formed a partnership with Jacob J. Kauffman for the manufacture of spring



SHERMAN W. BEER

beds and cots. This relation was continued until the death of Mr. Beer in 1894, the enterprise being widely recognized as one of the leading manufacturing concerns of Ashland. Enterprising, progressive, alert and strictly honorable in all dealings, Mr. Beer was well entitled to his place among the representative business men and citizens of the county and richly merited the respect and esteem which was uniformly accorded him.

On the 29th of April, 1873, Mr. Beer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Urie, a daughter of Major George W. and Elizabeth (Murray) Urie, of Ashland, who were among the early settlers of this county. Major Urie, who was the first treasurer of Ashland county and also held other official positions of trust and responsibility, passed away in this county in 1898, when he had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years and eleven months. His wife had been called to her final rest in 1861, when fifty-eight years of age. The record of their children is as follows: Mary J., who became the wife of Giles Porter and died in 1875, leaving two children; Alice A., the wife of T. M. Beer; Elizabeth H., who gave her hand in marriage to the Rev. W. W. Anderson, of Loudonville, Ashland county, Ohio; Wilson S., born in 1839, who died when only five years of age; Adaline M., whose birth occurred in 1844 and who passed away at the age of eight years; and Sarah A., born in 1842, who became the wife of Sherman Ward Beer, by whom she had one son, George W. Beer, who was born in 1880 and is a graduate of Cornell University.

Though not an active politician, Mr. Beer gave unfaltering support to republican candidates and principles and his cooperation was always given on the side of progress, truth, justice and right. Public-spirited to an eminent degree, he exerted a widely felt influence in the county's material development and upbuilding. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, to which he contributed liberally of his time and means, acting as deacon of the church and also as superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. Fraternally he was a thirty-second degree Mason and exemplified the teachings of the craft in his daily life. His demise, which occurred in Ashland on the 14th of September, 1894, was deeply and widely mourned, his honorable and well spent life having won him the admiration and regard of an extensive circle of friends. His widow still survives and is well and favorably known throughout the community, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended her.

THOMAS E. THORNBURG.

Thomas E. Thornburg needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he is widely known not only in Ashland county but also throughout Ohio, and is one of the leading horticulturists of the state. He has closely studied the best methods of cultivating fruit, understands the nature of the soil required for the various kinds and his products have been so superior in size and quality as to find a very ready sale on the market. Yet it is not alone because of his

success in business that Mr. Thornburg deserves mention in this volume. He is one of the native sons of the county, representing two of its oldest and most honored families. He was born May 3, 1861, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thornburg. One of his great-grandfathers was Daniel Carter who was the first settler in what is now Ashland but was then a part of Richland county, the year of his arrival being 1811. One of the old cabins which he occupied is yet standing as a landmark in the county and a mute witness of the wonderful changes which have since been wrought. A cupboard which he brought with him to this state is still in possession of the family and Mr. Thornburg of this review, has a large collection of relics which were brought by his ancestors to this district in pioneer times and which he zealously safeguards, valuing them highly. The old homestead of Daniel Carter was in the same locality as the present farm of Thomas E. Thornburg. One of his great-grandfathers in the maternal line was Michael Springer, who arrived in Ohio in 1815, making the trip on horseback from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, across the mountains and through the forests where the road was little more than an Indian trail. The greater part of the land was still in possession of the government and he entered three hundred and sixty acres which were covered by the native forest growth. He was therefore closely associated with the early agricultural development of the county, for with characteristic energy he began to clear his fields. The great-grandfather and the grandfather of our subject in the Thornburg line were also early residents of Ashland county. The maternal grandfather, John Springer, also developed a good farm here and it is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thornburg, the parents of Thomas E. Thornburg, his mother having spent her entire life upon the farm where she yet lives. She was one of a family of ten children, the youngest living to the age of forty-six years, while the oldest reached the ripe old age of about eighty. Both of Mr. Thornburg's grandfathers were born in the year 1794 and each passed away at the age of eighty-four, there being only about two months difference in their ages at the date of their deaths. The Springer family came originally from Germany, although representatives of the name were driven from that country into Holland, whence they sailed for America about 1680. The Thornburgs were natives of Pennsylvania, the family being established there at an early period in the colonization of the new world.

Thomas E. Thornburg pursued his education in the district schools and spent a year and a half at the Vermillion Institute in Hayesville, Ohio. He was reared on the old homestead which was originally the property of his grandfather, John Springer, and throughout his entire life has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, making a specialty, however, of gardening and raising of fruit. He is one of the most practical and successful fruitgrowers in Ohio, and such is the excellence of his product that it always commands the highest price on the market and is much sought after by the wholesale merchants. It is most carefully sorted out and is always up to the standard, and such is his commercial integrity that his fruit goes without question. At the time of his marriage he located upon the farm which he now owns and operates and in the intervening years he has set out his orchards and promoted their development until his is today one of the finest fruit farms of Ohio. His place was all

open fields when he took possession of it and the buildings thereon stand as monuments to his enterprise, labor and progressive spirit.

In 1888 Mr. Thornburg was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Groeshner, who was born on the 10th of May, 1865, and is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Groeshner of Ashland. Her father was originally from Germany but for many years has resided in this county and is one of its worthy and respected citizens. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg have been born two sons, Paul Eugene, whose birth occurred April 17, 1895, and Atley Cecil, who passed away in infancy. In his political views Mr. Thornburg is a stalwart democrat with firm faith in the principles of the party and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church, in the work of which they are helpfully interested. In all of his business career he has been actuated by a spirit of enterprise and progress that has led him beyond the attainment of others, bringing him gratifying success and winning for him an enviable reputation as one of the most progressive and well known horticulturists of Ohio.

LEWIS M. GROESHNER.

The farming and stock-raising interests of Ashland county find a worthy and prosperous representative in Lewis M. Groeshner, of Orange township. His birth occurred in Montgomery township, this county, February 14, 1868, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Schneider) Groeshner, who sailed from Germany to the United States immediately after their marriage, taking up their abode in Wooster, Ohio, in 1854. The father, who was a cabinet maker, there worked at his trade for two years and subsequently came to Ashland, where he was engaged in cabinet making and carpentering until called to his final rest on the 16th of April, 1895. His wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away on the 10th of October, 1908. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, namely: John H., Elizabeth, Augusta, Catherine and Lewis M., all residents of Ashland county; and Minnie, who is deceased.

Lewis M. Groeshner obtained his education in the schools of Ashland and since early manhood has devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He was actively engaged in the tilling of the soil in Montgomery township until 1901, when he came to Orange township and, with the exception of three years spent as a clerk in a grocery store at Ashland, has here since been engaged in general farming and stock raising with excellent success. His farm presents a neat and well kept appearance and in all his undertakings Mr. Groeshner has met with a measure of prosperity that entitles him to recognition among the substantial, progressive and enterprising citizens of the community.

On the 6th of June, 1894, Mr. Groeshner was united in marriage to Miss Anna Luetta Mason, a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Charlton) Mason, of Orange township. Her father, who is a prominent citizen and extensive land-owner, is the oldest man in Orange township. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two sons, Cummings E. and Virgil Henry.

Politically Mr. Groeshner is a democrat and, though not an active party worker, has never neglected to cast his ballot at an election. Anything that tends to promote the interests of the county along material, educational and moral lines receives his hearty support and cooperation. Fraternally he is connected with Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now past grand and a member of the uniformed rank. He is the teacher of the old ladies' class in the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church at Nankin, of which his wife and children are also devoted and faithful members. As he has lived in this county throughout his entire life, he has a wide acquaintance here and his friends know him as a man of sterling integrity and genuine worth.

THOMAS N. McKEAN.

Thomas N. McKean, proprietor of the leading transfer and storage plant of Ashland, is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born February 16, 1858, and a son of Samuel and Jane (Miller) McKean, his father also a native of that county, while his mother was born in Fayetteville, Pennsylvania. Samuel McKean's birth occurred in 1833 and in the place of his nativity he was reared, engaging in general agricultural pursuits there until 1868, when he settled upon a farm in this county for three years, later removing to the city of Ashland, where he has since resided. Upon arriving here he engaged in the drayage business, later establishing a meat business which he continued for several years and finally engaged in the manufacture of harness, which industry he pursued until he retired from active life. He is still residing in this city. A democrat in politics he has always taken an interest in the affairs of his party and for a number of years served efficiently as constable. He belongs to the United Brethren church, of which he is a stanch adherent and, being a man whose daily life is in close keeping with the tenets of his faith, he deserves the high measure of respect in which he is held. His wife, born in 1834, came with her parents when a young woman from Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, to Wayne county, this state, where she was united in marriage and after a long life of usefulness she still survives in the enjoyment of a degree of health and vigor uncommon to those of her years.

Under the careful attention of his parents Thomas N. McKean was reared and given the advantage of an education in the public schools. Upon completing his studies at the age of fifteen years, being ambitious to start out into the business world, he secured a position as general utility boy in the Miller Hotel of Ashland, where he performed his duties efficiently for three years. Later he devoted one summer to farming, the following spring purchasing a team and entering the general hauling business here. At the time he launched out in this enterprise he only had enough money to pay for one horse and its equipment and the other horse, making up the team, he purchased on credit. This was the initial venture of his present lucrative and extensive business. Little by little, through hard work and good management, he became popular, working

his way into the drayage business and eventually securing a large portion of the hauling laid out by the commercial establishments of the city. As time passed by and his means increased he associated with his undertaking that of storage and he now owns a first class storage warehouse, measuring twenty-four by ninety feet, the only business of this kind in the city. His trade has gradually grown to large proportions, requiring constantly eleven teams together with a number of hired hands,

On October 10, 1881, Mr. McKean was united in marriage to Miss Artha M. Markel, of this city. They have one son, Earl K., who is associated in business with his father. As to his political affiliations Mr. McKean is a democrat, always loyal to the party, particularly with respect to national and state issues. He belongs to Excelsior Camp, No. 3287, M. W. A. and is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he is a liberal supporter and, being a man whose business relations have always been conducted on the basis of honesty, he entertains the confidence of all who know him and deserves mention as a leading business man of the city.

ABEL C. METCALF.

Abel C. Metcalf, who resides upon a beautiful farm in Lake township, Ashland county, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising, is a member of an old and well known family of this county. The grandfather, Josiah Metcalf, who founded the family in Ohio, came from Pennsylvania with his family and settled near Jeromeville, Ashland county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death, however, occurred in Michigan, at the home of his daughter. In his family were six children, George, William, Amos, Vachel, Allen and Nellie. Allen Metcalf, the father of our subject, was born June 17, 1819, on the home farm near Jeromeville, and during his early life ran a sawmill, being thus engaged until his marriage, which occurred January 18, 1844. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Goudy, was also born near Jeromeville, this county, her natal day being August 25, 1824. After his marriage Mr. Metcalf purchased a farm of fifty-eight acres in Lake township and devoted his remaining days to farming. He later purchased other farm land and at the time of his death his holdings aggregated three hundred acres. He became well known in this part of the county, serving for some time as justice of the peace, while his fellowmen, recognizing his ability and worth, called him to several other township offices. He and his wife spent their entire lives in Ashland county, where they passed away, his death occurring December 13, 1878, while she survived until February 8, 1901. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, namely: Abel C., of this review; Sarah Jane, the wife of L. S. Shearer, residing on a farm near his elder brother; William, who died in infancy; James Henry, of Wayne county, Ohio; Martha, who wedded F. M. Dirrim, a resident of Iowa; and Sianett, the deceased wife of William T. Murrel.

On the old homestead, amid the wholesome scenes of rural life, Abel C. Metcalf was reared to manhood, early becoming familiar with the daily routine

of farm life and assuming his full share in the work of the fields. He remained with his parents until his marriage, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, adjoining that of his father, upon which he has since resided. On this farm are two sets of buildings and in its midst is a pretty little lake called Lake Martha. When the property came into his possession there stood upon it a small log cabin which subsequently gave place to a fine large house erected by Mr. Metcalf. He has also built substantial and commodious barns and outbuildings, and the farm, known as Prairie View Farm, is one of the finest country homes in this section of the country. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising, and the success which has crowned his undertakings is the just reward of unfaltering industry and untiring perseverance. He is classed among the prosperous and successful agriculturists and influential citizens of this community.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Metcalf and Katharine Fulmer, a native of Lake township, Ashland county, her birth occurring June 20, 1851. She is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hoffman) Fulmer, both natives of Alsace, France. They were there married and soon afterward came to the United States, spending their remaining days in Ashland county, Ohio. In their family were six sons and five daughters, three of whom died in childhood. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf were born the following children: Eddie F., who was killed July 13, 1892, while in his twenty-first year, by a runaway horse; Allen J., a resident of Clinton township, Wayne county, who has two children, Leo Clayton and Katharine Freda; Fred D., residing in Cleveland; Ralph W., who occupies the other dwelling on his father's farm and has one child, Evelyn Grace; Bryon R., of Wayne county, the father of a daughter and son, Helen R. and Carl B.; Zeno P., an entomologist, who graduated from the Ohio State University at Columbus and is now with the State Experiment Farm of North Carolina; and Clell L., a student in the State University at Columbus. In his religious faith Mr. Metcalf is a member of the Evangelical church, is a trustee of the church property and is interested in all phases of the church work. He gives his political support to the democracy and lends his influence towards furthering the interests of that party, while on that ticket he was elected trustee of the township, which office he occupied for several years. He has also served as a school official and the cause of education finds in him a warm champion. In his citizenship he is public-spirited, being in hearty sympathy with all measures and movements which have for their ultimate aim the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community, while his sterling qualities have gained for him a high place in the regard and esteem of his fellowmen.

CHARLES H. BRYAN.

Charles H. Bryan was born on his present farm on section 19, Mohican township, his natal day being September 6, 1863. Here he has remained to the present time, covering the period when life was one continuous playtime, on through the age when the work of the fields claimed a part of his attention,

while the remainder was given to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools, and still on to the time when business affairs demanded all of his hours and energies. He was the grandson of William and Sarah (Kirk) Bryan, the former a native of Virginia while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather came to Ohio with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bryan, who settled in Jefferson county, where he had previously entered for them a farm before their arrival. Later Joseph Bryan removed to Ashland county and entered three-quarters of a section of land on the 10th of March, 1815, and soon afterward took up his abode thereon. His son William, was married in 1819 and located on this farm in the same year, making it his home throughout his remaining days, while the great-grandfather, Joseph Bryan, took up his abode on an adjoining farm and there continued to reside until called to his final rest. Joseph Bryan had three sons, Reuben, William and Joseph, the eldest of whom died at Fostoria, Ohio, while Joseph spent his last days in Illinois. William Bryan always continued a resident of Ashland county and here he reared his family, namely: Martha, Sarah, Joanna, Wilson, Washington, Wesley and William P. The last named was the father of Charles H. Bryan. His entire life was spent in this county, his birth having occurred in Mohican township, on the 17th of November, 1838. He was reared to the occupation of farming and continued to follow that pursuit until his life's labors were ended in death. In early manhood he worked by the month for about six years and then as the result of his careful expenditure, was enabled to engage in farming on his own account. He was very diligent in carrying on his agricultural interests, placing his business cares as the foremost feature in his life, so that his close application and persistency of purpose eventually won him a creditable measure of success. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Wachtel, was born in Mohicanville, December 14, 1843, and was a daughter of Jacob and Hettie (Helbert) Wachtel, the latter a sister of Henry Helbert and a representative of one of the leading and prominent families of the county. The death of William P. Bryan occurred November 21, 1908, when he was seventy years of age, while his wife passed away April 19, 1906. They were the parents of six children: Charles, of this review; Mary, the widow of J. D. Botdorf, who resides with her elder brother; Lewis, who is also on the same farm; Harrison, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Dora D., the wife of Ira Myers, of Perry township; and Isa, the wife of Luther Jones, living in Vermillion township.

It will be seen from the foregoing record that the Bryan family is one of the oldest and also one of the best known in this part of the state. Through almost a century its representatives have resided in Ashland county, taking an active and helpful part in all measures relative to the public good, while their efforts have been equally valuable in the line of agricultural development here.

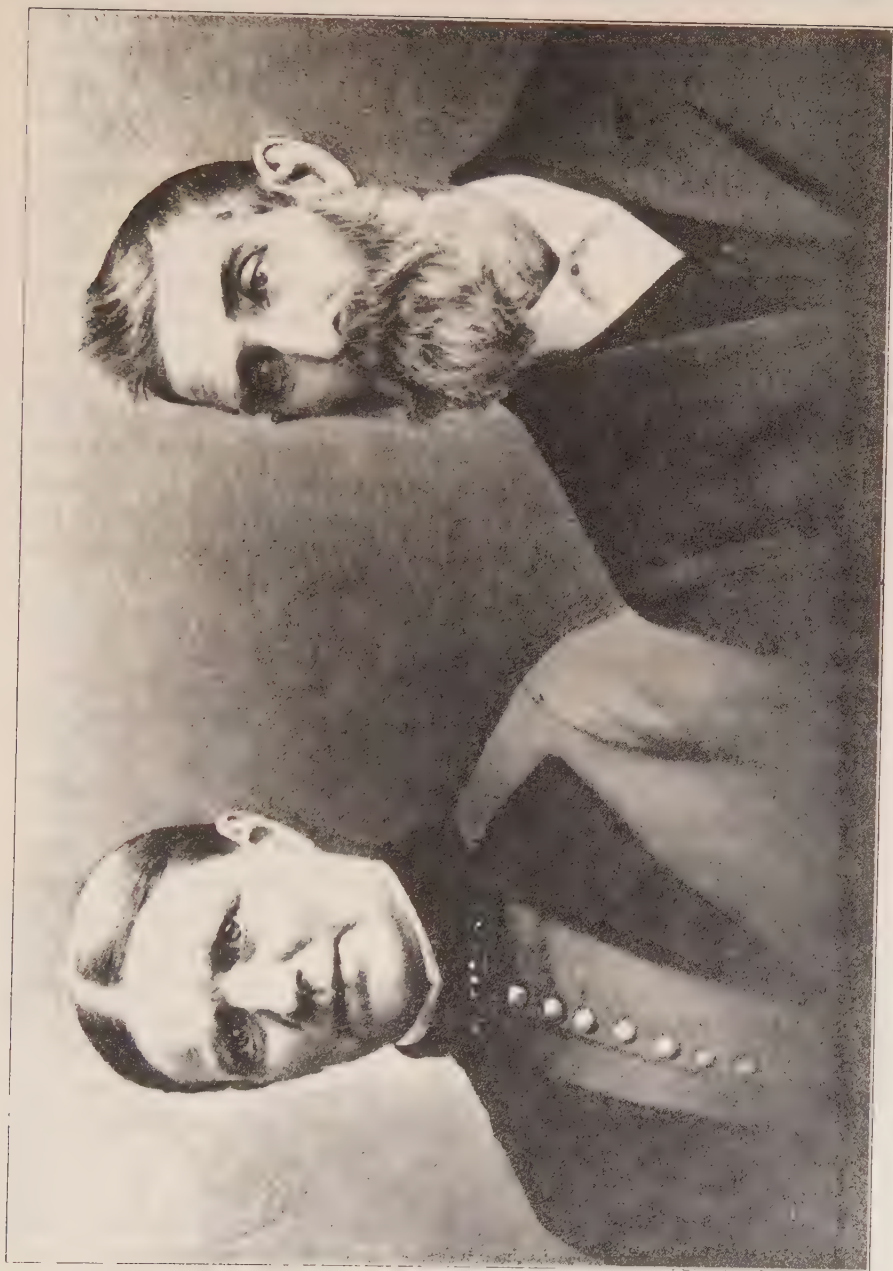
Charles H. Bryan supplemented his early education acquired in the public schools by study in the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, and he also engaged in teaching school for one term. However he has given his attention most largely to the further development and improvement of the home farm and the estate comprises one hundred and three acres of land. The soil is rich and productive and brings forth good harvests. Everything about the place is

indicative of the care and labor bestowed upon it and shows what may be accomplished when intelligent cultivation is brought to bear upon the natural rich soil of Ohio. Mr. Bryan is a democrat in his political views and has filled some local offices, acting as township assessor for two years, while for six years he was clerk of the township. He is a member of the Church of God and for the past fifteen years has been an elder in the Vermillion Synagogue.

HENRY HELBERT.

Henry Helbert was eighty-two years of age on the 6th of April, 1909, his birth having occurred in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He is one of the oldest residents of Ashland county in years of continuous connection with this part of the state, for he was brought to this district in 1835 when a lad of eight years. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Mock) Helbert, who were natives of Pennsylvania, born and reared about thirty miles west of Philadelphia. After their marriage they removed to Bedford county, that state, and eleven of their twelve children were there born, while John Helbert, their youngest, was born in Ashland. Hoping to secure a home and win success on the western frontier, they made their way to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1835, and the father purchased a tract of land north of Mohican, on which both he and his wife spent their remaining days. He built the first bank barn in Mohican township and a neighbor made the remark that Mr. Helbert would "never get enough growed to fill this barn." However, his crops the first year were more than sufficient to utilize the capacity thus afforded. With characteristic energy he cleared his land and improved one hundred and sixty acres, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation. He also bought one hundred and ten acres additional and afterward gave that to his son. Both he and his wife reached an advanced age, the former passing away at the age of ninety years and six months, while the mother was eighty years at the time of her death. Their children were as follows: Maria, the deceased wife of John Newman; William, who was a twin brother of Maria and went to California in the spring of 1849, his death their occurring two years later; Jacob, deceased; Michael, living in Vermillion township; Rebecca, who became the wife of John Garst and died in 1862; Peter, who died in June, 1908, at the age of eighty-four years in Jeromeville, where he was living retired; Kittie, who married Jacob Wachtel and after his death became the wife of Charles Cosner; Henry, of this review; Sarah, who is the widow of Henry Wachtel and lives on the old home place; Levi, deceased; Edward, a resident of Jeromeville; and John, living in Hayesville.

The family traveled westward, making the trip with a three-horse team, eventually arriving in Mohican township which was then a part of Wayne county. For a year they lived in the woods in a little log cabin and then removed to a farm in Tree Hollow, about a mile away from their first settlement. A year was there passed, on the expiration of which period the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land a half mile north of Mohican. This was



MR. AND MRS. HENRY HELBERT

in the spring of 1837. The tract was covered with dense timber and in the midst of the green woods he built his cabin. Henry Helbert remained upon that farm until nineteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith trade, but after eighteen months was obliged to give it up as he found that he was not strong enough for the work. He then engaged in farming for his widowed sister for ten years. On the 14th of April, 1859, he was married and in the spring of 1860 removed to his present home which is situated on section 36, Vermillion township. He has erected all of the fine buildings here and now has an excellent property of one hundred and twenty acres. He likewise bought one hundred and sixty acres adjoining on the south and built the buildings upon that place. He next bought one hundred and eighty acres on section 26, Vermillion township, and also purchased one hundred and fifty acres on section 27 in the same township, so that his total possessions are six hundred and ten acres in Vermillion township, all well improved with modern equipment and good buildings, some of the buildings being particularly fine. His father gave him five hundred dollars toward purchasing his place and Mr. Helbert went in debt for the remainder, but in those first few years he was most careful in his expenditures and in time was able to pay off the entire amount on the property. He has had altogether about four thousand dollars given him, but he has given much more than that to his children. His whole life has been devoted to the farm and his unremitting energy and careful management contained the secret of his success.

Mr. Helbert was married to Miss Anna Long, who was born November 30, 1836, and when two years of age was brought to Lake township, this county, by her parents, Peter and Margaret (Barnhart) Long, natives of Alsace, France. Their family numbered three daughters and seven sons, all of whom are yet living. The mother's birth occurred January 5, 1805, and the father was born October 6, 1807. In early life they became residents of Stark county, Ohio, and were there married. Peter Long was a tailor by trade and had previously followed that pursuit in Pittsburg for a time, coming to America a year before the lady whom in 1827 he made his wife. They removed from Stark county to Ashland county and for a considerable period Mr. Long engaged in farming but in the spring of 1868 left the farm and retired to Loudonville, where his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest. While carrying on agricultural pursuits he also made clothes for the family. He had one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 7 in Lake township and also eighty acres adjoining. He was a Lutheran in his religious faith and a democrat in his political belief. He filled several township offices, including that of trustee. His wife died December 20, 1875, while his death occurred January 12, 1893. They were the parents of ten children: George W., residing in Hayesville; Peter, who crossed the plains to California in 1852 with his brother George, who returned three or four years later, while Peter remained and is now living in San Jose, California; John M., a resident of Mansfield, Ohio; Anna, the wife of Henry Helbert, whose home is in Vermillion township; Adam, living on section 7, Lake township; Mary, the wife of G. A. Showalter, of Columbus; Katharine, the widow of Frederick Smith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Daniel, of Creston, Wayne county, Ohio; William, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan; and

Samuel, of Van Wert county, Ohio. There has been no death among the children and the youngest was born in March, 1850.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Helbert have been born seven children: Reason Franklin, who married Rosella Brubaker and died in November, 1908; Jacob Andrew, residing in Loudonville; Ella, the wife of David Leidigh of Mohican township; Peter J., also living in Mohican township; Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Budd, of Ashland; Gust William, a resident of Vermillion township; and Curtis Lee, who died at the age of seven years.

In his political views Mr. Helbert is a democrat but though he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and desires the success of the party, he has never sought nor wished for public office for himself, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with good success. His entire life has been devoted to the farm and his well directed energy and unfaltering industry have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity. He and his family are widely known in this part of the county and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them.

GARRETT A. JOHNSON.

Garrett A. Johnson, a well known agriculturist, dairyman and stock raiser of Sullivan township, where he owns a neat and well improved farm of one hundred and fifty acres, was born on the place where he now resides, his natal day being July 17, 1852. His parents, Ambrose and Mary (Van Wagnen) Johnson, were natives of Schenectady, New York. Leaving the Empire state, the father made his way to Twinsburg, Ohio, while the mother accompanied her parents on their removal to this state about the same time. The marriage of Ambrose Johnson and Mary Van Wagnen was celebrated at Twinsburg and soon afterward, in 1842, they came to Sullivan township, Ashland county, locating upon the farm where their son, Garrett A., now resides. The place was all covered with timber and their first home was a rude shanty made of boards, which afforded shelter until the trees could be cut down and a frame dwelling erected. Ambrose Johnson had been deprived of educational opportunities in his youth but possessed much more than the average natural intelligence and was moreover a man of strong, resolute character and sterling integrity. He continued to reside on his farm in Sullivan township until called to his final rest on the 28th of February, 1882, his death being the occasion of deep and widespread regret. The demise of his wife occurred February 8, 1896, and thus the county lost two of its most worthy and respected pioneer settlers whose labors had contributed in substantial measure to its early development and upbuilding. They had become the parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are yet living, as follows: Henrietta, the wife of Marcus DeMoss, of Sullivan; Joseph O., who is a resident of Wellington; Mrs. Mary E. DeMoss, of Oklahoma; George W., living in Ashland; Garrett A., of this review; and Charles E., who makes his home in Cleveland.

Garrett A. Johnson was reared on the old home farm and supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in the district schools of his native township, by attendance at Lodi Academy. In early manhood he took up the profession of school teaching and subsequent to his marriage he continued teaching for several years in his home district in Sullivan township, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Upon severing his connection with educational interests he turned his attention to the pursuits of farming and dairying, giving the greater part of his time and energies to the latter branch of activity. He originally dealt in Holstein cattle but in recent years has bred the red polled cattle exclusively. The stock is all high grade and many of his thoroughbreds have sold at excellent prices. His farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, all of which is tillable except a small tract of timber on which there are nearly five hundred sugar maple trees, yielding a generous supply of maple syrup and sugar annually. The place is equipped with many fine improvements and in fact is lacking in none of the accessories and conveniences of a model farming property of the twentieth century. The various buildings are commodious, substantial and in good repair, the fences are well kept, the land is all well drained and the general air of neatness and thrift which pervades the premises indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner. In all of his business affairs he is alert and enterprising, meeting with the measure of success which always rewards earnest, persistent and well directed labor.

On the 19th of October, 1875, Mr. Johnson was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Ella Baldwin, a daughter of Rev. C. C. and Martha (Smith) Baldwin. Her father, a minister of the Congregational church, was a home missionary in northern Michigan for several years and subsequently was pastor of a church at Sullivan for a number of years. His demise occurred at Oberlin, Ohio, May 22, 1884, while his wife passed away at Benzonia, Michigan, on the 6th of July, 1893. Like her husband, Mrs. Johnson also taught school for several years prior to her marriage and was widely recognized as a most successful and progressive educator. By her marriage she has become the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom still survive, namely: Bessie E., the wife of Elbert Harvey, of Basin, Wyoming; Mary Grace, who is the wife of Ira E. Garver, of Sullivan; Edward C., living in Ashland, Ohio; Charles A., who resides in Colorado Springs, Colorado; Arthur B., who makes his home in Spencer, Medina, county, Ohio; Ruth E.; Leonard G., of Benzonia, Michigan; Kent B.; Donald V.; Lawrence V.; and Harold D. Martha L., the eighth in order of birth, has passed away. The parents, realizing fully the value of good mental training as a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life, have given each of their children excellent educational opportunities and their home is liberally supplied with a great variety of the best standard and current literature.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Johnson has given unfaltering allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party and is an active worker in its local ranks. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to various positions of public trust. He has served as township assessor for many years and was for a long period a member of the township board of education, acting on this board when the Central high school

building was erected. His efforts were also an important factor in the establishment of the Central school system in Sullivan township. He has been a member of the republican county central committee for many years and almost every year is a delegate to the county, district and state conventions of his party. His aid and cooperation can always be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted to promote the general welfare and he is an enthusiastic advocate of good roads, schools, churches and civic improvements of all kinds that tend toward advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines. He is a valued and exemplary member of the Congregational church, in which he is serving as deacon and as president of the church society. Both he and his wife have been teachers in the Sunday school for many years and their children are also helpful in Sunday school work, some of them acting as teachers. The Johnson home is an ideal American home—modern in its appointments, refined in its environment and hospitable in its atmosphere. Mr. Johnson has never left the farm where his birth occurred and has probably lived on one farm longer than any other person in Sullivan township. He is widely and favorably known throughout the community and has won uniform trust and good will by reason of a life which in all of its phases has been straightforward and honorable.

HARRISON H. OWENS.

Harrison H. Owens, of Jackson township, who throughout his active business career has been engaged in carpentering and farming, is one of the worthy native sons of Ashland county, his birth having occurred in Orange township on the 15th of November, 1840. The following year his parents, Robert M. and Sarah (Grafton) Owens, took up their abode in Jackson township and, with the exception of brief intervals, he has resided here continuously since. Robert M. Owens, who was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was twice married and subsequent to the death of his first wife came to Ohio with his family of seven children. Soon afterward he wedded Miss Sarah Grafton, likewise of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children, of whom Harrison H., of this review, was the eldest. Robert M. Owens was a shoemaker and followed that trade successfully until his life's labors were ended in death in March, 1864. He was a man of strong character and convictions and his honorable and upright life won him the esteem and regard of all with whom he was associated. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party, while later he supported the candidates and principles of the republican party.

Harrison H. Owens obtained his education in the schools of Polk and when a little lad witnessed the erection of the first house in the village, the surrounding country being largely covered with timber. In early manhood he became identified with business pursuits as a carpenter and farmer and his efforts have been no unimportant factor in the work of development and improvement that has transformed this region from a wilderness into one of fertile fields and thriving

towns. In 1859 he went to California and Nevada, being engaged in mining until 1864, when he returned to Jackson township and in February of that year enlisted as a member of Company G, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made sergeant. William McKinley was major of the regiment. Mr. Owens saw active and arduous service at the front until the close of hostilities and was mustered out July 25, 1865, returning to his home in Jackson township with a splendid military record. He still carries the scar of a wound received at the battle of Cloyd Mountain, Virginia. In 1866 he again made his way to California, being there engaged in mining for two years, on the expiration of which period he returned to Jackson township and was married. Subsequently he took up his abode in Polk and has here made his home to the present time, having long been numbered among the substantial, enterprising and progressive citizens of the community. For a number of years he was engaged in carpentering and has also been identified with agricultural pursuits to some extent.

On the 28th of February, 1868, Mr. Owens was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Westhover, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Zimmerman) Westhover, of Perry township, who came here from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in pioneer days. The members of the Zimmerman family were very early settlers in this section of the state and became prominent factors in the agricultural development of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Owens have been born four children, namely: Edith V.; Charles, a resident of Ashland; Ella, the wife of Reuben Kopp; and Jennie, who is the wife of Frederick Hartzell, of Polk.

Politically Mr. Owens is a staunch republican and has been an active worker in the local ranks of the party. He has served as a member of the village council and also on the board of education for a number of years, ever discharging his official duties in a prompt and efficient manner. Fraternally he is connected with Sullivan Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., in which he has held all of the offices, and still maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in McCarty Post, G. A. R., of Polk, having also served in the different offices of this organization. Both he and his wife are well and favorably known throughout the county in which they have lived for so long a period, having been interested witnesses of its growth and development from pioneer times down to the present.

JAMES L. AND JOHN E. CRONE.

James L. and John E. Crone are numbered among the enterprising, successful and representative agriculturists of Montgomery township. Their parents were Tobias and Eva (Mellott) Crone, the former born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1825, and the latter in Bedford county, that state, September 13, 1831. In early manhood Tobias Crone accompanied his father on his removal to Ashland county, Ohio, locating here when the district was still wild and unimproved. As time passed he developed a good farm property and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until he passed away in 1897,

leaving a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. With the assistance of his sons he had accumulated extensive and valuable landed holdings, the different members of the family remaining at home and all working together in perfect harmony and to their mutual benefit. In his political views Tobias Crone was a stalwart democrat and in religious belief was a Lutheran, exemplifying the teachings of the church in his daily life. The record of his children is as follows: George E., whose birth occurred in 1854; Thomas A., who was born in 1855 and in 1886 wedded Miss Mary Nelson, a daughter of William Nelson, by whom he has one child, Nancy; Jennie, born in 1857, who passed away in 1891; Francis C., who first opened his eyes to the light of day in 1859; William M., whose natal year was 1861; James L., born in 1863; John E., whose birth occurred November 30, 1865; and Harry T., who was born November 13, 1867. Each of the sons has a well improved farm and they are still working together with mutual profit, being widely recognized as prosperous, progressive and energetic citizens of the community.

In 1892 James L. Crone was united in marriage to Miss Flora Kendig, a daughter of Clinton Kendig, and they now have two daughters, namely: Gretchen and Luzetta. James L. Crone is now serving as infirmary director, which position he has capably filled for several years and is well known and highly esteemed throughout the community for his many excellent traits of character and genuine personal worth.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life John E. Crone chose Miss Helen Ewing, a daughter of Samuel Ewing. Unto them have been born the following children: Edna M., Esther M., Arthur E. and Dorothy M. Mr. Crone gives his political allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. The name of Crone has been closely associated with the agricultural development of this county from an early period in its annals to the present time and John E. Crone, like others of the family, has made a creditable record by his activity, enterprise, integrity and success in his chosen field of labor.

SAMUEL W. BLACK.

Samuel W. Black has now passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten for his birth occurred March 3, 1834, in this county. He was for a long period identified with commercial interests in Ashland but is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He not only deserves mention in this volume as one who in business life has always been progressive and enterprising but also as a pioneer resident, belonging to one of the oldest families in the county. His parents were Samuel M. and Rosanna (Cashdollar) Black. The father, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1795, reached a venerable age, passing away in 1887, while his wife, who was born in Pittsburg in 1796, was called to her final rest in 1856. In early life he was employed in the Squirrel Hill coal mine in Pennsylvania but, thinking to find better business opportunities in Ohio, he came to Ashland county in 1825 and purchased a farm

of eighty acres. For many years thereafter he engaged continuously in agricultural pursuits and then about eight years prior to his demise sold his farm and bought a home at McKay where he lived retired throughout his remaining days. As one of the early settlers he bore his full share in the work of pioneer development, aiding in reclaiming this region for the purposes of civilization and in laying the foundation for its present prosperity and progress. His family numbered eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: Samuel W.; Henry, who was born in 1836; Joseph C., in 1838; Louis in 1842; William; Phillip; John; Daniel; Katherine; Elizabeth; and Sarah.

No event of especial importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Samuel W. Black in his boyhood and youth. He was reared in this county when it was largely a frontier district and he assisted in the arduous task of developing the fields, taking his place at the plow at a very early age. He remained at home until seventeen years of age and then went to Loudonville, where he learned the trade of a baker and candy maker, serving a three years' apprenticeship in that line. At the end of that time he bought out his employer and continued in the business there for four years, after which he sold his establishment and purchased a claim of eighty acres. He was connected with agricultural pursuits, however, for only six months, going to Ashland where he rented a room and opened a bakery which he conducted for four and a half years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Loudonville where he again bought property but in 1865 he sold his farm and invested in realty in Ashland. Here he opened a bakery and confectionary business in which he continued for about thirty years, being recognized as one of the most enterprising and reliable merchants of the city. He was accorded a liberal patronage because of the excellence of the products which he handled, his reasonable prices and his reliable dealing. In all of his business transactions he was straightforward, never taking advantage of the necessities of another. He always attributed much of his success to the assistance of his wife.

It was in March, 1857, that Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Ullman, a daughter of John and Catherine Ullman, the former a farmer then residing near Loudonville. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born two sons: Henry Joseph, whose birth occurred February 15, 1858, and James Arthur, who was born July 15, 1868. They were both students in Ashland high school and the former continued his education at Greencastle College and entered the Methodist ministry in 1884, being assigned to a pastorate at Salt Lake City, Utah. He is now located at North Vernon, Indiana, and is doing good work. Henry Joseph Black was married in 1884 to Miss Hattie Bershing and they became the parents of three children, namely: Dr. H. Benton, Earl P. and Helen M. The last two are living at home and the Doctor is practicing dentistry in North Vernon. The younger son, James Arthur, who was engaged in dealing in stock food, died May 11, 1909. Mrs. Black employs much of her leisure time in painting and does very creditable work in that art. Both Mr. and Mrs. Black hold membership in the Methodist church and are earnest Christian people, zealous in behalf of the church and all its activities.

In his political views Mr. Black is a republican and has ever kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and served as a member of the

city council for four years. He well merits the rest which has come to him following his long years of activity in business circles. As one of the early settlers of the county, having lived here for seventy-five years, his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has witnessed much of its transformation as the forests have been cut down and the uncultivated lands have been changed into fertile fields while the cities have been developed through the establishment and successful control of many and varied business concerns. At all times he has borne his full share in the work of public progress, cooperating in many movements for the general good and both as a business man and citizen he has occupied a high place in the public regard.

GEORGE ARTHUR CASSEL.

George Arthur Cassel is not only known as one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of Orange township but is also active in those lines pertaining to the moral and political progress of the community. His influence is always on the side of right, reform and improvement and his labors have been no unessential element in the work of general advancement. He was born November 24, 1867, in the township where he still resides, his parents being George and Leah (Shopbell) Cassel. He was three years of age when he went to live with George H. and Catharine (Shopbell) Shidler of Orange township, on the farm which is now his home and where the family of his uncle had lived for sixty years. Mr. Shidler had come from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, following the arrival of his father, Peter Shidler, who had removed westward about six years before. The farm has remained in the possession of the family since that time. Mrs. Catharine Shidler, the aunt of Mr. Cassel, was the daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Ziegler) Shopbell, who arrived in Ashland county in 1832 from Berks county, Pennsylvania. They, too, settled in Orange township and became prominent representatives of the farming community. Mr. Shopbell lived to the very advanced age of ninety-six years, five months and seven days, passing away on the 6th of March, 1884. It was their daughter Catharine who became the wife of George Shidler. This worthy couple are yet living, Mr. Shidler having reached the advanced age of eighty-six years, while his wife is now seventy-five years of age. They are held in the highest esteem wherever known, their good qualities of heart and mind having won for them the friendship and regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

George A. Cassel, their nephew, was carefully reared, pursuing his early education in the district schools, and was afterward accorded the opportunity of attending the Savannah Academy and the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, where he pursued a commercial and scientific course. He won the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1890 and following his graduation engaged in teaching in the home district for two years. While at Ada he had engaged in teaching penmanship in the commercial department, for he is a splendid scribe. Since 1892 he has been giving his attention to farming and his well tilled fields indicate his careful supervision and practical methods. Fences and buildings are kept



MR. AND MRS. G. A. CASSEL

in good repair and everything about the place indicates the progressive spirit of the owner.

While business interests claim much of his time and attention, Mr. Cassel has never allowed agricultural pursuits to preclude his assistance in worthy public movements destined for the benefit of the community at large or the individual. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him to the office of township clerk in 1900 and he has filled that office continuously since, his reelection being unmistakable proof of the able manner in which he discharges his duties and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He has also been a member of the school board for about eighteen years and was clerk of the board for eight years. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion and his efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and beneficial. He is now and has been clerk of the township board of health, has frequently been a state delegate to the conventions of health boards and is greatly interested in the work. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Men's Federation and is indifferent to no movement which constitutes a feature in the progress of the community for better life and for higher thought. In his political views he is an earnest democrat and for some years was active in the work of the party but recently has given that up for other work. Both he and his wife are members of the church of the Brethren and take a most earnest and helpful part in its various activities. Mr. Cassel became connected therewith in December, 1905, and through the ensuing years his labors have been effective forces in promoting the growth and extending the influence of the church. He is now financial clerk of the church of Maple Grove and is also active in the Sunday school work, realizing how essential it is to impress upon the young an appreciation of the value of the religious life. He is now district secretary of the church of the Brethren of northeastern Ohio, covering twenty-eight counties, and his labors in this connection demand much of his time. He is likewise the president of the Ashland County Sunday School Association to which he was elected in 1908, and for two years previously he was a member of the executive committee of the association and was a delegate to the twelfth international Sunday school convention held in Louisville, Kentucky, in June, 1908. Two years before he had been a county delegate to the state Sunday school convention. He is likewise agent for the German Baptist Mutual Insurance Association. He was chosen for a three years' term a member of the county board of visitors, and thus his activities reach out into many lines. He is also a director of the Ashland Young Men's Christian Association which he joined on its organization in 1905, and in this as well as in other lines he is an active, earnest, zealous and effective worker.

On the 6th of December, 1894, Mr. Cassel was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Stone, a daughter of Isaac E. and Margaret (Harris) Stone, of Ashland, where her father engaged in business for some years and was well known as a representative merchant. Both parents are natives of Ashland county and they have always lived in the city of Ashland with the exception of eight years spent in Crestline, Ohio. Mrs. Cassel is in hearty sympathy with her husband in all of his church work, is a teacher and assistant superintendent in the Sunday school which had an average attendance of one hundred and forty for the year 1908.

She is also superintendent of the home department work, is president of the Ladies' Aid Society and does her full share in all of the church work. Mr. and Mrs. Cassel are honored and respected by all, not because of the success they have achieved but because of the active and helpful part which they have taken in those lines which work for character development and for the good of the community at large. They stand for high ideals of Christian citizenship and in their daily lives manifest their faith and belief.

LOREN ELZA HEIFNER.

Loren Elza Heifner makes his home on one of the fine farms of Orange township, comprising one hundred and ten acres. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising which, however, is but one branch of his business, for since 1892 he has traveled as a representative of two commercial houses, being now connected with the F. E. Myers Company. He was born November 4, 1861, in Orange township, and is a son of John and Margaret (Cline) Heifner. When five years of age the father came to Ohio with his father, Frederick Heifner, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Jonas Cline, the maternal grandfather, was also one of the early settlers, and thus in both lines the subject of this review is descended from two of the old families of the county whose members have been prominent in promoting the work of general improvement and progress as the years have gone by. The Heifner family was established in Orange township while the Cline family settled in Montgomery township, and Mr. Cline followed both blacksmithing and farming. John Heifner was a shingle maker and farmer, and was recognized as an expert in the former line, making as high as a thousand shingles a day. Energy and enterprise were among his marked characteristics and he possessed a determined spirit that enabled him to accomplish whatever he undertook. He died in 1895 at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife has also passed away. They were the parents of fourteen children, Eliza, Henry, Hyman and Mary, all now deceased, Jesse, Jennie, Lydia, John and Loren E. and five who died in infancy.

On the old home farm of his father Loren E. Heifner was reared and the district schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges. In early manhood he engaged in teaching for a few terms and did excellent work in that connection. He was about seventeen years of age when he began to learn the machinist's trade in the shops of the Cowan Pump Company, and for a few years he was employed in that capacity, but when about twenty-one years of age he returned to the home farm. At one time he was employed in a small mill but through an accident lost a finger and then turned his attention to telegraphy. For eight years he was connected with the Erie Railroad Company as an operator, at the end of which time he resigned and entered the services of the F. E. Myers Company as traveling salesman, having the entire state of Illinois as his territory for ten years. He developed the entire state and has been with the company continuously since, except for a brief period when he represented the Red Jacket Manufacturing Company with Ohio as his territory.

He has made substantial progress since starting out in the business world for himself and has ever been found reliable, energetic and diligent.

On the 3d of July, 1888, Mr. Heifner was united in marriage to Miss Laura D. McGuire, a daughter of George W. and Fanny (Carpenter) McGuire, of Fulton county, Illinois. Unto them have been born seven children: Lovie F., who is engaged in teaching in Sullivan; Cloyd M., who follows farming; Fanny L., who is attending high school in Mansfield; Lydia A.; Eliza M.; Jennie M.; and Laura Daisy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heifner are members of the Reformed church, in the work of which he has taken an active and helpful part. He served for some years as deacon and was then elected elder, which position he has filled for a number of years. He has also been an earnest and effective worker in the Sunday school, in which he has served as teacher and chorister. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he takes an active interest in the work of the party. He believes in good roads, the employment of competent teachers and the utilization of progressive ideas in school work. In fact he favors all public improvement and stands for continued and substantial advancement. He has never sought nor desired public office, however, but gives the weight of his influence on behalf of justice, reform and improvement. He belongs to Wadsworth Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F. and to the Iowa Traveling Men's Association, and to the Illinois Commercial Men's Association. Wherever he goes he wins friends because of a genial disposition, deference for the opinions of others and a kindly spirit, combined with the substantial qualities of perseverance and industry which insures success in business life. Aside from his commercial interests he is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of fine land on which he carries on general farming and also stock raising, making a specialty of pure blooded Jersey cattle. In this line he is meeting with success and is recognized as one of the representative business men of his community.

EMERSON L. LEIDIGH.

Well known among prominent pioneer families of the county is the one of which Emerson L. Leidigh is a representative. He was born September 2, 1863, on the farm which is now his home. He has always resided here and the place of one hundred and sixty-four acres covers the northwest corner of section 29, Mohican township. His parents were Levi and Mary Elizabeth (Snyder) Leidigh. The father was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of February, 1819, and he traveled life's journey until the 19th of July, 1887, when he passed away in Mohican township. He came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio when sixteen years of age, settling first at Jeromeville and his remaining days were passed as a farmer in Mohican township. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 29, and was also the owner of one hundred and eight acres in Green township. Year by year he carefully tilled his fields and carried on the farm work until his labors brought to him substantial success. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he was a member of the Reformed church of Mohicanville. He was a

son of Peter and Elizabeth (Butt) Leidigh, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and spent their last days in Ashland county. It was on the 12th of April, 1860, that Levi Leidigh wedded Miss Mary Elizabeth Snyder, who was born April 16, 1838, about a mile west of McKay, her parents being David and Mary (McMannis) Snyder.

Emerson L. Leidigh, whose name introduces this review, has always resided upon the farm which is now his home. His boyhood days were devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public schools and to the work of the farm, alternating with the pleasures in which youths of the period indulged. As he attained manhood he determined to devote his life to general agricultural pursuits and, remaining on the old homestead, is now engaged in the cultivation and improvement of a good tract of land of one hundred and sixty-four acres on section 29, Mohican township. It is supplied with all of the equipments and accessories of the model farm of the twentieth century. There is a large barn upon it eighty-four by one hundred feet. In fact this is one of the largest in the county and furnishes ample shelter for hay and also for a large number of stock. It is forty-eight feet to the highest point and has no equal in this respect in the county. It was built by Mr. Leidigh in the spring of 1906. The residence was erected by the father and was remodeled by Emerson L. Leidigh and contains eleven rooms, being one of the fine homes of the county. The place is appropriately named the Fairview Stock Farm, for upon it he raises high grade stock of all kinds, this department of his business constituting an important element in his success.

On the 19th of April, 1894, Mr. Leidigh was united in marriage to Miss Arbie Hoatman, who was born in Jeromeville on the 2d of July, 1876, and is a daughter of John J. and Minerva (Bunyon) Hoatman. Mr. and Mrs. Leidigh now have one son, Ralph E., who was born January 2, 1896. In his political views the father is a democrat, giving stanch and unfaltering support to the principles of the party. He is an alert, enterprising business man, readily recognizing and utilizing opportunities and winning his success through honorable and persistent effort.

JOHN OBRECHT.

John Obrecht is well known as a successful general farmer and stock raiser, handling thoroughbred cattle and sheep. He was born in Sweidraheim, Alsace, Germany, May 7, 1872, and arrived in Loudonville, Ohio, with his parents on the 30th of October, 1881. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Jacobs) Obrecht, who were also natives of Alsace. The mother died in Lake township, this county, in August, 1885, at the age of thirty-eight years, and about ten years ago the father returned to Germany and now makes his home in Strassburg. In their family were five children: Jacob, a resident of Missouri; John, of this review; Mary, the wife of Albert Fry, of Canton, Ohio; Maggie, also living in Canton; and Edward, who resides in Vermillion township.

John Obrecht was a lad of nine years at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world. They lived for a year and a half in Loudonville and then removed to a small farm in Lake township. Mr. Obrecht of this review afterward worked out by the month as a farm hand until the time of his marriage in 1890, after which he engaged in farming on the shares for eleven years. At length he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Lake township and eventually sold that property and in 1904 purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and twelve acres on section 31, Vermillion township. This is about four miles south of Hayesville and six miles north of Loudonville on the Loudonville and Hayesville road. It is a well improved property, supplied with good buildings. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits, placing his fields under a high state of cultivation and he also raises considerable stock. He has on hand some thoroughbred Shropshire sheep and four registered Durham cows.

Mr. Obrecht was united in marriage to Miss Minnie B. Garst, who was born in Lake township, July 24, 1871, and is a daughter of William and Caroline (Windbigler) Garst. Mr. and Mrs. Obrecht now have four children: Zella, the wife of D. S. Hissem, of Vermillion township; Iba; Glenn; and Ruth. The family are identified with the German Reformed church of Mohican and Mr. Obrecht gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He has always remained a resident of Ashland county since coming to the new world and is one of the worthy citizens of foreign birth who, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American liberty and in sympathy with republican institutions, is active in his championship of everything relating to public progress here.

THOMAS H. BEATTIE.

Thomas H. Beattie, mayor of Savannah, and one of the most popular men of the county, prominent in local affairs, was born January 28, 1861, in Butler township, Richland county, and is the son of James and Susanna (Bryte) Beattie. The grandparents came to America from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, with all the members of their family excepting James who, then in his fifteenth year, was bound out to a merchant and could not leave his native land but later joined the family when they had been in this country about two years. The family located in Richland county, where James Beattie was united in marriage and taught school until 1863, when he removed to Pioneer, Williams county, this state, there engaging in the mercantile business. Later he removed to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he took up farming. Of that county James Beattie, was elected treasurer, the duties of which office he efficiently performed for four years. His death occurred September 15, 1900, while his wife entered into rest September 15, 1885.

The early days of Thomas H. Beattie were spent in assisting his father in the duties of the farm and while engaged in husbandry he availed himself of the educational advantages of the district schools and when he was seventeen years of age left home and came to Ashland county, where he worked on a

farm for his uncle, Thomas Bryte, in Clear Creek township, at the same time attending school at Pioneer, Williams county. After completing his education he followed the profession of teaching until he was twenty-one years of age, at which period of his life he settled down to husbandry, and for fourteen years rented his uncle's farm, which consists of one hundred and sixty-six acres, which he later purchased and of which he is now the owner. His farm is highly improved, well drained and continually under a high state of cultivation and constitutes one of the best tracts of land for general agricultural purposes in this portion of the county. In addition to producing hay and the various grains he takes an interest in stock raising, making a specialty of stock feeding, which has become one of the most lucrative departments of his business. He pursued his occupation with unremitting energy until 1903, when he removed with his family to the village of Savannah, where he has since been practically retired although he has not entirely given up his activities referential to his farm but still superintends the various departments of that work.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Beattie wedded Miss Emma Plank, daughter of Levi and Margaret (Filson) Plank, of Montgomery township, her parents having come from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, immediately upon their marriage, bringing with them all their belongings. Her father was a prosperous farmer who met with such success as to finally become an extensive landowner. He and his wife passed away some years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Beattie have been born two children, namely: Beatrice and Donald. Although Mr. Beattie has been a very busy man, with the affairs of his various enterprises, yet he has found time to devote to public matters since he considers it the duty of every individual to take an interest in all things pertaining to the weal of the commonwealth. He has rendered the township a number of useful services, having for a period of six years performed the duties of township trustee and he has also served efficiently for a number of terms as a member of the board of education. His excellent administrative qualifications are well known throughout the community, and in 1904 he was elected mayor of Savannah, since which time he has served continuously in a most efficient manner in performing the duties of that honorable office. He has done much toward stimulating civic pride and has been instrumental in securing many much needed public improvements such as sidewalks and better streets so that at the present period the village of Savannah is in many respects in these lines the superior of any town of its size in this state. Politically Mr. Beattie is a republican, always loyal to the candidates of his party. Aside from his business and political interests he also espouses the cause of education, is a member of the board of trustees of Savannah Academy and all matters pertaining to educational interests command his hearty support. Together with the members of his family he attends divine services at the church of the Disciples of Christ, is active in its affairs and is a large contributor toward the several departments of church endeavor. In every sense of the word Mr. Beattie is a man of affairs, superintending his large farm, taking an interest in public concerns and also, in connection with admirably performing the duties of his office as mayor, he is active in the financial affairs of the Ashland Savings Bank, of which he is a stockholder. His conservative business judgment is recognized

throughout the community and his opinions are frequently sought in financial and commercial matters and, on account of his wide experience and excellent success, they generally carry much weight. He owns an elegant residence in the village which is large and modern in its appointments and here he makes his home surrounded by everything conducive to pleasant life.

MORENZO C. ROSS.

Morenzo C. Ross, energetically and successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising on his place of one hundred and four acres in Orange township, was born in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, on the 22d of September, 1861. His parents, John and Catherine (Bird) Ross, were natives of Holmes county, Ohio, but removed to Minnesota in the early days of its development, the father, who was a carpenter by trade, being attracted to the new country by reason of the great opportunities offered for work as a builder. They took up their abode in the vicinity where afterward occurred one of the most horrible Indian massacres on record and on one occasion they were driven from their home, being obliged to hide themselves in the surrounding woods and thickets for two weeks. In 1865 they returned to Ohio, first locating in Montgomery township, Ashland county, and afterward coming to Orange township, where they continued to reside until they passed away, the father following carpentering and also engaging in farming to some extent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross are still kindly remembered by many who knew them, being people of many excellent traits of character and winning the warm regard and esteem of those with whom they were associated.

Morenzo C. Ross supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, by a course of study at Smithville Academy and at Ashland College. Subsequently he was engaged in teaching for three years, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired and winning wide recognition as a successful and progressive educator. When twenty-two years of age he was married and brought his young bride to the farm which has since remained their home with the exception of the years 1896 and 1897, when they resided in Ashland, Mr. Ross being there engaged in the hardware business. On severing his connection with that line of activity he returned to his farm of one hundred and four acres in Orange township and has since devoted his attention to the pursuits of general farming and stock raising with well merited success. His land is admirably adapted to the raising of potatoes, to which he gives especial attention. The farm is well watered and improved, presenting in its neat and thrifty appearance the supervision of a practical and progressive owner.

On the 16th of February, 1884, Mr. Ross was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Saddler, a daughter of Rev. William and Emeline (Wolfe) Saddler, of Orange township, the father being the pastor of Maple Grove church of the Dunkard faith for a number of years. The church is among the earliest in this section of the state and has wielded a wide influence for good, many of the

most substantial citizens of the community holding membership therein. Rev. Saddler died some years ago but his memory is still cherished by those with whom he came in contact and many whose lives he helped to brighten and uplift. His widow still survives. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ross have been born four sons: Frank E., Walter, Ray and Harold.

Mr. Ross gives his political allegiance to the democracy and has been called by his fellow townsmen to various positions of public trust and responsibility. He has been township trustee for two terms, has acted as a member of the board of education and in 1903 was chosen justice of the peace for Orange township, in which position he has continued to the present time, his decisions being ever fair and impartial. He has also frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions and is a public-spirited citizen whose aid and influence can be counted upon in any movement or measure instituted to advance the general welfare. In citizenship, in public office, in home and social life, he is a man worthy of the confidence and good will which are uniformly tendered him.

GEORGE C. McCONNELL.

George C. McConnell, who is now living a retired life after having been identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of Sullivan township for a number of years, is a native of Jackson township, where his birth occurred August 2, 1841, and a son of Thomas and Margaret (Miller) McConnell, his father having been a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Baltimore, Maryland. Both came to Ohio with their parents, in 1833, and settled in Orange township. Both families made the journey by wagon and on horseback, bringing along the family cow, which was one of the most important accessories to their wagon train. The entire country was then in a primitive state, being thickly covered with woodland, and upon their arrival here their first work was the erection of a log cabin. After providing this shelter they at once began clearing off the land, cutting roads through the forests, bridging the swamps and marshes, and in constructing such buildings on their property as were necessary to the agriculturist. They were an industrious and enterprising people, who, being ambitious to succeed, worked with untiring energy and from year to year increased their prosperity until they became extensive land-owners and were numbered among the influential and substantial farmers of the county. Thomas McConnell was well known as a breeder of fine stock and particularly of sheep. His sturdy qualities of character enabled him to wield a strong influence for good in the community. He departed this life in March, 1876, his wife surviving him thirty years, her death occurring in August, 1906. In their family were two sons and three daughters, namely: George C.; Thomas M., who served during the Civil war in Company B., One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and lost his life in the service; Rachel, who became the wife of Cromwell Marsh, residing in the state of Washington; and Adeline, who is the wife of M. Frink, of this township. The fifth child is deceased.



GEORGE C. McCONNELL

In the district schools of the county, George C. McConnell acquired his education and there enjoyed many happy experiences which his memory still retains, and to which he delights to revert.

He recalls with pleasure the fact that he was one among the boys who were chosen to stand guard at the schoolhouse door for the purpose of keeping out the snakes. While they were of a harmless variety their presence was not wanted by the schoolmaster as they were a means of doing anything but preserving the good behavior of the pupils and in order that the reptiles might be kept within their own territory, it was customary to have the older boys take turns in standing at the doorway to prevent them from entering. He had not long completed his studies when the Civil war broke out, and in 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served three months. He participated in the first battle of the war which took place at Philippi, West Virginia, and after the engagement he assisted the surgeon of the regiment in the first operation performed upon a wounded Confederate soldier who had been taken prisoner. On the 5th of October, 1862, he reenlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in June, 1865, as second lieutenant. His regiment participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, and at Decatur, Alabama, in October, 1864, he was struck by a piece of shell and twice by bullets from sharpshooters, both bullets having been fired within a few minutes of each other and striking him almost in the same place, but as the bullets had come from a great distance and had practically lost most of their force they did little damage.

After the war Mr. McConnell engaged in farming and the dairy business in Jackson township, where he remained for five years, his first dwelling house being a log cabin. He then removed to this township December 2, 1885, and located on the farm he now cultivates. In 1894 he took up the grain and elevator business in the village of Sullivan, and for the subsequent five years handled a large trade in hay and grain, at the same time cultivating his farm and attending to his dairy and stock interests. Since the year 1899 he has continued to live on his farm but has withdrawn from active life and does little but superintend his farm work and take care of his financial interests. His farm contains three hundred and twenty-five acres of excellent land, all of which is highly improved and well drained. It is provided with a comfortable home, substantial barns and outbuildings, with every rod of fencing in excellent repair, and in fact the premises are equipped with every convenience with which to make his farm thoroughly modern.

On February 12, 1865, while at home as a recruiting officer, Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Charlotta Whitcomb, daughter of Horace and Jane (Toms) Whitcomb, her father having been a native of Vermont and her mother of Auburn, New York. Mr. Whitcomb came to Sullivan township in 1835, preceding his wife by three years, and here he followed general farming and stock raising until his death, in June, 1886. His wife departed this life March 19, 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have been born five children, namely: Thomas H., deceased; Horace E., of Milford Center, this state; Curtis M., of

Woodstock, Ohio; Morris W., of Detroit, Michigan; and Addie May, who became the wife of Leroy Taylor, the couple residing here.

Mr. McConnell is a democrat and has taken an active part in politics and frequently officiated as delegate to county, district and state conventions. His intelligence and good judgment, together with his knowledge of public affairs, have made him very useful in the community and he has served twelve years as township trustee and for many years as a member of the board of education. He has always been an advocate of public improvements and foremost among those in favor of promoting every movement having for its object better roads and a better school system. Mr. McConnell is a comrade of Fuller Smith Post, No. 356, G. A. R., of which he has been commander for thirteen years and the organization has made him a delegate to almost every state and national encampment. Amid all his business affairs and various experiences he has always found time to perform his religious obligations and attends divine services at the Congregational church, of which he and his family are members and liberal supporters. He is very fond of travel in which he finds entertainment and recreation and has ample means with which to gratify his longings. Mr. McConnell is one of the most highly respected men of the community and a man whose association is both pleasurable and instructive and his home is known throughout the county for both its culture and hospitality.

L. C. GALLOWAY.

The home farm of L. C. Galloway is pleasantly located about a half mile northwest of Mohicanville, and comprises the northwest quarter of section 32, Mohican township. His residence is a good brick dwelling and the enterprise and energy which he has displayed in his business affairs has enabled him to provide comfortably for his family. He is numbered among the substantial residents of this part of the state, placing his dependence upon indefatigable energy and constant watchfulness in his efforts to acquire a competence.

His birth occurred in Vermillion township, this county, on the 11th of December, 1856, his parents being William G. and Ann (Bradley) Galloway. The father was a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and in early life came to Ashland county with his parents, who settled in Vermillion township. The grandfather of our subject was also a native of the Keystone state and was of Scotch descent, five brothers of the family coming from Scotland to America in colonial days. The grandfather, thinking to have better opportunities to provide a good home for his family on the frontier, removed westward to Ohio and, as much of the land was still in possession of the government he entered a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, comprising a quarter section in Vermillion township. There he made his home throughout his remaining days and prospering as the years went by he purchased another quarter section of land lying in Green township. With characteristic energy he began the development of his farm, performing all the arduous labor incident to the

transformation of a forest tract into cultivable fields. His family numbered seven children, Thomas, William, James, Joseph, Jane, Elizabeth and Sarah.

William G. Galloway, the father of our subject, assisted materially in the improvement of the new farm, cutting down the trees grubbing up the stumps, burning the brush and turning the first furrows. The work of plowing and planting was then carried on and in course of time the result was entirely satisfactory, for the rich soil of Ohio brought forth substantial crops. In community affairs he was also active and served as justice of the peace for many years. He was likewise infirmity director for two terms and in all public interests displayed a loyalty to the general welfare that was most commendable. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and his opinions bore considerable weight in the local councils of his party. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Ann Bradley, a native of Maine, who was brought by her widowed mother to Ashland county at the age of six years. She had two brothers: James, who resided in Green township throughout his entire life; and John, who drove with a threshing machine to Tama county, Iowa, and spent his remaining days in that locality. The father died in 1880 and the mother passed away December 5, 1877. In their family were five children: Mary Jane, the deceased wife of Albert Shoup; Joseph, who married Jane Brubaker, and both are now deceased; Nancy, who is the widow of Albert Carroll and resides in Vermillion township; Margaret, the deceased wife of Jasper Carns; and L. C., of this review.

L. C. Galloway remained in Vermillion township until twenty-two years of age, attending school and working on the farm. He then began work as a railroad section man, in which capacity he was employed for a short time and later worked by the month for James Humphrey, as a farm hand. He was thus employed for four years at the end of which time his father passed away and he began farming for himself on the old homestead. At the age of thirty years he was married and for a year thereafter lived upon the Crown farm. In 1888, he came to his present farm, where he has resided continuously since. The place comprises one hundred and sixty acres, which was formerly the property of his father-in-law, Henry Wachtel, whose widow resides with Mr. and Mrs. Galloway. This is a well improved farm, supplied with good buildings. Upon the place is a large bank barn, seventy by forty feet, with other commodious outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. It is a pleasant location within a half mile of Mohicanville, enables him to secure all of the advantages afforded by the town and at the same time enjoy the opportunities of rural life. In addition to this property Mr. Galloway owns one hundred and sixty acres in Vermillion township, just south of Hayesville, which is operated on shares.

On the 27th of October, 1887, Mr. Galloway was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Wachtel, who was born in Mohicanville in 1866, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Helbert) Wachtel. The mother was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and when six years of age came to this county with her parents. Mention of the Helbert family is made in connection with the sketch of Henry Helbert, on another page of this work. The father, Henry Wachtel, was born June 16, 1829, in Wayne county, Ohio, and died in Mohicanville, December 25, 1889. He was only two years of age when his mother

died and his father afterward removed to Mohican township, Ashland county, where his remaining days were spent. Henry Wachtel also continued a life-long resident of Mohican township and was prominent in business circles, conducting a general store in Mohicanville for twenty-six years. He also had a store in Shreve for six and a half years and was interested in a store in Perrysville, the extent of his business affairs making him one of the prominent and influential residents of this part of the state. He also was at one time the owner of the farm on which Mr. Galloway resides. He married Sarah Helbert, who still survives her husband and is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Galloway. Their children were seven in number: Mrs. Mary Humphrey, who died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving two daughters; Jacob Milo, who died in childhood; John Willis, who died in July, 1907, leaving a widow and three children; George Edmond, who is a widower and has two children, their home being in Toledo, Ohio; one who died in infancy; Mrs. Galloway; and Charles Henry, who died at the age of two years and ten months.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Galloway was blessed with one son, Glenn W., who was born August 23, 1891, on the farm where he is still living with his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Galloway are representatives of old and well known families of this part of the state and are highly esteemed in the community where they live. Their influence is always on the side of progress and improvement and their labors have been effective in promoting the general welfare. Mr. Galloway is well known as one of the leading agriculturists of this part of the county, manifesting a spirit of undaunted progress in all that he does, while at all times his labors are practical, winning substantial results.

R. L. GLENN.

R. L. Glenn, of Ashland a member of the firm of Reep & Glenn, liverymen, was born in Green township, Ashland county, November 13, 1853. His grandfathers, Joshua Glenn and William Ewing, early settlers of this county, located in Mohican township, where they spent their lives in the pursuit of agriculture. He is a son of William and Caroline (Ewing) Glenn, both natives of this county. Mr. Glenn during his career engaged in farming at different times in Green, Milton, Montgomery, Vermillion and Mohican townships, his latter years being spent in the last named place, where he passed away February 17, 1905.

Upon his father's farm during his boyhood days, R. L. Glenn passed through the usual experiences common to the country lad, in the summer months engaging in the daily routine of agricultural life and in the winter acquiring his education in the public schools, remaining at home until he was united in marriage, all the while assisting his father. In 1876, he left home and started to farm for himself, locating on a tract of land owned by his father in Vermillion township, where he remained until 1883 when he removed to a farm in Milton township. That tract of land was also the possession of his father and there he remained for thirteen years, at the termination of which time he returned to Vermillion township, where he pursued agriculture for three years and then

moved to Jeromeville, this county, where he established himself in the hotel and livery business, continuing in it until 1907, when he came to this city and for a time engaged in buying and selling horses. He also worked for about eight months in the Erie freight depot and on August 7, 1908, he purchased the interest of Mr. Roberts of the firm of Reep & Roberts, liverymen, and has since been an active partner in the enterprise, the company being now known as that of Reep & Glenn.

Mr. Glenn wedded Phoebe E. Carr, of Vermillion township, by whom he has one son, James W., a graduate of Jeromeville high school, who resides at home with his parents. Mr. Glenn votes the republican ticket and his interest in local affairs is made manifest by the fact that he served for a number of terms on the school board in Jeromeville and has also officiated in a number of other minor offices. He belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 154, K. P., in which he is well known for his activity and, being a man of strong character and excellent business acumen, whose enterprise and industry have not only brought him prosperity but also enabled him to appreciably enhance the commercial worth of the city, he merits the reputation he bears as one of its leading business men.

A. L. SHERICK, M. D.

There is no profession so little commercialized as the practice of medicine and surgery. This is manifest in the fact that the medical fraternity are continually giving to the public facts concerning the best methods of preventing as well as checking disease and are continually laboring to bring about conditions which will promote the general healthfulness. Dr. Sherick stands as a high type of the conscientious, able physician whose careful diagnosis and well applied skill have made him a forceful factor in the line of activity which he has chosen as a life work. A native of Ashland county, Ohio, he was born on the 19th of June, 1856, and was the fifth in the family of David and Susan (Jacobs) Sherick. Six of their children are still living. The father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1823 and is now living in Seneca county, Ohio. He was for many years identified with farming interests but has now reached the age of eighty-five years and has retired from active participation in agricultural lines. His wife passed away in 1863.

On the old homestead farm Dr. Sherick was reared and when he had become of sufficient age he assisted his father in the work of the fields through the summer months, while in the district schools he acquired his education in the winter seasons. When about sixteen years of age he became a student in the Burbank Academy, where he remained for one year, after which he spent two years in study at Lodi, Ohio, and a year and a half in Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. During the summer months he assisted his father on the farm. Dr. Schnyler, who was then president of Baldwin University, watched Dr. Sherick working out a problem on the blackboard one day and at length said, "Stick to it, young man, and you will come out all right;" for the perseverance

which he displayed caused Dr. Schuyler to realize that there was in him a force of character that would enable him to overcome greater difficulties and obstacles in later years. The same quality has characterized his entire life and given him high standing in his profession. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he entered the Toledo Medical School, connected with St. Vincent's Hospital, and was the first to matriculate in this school. After remaining there for six months he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, from which he was graduated in due time, after which he devoted his time and energies to general practice for about thirteen years. He then pursued a four months' course in a post-graduate hospital of New York and about six years later again spent six months in the post-graduate hospital of New York. He likewise continued his studies in the post-graduate hospital in Chicago and in July, 1908, entered upon a course in Berlin, Germany, where he carried on his investigations for six months. During that time he received special instruction from Professors Bumm and Kramer in clinical work pertaining to gynecology and operative surgery. He was also connected with the Bier clinic, where he spent five months in surgical diagnosis and operative surgery. He likewise spent three months in connection with Professor Halley in the study of diseases of the nose, throat and ear and in addition to all this he pursued a course in cystoscopy under Professor Frank. He returned to America with a mind greatly enriched with the knowledge that he had gained abroad and thus with renewed ability, energy and zeal he resumed his life work. He again reached the United States on the 1st of March, 1909. While abroad he had also visited the Rotter Hospital, a Catholic institution, and saw many operations by Professor Israel and Professor Crowser. He likewise witnessed a number of operations in Ewald Hospital on the intestines and on the brain and visited Professor Auldhausen's hospital and clinic, where much surgical work was done in his presence. He is regarded today as one of the learned representatives of the profession in Ohio, his ability carrying him into important relations in his chosen field of labor. While he continues in the general practice of medicine, he is yet well versed in several special lines and his ability is evidenced in the splendid success which attends his labors. In addition to his professional interests Dr. Sherick is a stockholder in the Reliable match factory of Ashland and in the Ashland Steel Range Company.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Sherick and Miss Ruth Thomas, who was born in this county and is the daughter of Peter Thomas, Sr. They have two sons, Charles T. and Clyde C. The elder, after completing a course in the Ashland high school, entered the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained for three years and is now in business in this city, being one of the stockholders of the Reliable match factory. Clyde C. Sherick was educated in the Ashland high school and the Ohio State University, where he pursued a four years' course and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in June, 1910, he will complete the course of law in that institution. He is much in advance of his class now, with a grade averaging from ninety-six to ninety-eight. Both sons are bright young men who have done excellent work in school and of whom the parents have every reason to be proud.

Mrs. Sherick holds membership in the Disciple church and the Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Ashland County Medical Society, of which he is serving as president; Fifth District Medical Society; Ohio State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association; while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has made continuous progress in his profession, holding to high ideals in all of his work and the value of his service is widely recognized, not only by the general public but by the profession as well.

WILLIAM HESS.

William Hess, whose life of usefulness and activity was terminated on the 27th of March, 1909, was for many years numbered among the representative substantial and public-spirited citizens of Ashland county. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1848, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Flack) Hess. When but five years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Keystone state to Ohio, the family home being established on a farm in Jackson township, Ashland county. On that farm William Hess grew to manhood, was married, reared a family and spent the remainder of his life, covering a period of more than fifty-six years. In his agricultural interests he met with a gratifying and well merited measure of success, being widely recognized as a most prosperous and influential citizen.

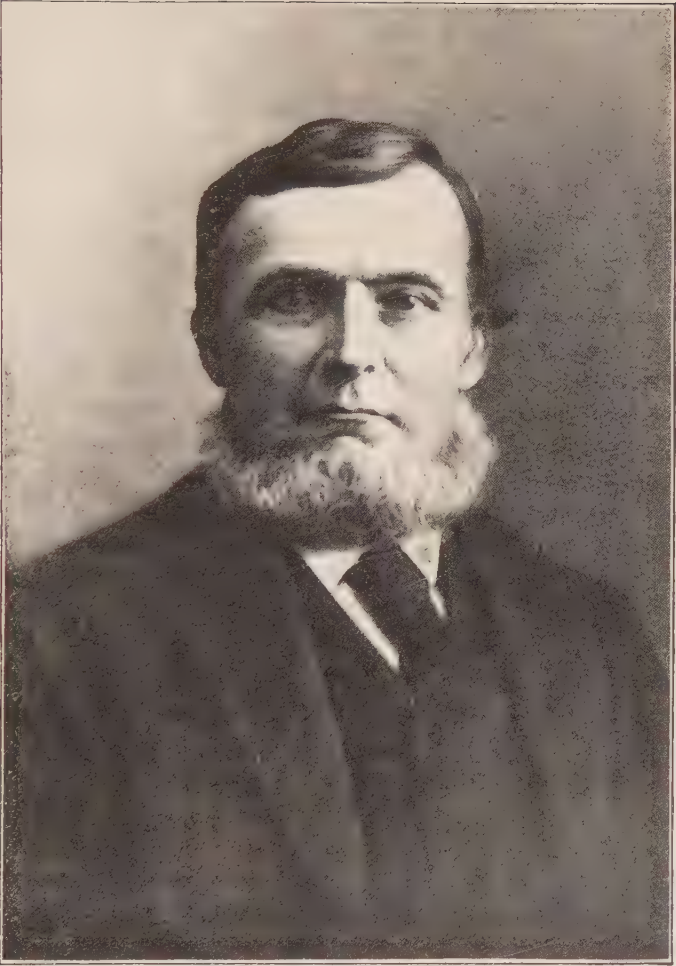
On the 29th of October, 1868, Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Lydiann Shopbell, a daughter of Jacob and Lydiann (Sigler) Shopbell, her girlhood home being the old Shopbell farm near Leidigh's Mill in Orange township, one of the landmarks in Ashland county. Eight children were born unto them, as follows: Mrs. Henry Switzer, of Orange township; Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; James, a resident of Polk; Vinnie, who died when but six years of age; Almeda, who became the wife of Roscoe Emmons and was called to her final rest November 15, 1901; Franklin, who died in infancy; Leroy, at home; and Mrs. Ray Kopp, of Orange township. For four decades Mr. and Mrs. Hess traveled life's journey together and shared with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years went by. Mr. Hess is survived by two sisters, namely: Mrs. Susan Jacobs, of Lattasburg; and Mrs. Lucy Myers, of Fredonia, Kansas.

In his political affiliation Mr. Hess was a staunch democrat, never wavering in his allegiance to the party in the slightest degree. One of the local papers, in a review of his life, said: "In every campaign he was the embodiment of enthusiasm and energy. A firm believer in the party primary, he believed the party should make its fight there and then support the successful candidates at the general election. Nobody ever accused William Hess of being a 'sorehead' or being disgruntled or of treachery. His unswerving loyalty was for a generation taken as a matter of course. At the time of his death he was central committeeman from Jackson township, an office he had held for years. In every county, state and national campaign for twenty years he was a member of the committee

named to assess candidates. No matter who the other members might happen to be, William Hess of Jackson township was always sure to be one. He was always regarded as the soul of honor. In 1890 he was elected county commissioner, taking his office January 1, 1891. He held the position for two terms, or six years, and that was all he ever asked of the party he had served so long and faithfully. A good many men in politics only work for themselves. If they win an office that ends their party service. If they fail they become disheartened and disinterested. Not so with William Hess. He always worked, in every campaign, for others. It is doubtful if there is a man in the county, in either party, who has done as much work, gratis, for others as he did during the last quarter of a century. Nowhere outside the home circle will he be missed more than in the councils of his party." In his death the county lost one of its most respected, honored and useful citizens, his associates a kind and helpful friend and his family a loving husband and indulgent father.

JOHN E. SHOPBELL.

Among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Orange township is numbered John E. Shopbell, who owns and cultivates an excellent farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres which constitutes one of the best improved properties of the locality. He is also a representative of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Ashland county. The ancestry of the Shopbells can be traced back to the time of the persecution of the Huguenots in France, the great-great-grandparents of Shopbell having been beheaded because of their religious belief, while their bodies were thrown into the River Seine. Their son, Eberhart Shopbell, was a witness to the horrible fate of his parents, but managed to escape and made his way to America with eight companions, becoming the founder of the family on the soil of the new world. He located in Pennsylvania where the family lived for some time. His son, Daniel Shopbell, the grandfather of John E. Shopbell, espoused the cause of the colonists at the time of the Revolutionary war and served for several years under General Washington, thus giving valuable aid to the cause of liberty. With his family he afterward removed to Ashland county, Ohio, and since that time the Shopbells have resided in this part of the state. He was prominent in the early affairs of the county, active in its development and helpful in establishing its political, legal and moral status. His son, Samuel Shopbell, was also very prominent here, taking an active part in many progressive public movements, while in the private interests of life he followed farming and became an extensive land owner and dealer in stock. He married Sophia Cassel, also a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the county. They became the parents of seven children: Jacob, Margaret, Sarah, Alice, Sophena, John E., and Ada. Both the oldest and youngest are now deceased. The father passed away March 14, 1908, at the venerable age of ninety-eight years, a life of usefulness, activity and honor being thus ended. He had for almost three years survived his wife, who died June 4, 1905.



SAMUEL SHOPBELL

John E. Shopbell spent his youth upon his father's farm and is indebted to the district schools of his native township for the educational privileges he received. His youth passed in the manner of most farmer boys, quietly and uneventfully, and yet he formed habits which have borne rich fruit in his later years, making him a substantial and a successful citizen. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married on November 25, 1888, to Miss Nettie B. Lindsay, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Gibb) Lindsay, who were a prominent family of Ruggles township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shopbell has been born one son, Clifford D.

Following his marriage Mr. Shopbell engaged in farming in Huron county, Ohio, for two years, and then removed to Clear Creek township, in Ashland county, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for seven years. On the expiration of that period he came to his present farm in Orange township, in 1902. Here he has one hundred and seventy-four acres of land that is rich and arable and through his careful cultivation he has been enabled to gather abundant crops annually. He engages in general farming and in stock raising and is recognized as one of the most prominent and progressive agriculturists of the county. He uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and his capable management of his business affairs has brought to him gratifying and substantial success.

In public affairs Mr. Shopbell is also actuated by a spirit of advancement and enterprise, and cooperates in the various movements put forth for the welfare and upbuilding of the county. He is a member of the township board of education and a true friend and champion of the public schools. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and are interested in every effort to advance moral progress and higher citizenship. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he does not seek office he desires the adoption of those principles which he deems will prove of greatest good to the community and country at large.

PERRY C. MOFFETT.

Perry C. Moffett, owning and operating an excellent farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Orange township, was born in Lee township, Monroe county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1856, his parents being Francis and Hannah E. (Mitchell) Moffett, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a sailor in early life but afterward gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

In the acquirement of an education Perry C. Moffett attended the district schools of his native county and spent his youthful days on the home farm, thus early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Subsequent to his marriage he was busily engaged in the tilling of the soil in Monroe county until 1901, when he came to his present place of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Orange township, where he has since carried on general farming and stock raising with gratifying success. The property

is well improved and the fertile fields annually yield rich harvests in return for the care and labor that is bestowed upon them.

On the 29th of August, 1880, Mr. Moffett was united in marriage to Miss Louisa A. Strickling, a daughter of Joshua and Margaret A. (Baker) Strickling, both of whom have passed away. In early manhood the father was identified with educational interests as a school teacher but later took up farming in Monroe county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moffett have been born six children, namely: Joshua, Margaret A., Elsie A., Edith M., Wilbert P. and Annabelle.

Politically Mr. Moffett is a stalwart republican and has served as school director in both Monroe and Ashland counties, the cause of public instruction finding in him a warm friend. He is a public-spirited citizen whose support can be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted to advance the general good and is a strong champion of all that tends to develop the community along material, intellectual and moral lines. The members of his family belong to the Disciple church, in which he has been an active Sunday school worker and is now serving as elder. In their attractive home Mr. and Mrs. Moffett dispense a pleasing and gracious hospitality to their extensive circle of friends, who esteem them highly because of their many excellent traits of heart and mind.

GEORGE M. HEFFELFINGER.

More than a century ago George Washington said that, "agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man." It is a well known fact that it is the basis of all prosperity for if crops are not abundant depression follows in all lines of trade. Upon the farmer, therefore, depends the growth and prosperity of the country at large. George M. Heffelfinger is among those who have done much to promote agricultural progress in this section of Ohio. He now owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, constituting the southwest quarter of section 4, Lake township, and pleasantly situated a mile south of McZena. His birth occurred in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, April 12, 1861. He was the eldest of a family of nine children whose parents were George and Solome (Wenner) Heffelfinger, natives of Alsace, France. The other sons and daughters of the household are as follows: Barney, living in Hanover township; Charles A., whose home is in Washington township, Holmes county; Henry; Minnie, the wife of John Snively; Anna, the wife of Charles Arnholt, of Loudonville; Alice, who is living with her mother; and Joseph and Fred who are upon the home farm in Washington township.

Working in the fields through the summer months and attending the district schools in the winter seasons George M. Heffelfinger thus spent his boyhood days and gained that practical experience which qualified him for carrying on farming on his own account. He resided in the place of his nativity until he purchased his present farm in 1900. It has since been his home and indicates in its well kept premises the care and labor which he bestows upon it. The fields

are richly cultivated and in the midst of the former stands a fine residence and commodious outbuildings, furnishing ample shelter for grain and stock. In 1901 he erected a large bank barn, thirty-six by ninety-one feet and the other buildings upon his place are equally substantial. He gives his attention to general farming and stock raising and his success follows as the logical sequence of his industry and perseverance. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers Bank of Loudonville and is regarded as a man of good business judgment and unfaltering enterprise.

In 1885 Mr. Heffelfinger was married to Miss Anna Hyde, who was born in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, May 30, 1862, and was a daughter of Frederick and Katharine (Myers) Hyde, who were natives of Alsace, France. The mother arrived in Ohio at the age of seventeen years, while the father was brought to the United States by his parents when three years of age. They are still residents of Knox township, Holmes county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Heffelfinger has been blessed with two children: Clarence Earl and Ada Florence.

Mr. Heffelfinger is a member of the Trinity Evangelical church of Loudonville and is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is serving for the seventh consecutive year as trustee of Lake township, having first been appointed to fill a vacancy while twice he has been elected to fill the office. He is connected with the Patrons of Industry and is interested in all those things which are factors in the upbuilding and development of the community. He stands as one of the representative agriculturists of Lake township, meeting with well merited success, owing to his unflagging industry and perseverance.

JOHN E. SPRENG.

John E. Spreng, who has charge of the billing department of the F. E. Myers & Brother Machine Shops and who deserves honorable mention as an able business man of Ashland, was born in Wayne county, February 3, 1856, a son of Christian and Julia (Grimm) Spreng, his father a native of Alsace, Germany, and his mother of Bavaria. The former came to this country with his parents when he was sixteen years of age and the latter with her parents when she was in her ninth year, both families locating in Wayne county, where Christian Spreng was united in marriage. Subsequently he and his wife removed to Clinton township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and thence went to Congress township, then to Akron, Ohio, where they spent six years, and thence to Naperville, Illinois, where they spent their remaining days, Mr. Spreng entering into rest February 22, 1908, in his ninety-first year, while his wife passed away in 1899 at the age of seventy-seven years. He supported the republican party but he never aspired to hold public office. Both he and his wife, being of a literary turn of mind, were broad readers of general literature and were thoroughly informed upon a wide range of subjects. They were faith-

ful and zealous members of the Evangelical Association, endeavoring to live up to the highest moral and spiritual standard.

John E. Spreng pursued his early studies in the schools of his birthplace, subsequently completing a course in the West Salem high school, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1879. He also attended the Miami Business College, at Dayton, Ohio, after which he located in Akron, where for nine years he was a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Resigning his position in 1889 he immediately came to Ashland, where he entered the employ of F. E. Myers & Brother in a clerical capacity, performing his duties efficiently for two years, at the expiration of which period he was placed in charge of the billing department of the concern, the duties of which office he has since been performing.

On February 2, 1888, Mr. Spreng was united in marriage to Miss Savilla E. Myers, daughter of George Myers, of this city, and this union has been blessed with five children, namely: Julia Marie, member of the Ashland Musical Club, is organist of the Christian church and resides with her parents. Warren Myers, a pupil at the high school, will later be matriculated as a student in Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois. The others are, Esther Pauline, deceased, Catherine Elizabeth and Virginia Rosalie. Mr. Spreng belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M. and is also a member of the Colonial Club, of this city. He is a man whose genial disposition has surrounded him with a host of friends and whose business ability has enabled him to place himself in comfortable circumstances. He justly merits the reputation of being among the foremost commercial leaders of the city.

JUSTUS FOX.

Justus Fox, a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Montgomery township, was born in Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 3d of November, 1854, a son of Frederick Fox. He acquired his education in the district schools and in 1880 started out in business life by working farms on shares. In 1888 he purchased his first farm, comprising a tract of eighty acres, to which he later added twenty acres and two years afterward bought sixty acres more. In 1904 he still further increased his holdings by a purchase of seventy-four acres and is now the owner of two hundred and thirty-four acres of rich, productive and valuable Ohio land. His time and energies are devoted to general farming and the raising of stock, especially horses, and in all of his undertakings he has gained a measure of success which entitles him to recognition among the most substantial, representative and progressive agriculturists of his native county. He belongs to that class of self-made men who are the architects and builders of their own fortunes, for since starting out in life on his own account he has worked his way steadily upward, realizing that untiring labor is the basis of all success.

On the 6th of September, 1885, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Anise B. Stoner, whose birth occurred in 1863. Unto them have been born the

following children: Effie M., Mary Lorella, Charles J., Blanch Esther, Florence Ellen and Dora L., all of whom were educated in Ashland. Charles J. Fox attended the Columbus Agricultural College for one winter.

In his political views Mr. Fox is a stalwart democrat, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Brethren church of Ashland. He is a quiet, home loving man, dividing his time between his family and business and takes great delight in adding to the comfort and welfare of his wife and children. He has been a resident of the county from his birth to the present time and has progressed with its development and growth, while in agricultural circles he now occupies a prominent place.

WILLIAM E. DONLEY.

William E. Donley, a representative and prosperous farmer and stock breeder of Orange township, has always resided on the farm in this township which was entered by his grandfather from the government in 1816. He was born on the 24th of February, 1852, a son of John and Sarah Ann (Alberson) Donley. As stated, in 1816 the paternal grandfather, Thomas Donley, made his way from Pennsylvania to Ashland county, Ohio, and entered a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, which has continuously remained in possession of the family to the present time. He erected a little cabin home and then returned to the Keystone state for his wife and children, bringing them to this county in the spring of 1817. They reached their destination in March of that year and on the day following their arrival, March 20, the birth of John Donley, the father of William E. Donley, occurred. In early manhood Thomas Donley had wedded Miss Susan Urey and unto them were born the following children: Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Thomas, Susan, Mary Jane, David, and James. All were reared to manhood and womanhood in Ashland county and became active and prominent in the early development and upbuilding of the community. Thomas Donley, the grandfather, was called to his final rest in 1850, having survived his wife for several years. Like his father, John Donley became a helpful and influential factor in the affairs of the county and was highly esteemed and respected by all. His demise occurred on the 26th of June, 1880, while his wife passed away November 21, 1887. Unto this worthy couple were born eight children, namely: Thomas C., Susan, Frances, William E., Mary J., Rachel, Elizabeth and Clara. All are living with the exception of the two last named.

William E. Donley was reared to manhood on the home farm and when not busy with his text-books assisted in the labor of the fields, thus early becoming familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His preliminary education, obtained in the common schools of his native township, was supplemented by a course in Savannah Academy. Subsequent to the death of his father he came into possession of the homestead property and intends that it shall continue to be his place of abode throughout the remainder of his days. He has never left the farm for more than three weeks at a time and his has

been a useful and busy life, devoted to the pursuits of agriculture and stock-raising. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and registered Delaine sheep and is a recognized authority on the subject of high grade stock. In all of his undertakings he has gained a gratifying and well merited degree of prosperity and has long been numbered among the energetic, progressive and substantial agriculturists of his native county.

On the 5th of October, 1880, Mr. Donley was united in marriage to Miss Ella Ford, a daughter of Laban and Sarah (Pollock) Ford and a representative of a prominent and well known family of Ruggles township. Mr. Ford, who followed farming as a life work, passed away in July, 1906, while his widow still survives, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Donley. The latter has become the mother of six children, as follows: Bentley F., Mary L., the wife of Dr. Earl Roseberry; Edwin S.; Sarah, a successful school teacher; Clara and Ruth.

Politically Mr. Donley is a staunch republican and has served for years as a member of the board of education, the cause of public instruction finding in him a strong champion. He is an advocate of all public improvements tending to promote the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the community and is a most public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He and his family are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part. They are widely known and highly esteemed and their attractive home is a favorite resort with many of their friends.

CORNELIUS BRUBAKER.

Cornelius Brubaker, who is making a success in life as a farmer and stock dealer, to which occupation he has devoted his entire life, was born in Montgomery township, July 13, 1858. Reared under the parental roof, he acquired his education in the district schools and early became familiar with the tasks that fall to the lot of the farm lad. As the years passed and his strength increased he assisted more and more largely in the work of the fields, and when he at length laid aside his text-books he devoted himself entirely to this line of activity. He owns a fine farm of fifty acres of rich land two and a half miles from the city of Ashland, and here he carries on general agricultural pursuits, while for the past eleven years he has given much of his time to buying, selling and shipping stock in connection with his other interests. With the exception of a small start in the beginning of his business career, he has made his own way in life and has met with excellent success that now places him among the prosperous and representative agriculturists of the community.

On December 20, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brubaker and Miss Emma Hoover, a daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Hoover. They have one son, Leroy Brubaker, who received his education in the district schools and is being reared to farm life, assisting his father in his agricultural interests. Mr. Brubaker gives his political support to the democratic party, and although he has never sought nor desired office, he uses his influence at the polls in behalf

of the candidates of his party. He is a public-spirited gentleman, and although his private business interests demand his time and attention, yet he is in hearty sympathy with and lends his cooperation to all movements and measures that have for their object the substantial and permanent upbuilding of the community. Personally his undustry and perseverance have won him an enviable place among the agriculturists of the community and his business integrity and true worth of character have gained him many friends who entertain for him warm regard.

ALLEN THOMAS.

Allen Thomas, who exerts a telling influence in the commercial life of Ashland, as a member of the firm of Thomas, Myers & Wolf, lumber merchants, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 4, 1852, a son of John and Nancy (Piper) Thomas, natives of the Keystone state, who in childhood went with their parents to Wayne county where they were united in marriage, in 1862 removing to Ashland county, one year later permanently settling on a farm in Montgomery township where they spent their remaining days. Mr. Thomas departing this life in 1904, at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife, at the age of seventy-four years, entered into rest in 1899. Mr. Thomas was a republican in politics, loyal to his party throughout his life, and both he and his wife were faithful adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Allen Thomas spent his boyhood and youth at home under the attentive supervision of his parents, acquiring his education in the district schools. In the year 1875, leaving the parental roof, he began his business career, establishing himself in the stove and tinware business in partnership with James Pollick under the firm name of Thomas & Pollick, conducting the enterprise in this city. One year after the business had been founded Mr. Pollick disposed of his interest to Mr. Grindle, a new partnership being then formed and the business ran along smoothly for one year when their establishment was destroyed by fire. Mr. Thomas and his partner then engaged in the restaurant business for one year, at the termination of which time Mr. Grindle sold his interest to Mr. Reep, with whom Mr. Thomas conducted the business for six years under the firm name of Thomas & Reep, when again Mr. Thomas met with the misfortune of having his establishment destroyed by fire. Associated with his partner he rebuilt and started a grocery and queensware business, which they conducted successfully for eleven years, selling out in 1894. They next purchased a sanitarium at Magnetic Springs, Ohio, which they operated until 1903, and after they disposed of it Mr. Thomas returned to this city where in March, 1906, in partnership with Jerry Wolf he purchased an interest in the lumber business of J. W. Myers & Company, at which time the firm was reorganized under the name of Thomas, Myers & Wolf, under which name they have since been doing business. It is one of the most important enterprises in the city, the company owning large lumber yards and planing mills and doing an extensive business throughout this and adjoining states. Among other enterprises with which Mr. Thomas

is connected are the Ashland Steel Range & Manufacturing Company, of which he is a stockholder and director, and the Ashland Bank & Savings Company, being a stockholder and director in that institution. He is also one of the three men who own the patents on the block and cement mixing machines manufactured in Ashland.

On January 14, 1879, Mr. Thomas wedded Miss Katherine F. Reep, a native of this city and a daughter of Christian Reep, deceased, and to this union were born Grace and an infant, both now deceased. The republican party has always commanded the allegiance of Mr. Thomas, who takes quite an interest in local affairs and who served two terms as treasurer of Montgomery township and for three years as a member of the board of education of this city. He belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F. and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being on the board of trustees of that organization. His keen business ability is recognized throughout the city, in developing the interests of which he has taken an active part, and he justly merits the reputation he enjoys as one of its leading citizens.

ESTEY E. MILLER.

Estey E. Miller, conducting an extensive and profitable business as a grain, hay and coal dealer at Nova, is also prominently identified with the financial interests of the town as president of the Nova Banking Company. His birth occurred in Troy township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 11th of September, 1873, his parents being Jonas S. and Mary A. (Swartz) Miller. The father, who was born in Redhaw, Ashland county, April 15, 1849, was the eldest son of George and Christina Miller. In early childhood he accompanied his parents on their removal to Nova, this county, and with the exception of three years spent in Cleveland, Ohio, there continued to make his home until called to his final rest. On the 6th of March, 1865, when less than sixteen years of age, he enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged some months later on account of illness. In later years he maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in C. P. Ogden Post, No. 560, G. A. R. In preparation for a business career, he familiarized himself with the blacksmith's trade at West Salem, Ohio, and in 1871 located at Nova, where he engaged in blacksmithing and carriage building until 1885, when he became a member of the Ohio Steel Thill Company. In 1896 he became the senior member of the firm of E. E. Miller & Company, dealers in grain and hay, and was a prominent factor in its successful control until the time of his death on the 4th of March, 1907. He was well known and highly esteemed throughout the northern portion of Ashland county and his efforts proved an effective element in the upbuilding and development of the town of Nova. He superintended the erection of the grain elevator at that place and for twenty years was a member of the Nova Cornet Band. In September, 1872, Jonas S. Miller was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Swartz, of Redhaw, this county, and by this



MR. AND MRS. JONAS MILLER

union there was born two sons: Estey E., of this review; and Charley F., who passed away when in his seventh year.

After obtaining a good practical education in the public schools of Nova, Estey E. Miller took up the study of telegraphy and subsequently secured a position with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Conneaut, Ohio, where he remained for nine months. He then worked for the same railroad at Mentor, Ohio, for a period of eighteen months but at the end of that time resigned his position and in 1892 became identified with the mercantile interests of Nova as a dealer in grain, hay and coal. As the years have gone by he has built up a large and profitable trade in these commodities and is widely recognized as a most substantial, enterprising and representative business man of the community. Public-spirited and progressive in a marked degree, he soon realized that a bank was necessary to care for the business of the town and undertook the organization of such an institution. In the summer of 1907, as the result of his efforts, the Nova Banking Company was organized under the banking laws of the State of Ohio with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, its doors being opened for business on December 4th, of the same year. The home of the bank is a substantial and attractive brick building, equipped with every modern convenience, time locks, safety vaults, etc. The fact that the institution supplies a long felt want and is fully appreciated by the business men and farmers of the community, is attested by its ever increasing patronage. At the time of its organization Mr. Miller was elected president and has since continued as the chief executive officer of the bank, his keen discrimination, sound judgment and excellent management proving an important factor in its successful conduct. He was also active in founding the Nova Telephone Company, which was organized under the state laws in 1907 and has long distance connection with the Star and Bell companies. Mr. Miller capably served the company in the position of treasurer for some time.

On the 17th of October, 1895, Mr. Miller wedded Miss Ota M. Kosht, a daughter of Josiah and Adeline (Swartz) Kosht, of Troy township. By this union there are three children: Charles F., Beryl M., and Juanita E., aged twelve, ten and eight years respectively.

In his political views Mr. Miller is a staunch republican and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to positions of public trust. He has been treasurer of Troy township for two terms and a member of the Nova school board for a number of years, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. At a party convention held at Ashland in 1906 he was nominated for the office of county auditor without his knowledge or consent, not being present at the convention. Notwithstanding the fact that this county has a strong democratic majority and that he made no personal effort to secure votes, he made an excellent showing at the polls, running far ahead of the ticket. Fraternally he is identified with Sullivan Lodge, No. 579, I. O. O. F. He is a great lover of music and is a valued member of the Nova Cornet Band, which is a splendid organization of its kind. His gun and fishing rod also afford him much pleasure and recreation and he is an advocate of all manly outdoor sports. His many sterling traits of character have won him the warm regard and friendship

of many with whom he has come in contact and he is widely recognized as a citizen whose efforts have contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and development of his native county along various lines.

EDMOND HELBERT.

In the seventy-six years of a well spent life Edmond Helbert has so directed his efforts that he is now living retired in Jeromeville with a competence sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts of life. From his early childhood he has resided in Ashland county, arriving in Mohican township in 1835. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of September, 1833, so was only in his second year when his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Mock) Helbert, removed to this state. Their family numbered thirteen children, of whom he was the twelfth in order of birth. The parents were born and reared about thirty miles west of Philadelphia and after their marriage they removed to Bedford county, that state, where all of their children were born with the exception of their youngest, John Helbert, whose birth occurred in Ashland. Thinking to find better business opportunities in a less thickly settled district, the father removed with his family to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1835, and purchased a tract of land north of Mohicanville, where with characteristic energy he began the development and improvement of the farm. He built the first bank barn in Mohican township and his neighbors predicted that he would never raise enough crops to fill it, but his harvests the first year were more than sufficient to utilize the capacity thus afforded. With resolute purpose he undertook the task of cutting away the forest trees, picking out the stumps, burning the brush, turning the furrows and cultivating the land until the dense forest growth was replaced by fields of waving grain. His labors were continued without interruption until he had placed one hundred and sixty acres under a fine state of cultivation. He also bought one hundred and ten acres additional which he afterward gave to one of his sons. Both he and his wife reached advanced age, Jacob Helbert being ninety-one years of age at the time of his demise, while his wife died when eighty years of age. Their children were as follows: Marie, the deceased wife of John Newman; William, who was a twin brother of Marie and went to California in the spring of 1849, his death there occurring two years later; Jacob, deceased; Michael, living in Vermillion township; Rebecca, who became the wife of John Garst and died in 1862; Peter, who died in June, 1908, at the age of eighty-four years in Jeromeville, where he was living retired; Hettie, who married Jacob Wachtel and after his death became the wife of Charles Cosner; Henry, a resident of Ashland county; Sarah, who is the widow of Henry Wachtel and lives on the old home place; Levi, deceased; Edmond, of this review; and John, living in Hayesville.

Arriving in Ashland county while yet an infant, Edmond Helbert has known no other home. His memory goes back to the time when there were many evidences of pioneer life here and his recollection covers the period when many homes were log cabins, when cooking was done over the fireplace and even

to the time when kerosene lamps had not in very large measure supplanted tallow candles. He worked in the fields with his father through the period of his boyhood and youth and continued upon the home farm until eleven years after his marriage, cultivating the farm on shares. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres and now has one hundred and thirty-four acres about two miles north of Mohicanville on section 30, Mohican township. There he continuously engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he removed to Jeromeville. The farm still pays to him a good tribute and in addition he owns five acres in the village upon which he has erected an attractive dwelling, being now most comfortably situated in life.

In March, 1865, Mr. Helbert was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Sumner, who was born in Lake township, Ashland county, July 23, 1843, and is a daughter of Clement and Elizabeth (Underwood) Sumner, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. With their parents they came to Ohio in their childhood days and were married in Lake township. There the death of Mrs. Sumner occurred and later Mr. Sumner removed to Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, where he died. They were the parents of five children: Mrs. Helbert; Phoebe, who is the widow of Samuel Millen, a resident of Kansas; Seneca, who died in Kansas; Rebecca, who died in Lake township at the age of fourteen years; and Solon, residing in the state of New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Helbert have been born four children, but the first two, Mary Elizabeth and Laura Etta, died of scarlet fever about the same time, the former at the age of seven and the latter when five years old. Clement W. died at the age of one year. Adam Augustus, the only surviving child, is now a representative farmer of this county. He married Dema Seigler, who died leaving one son, Guy Eugene, and after her death Adam Augustus Helbert wedded Lilly Hossinger, by whom he has two children, Ruth Pauline and Mildred Irene.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Helbert are members of the Reformed church of Mohicanville and his political support is given to the democracy. His life has been well spent and has been crowned with a substantial measure of success. This is evident in the fact that he is now the owner of a valuable farm property on which are large, fine buildings, while everything about the place is indicative of the thrift of the owner.

CHARLES M. AND EDGAR J. ROHN.

Charles M. and Edgar J. Rohn, who are successfully engaged in farming, stock raising and dairying in Orange township, are worthy representatives of a prominent and well known pioneer family of this county. The birth of Charles M. Rohn occurred February 21, 1876, and his brother, Edgar J., first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 29th of November, 1877. The paternal grandfather, Charles Rohn, was born in 1802 and in 1839 made his way from Pennsylvania to Ashland county, Ohio, settling on the farm which is now the home of his grandsons. Throughout his active business career he followed farming and stock raising and his demise occurred in September, 1888. His

son, William A. Rohn, who was born August 22, 1841, wedded Miss Ophelia C. Miller and was called to his final rest on the 18th of September, 1906. Like his father he was prominently and successfully identified with the pursuits of farming and stock-raising, being numbered among the substantial and progressive citizens of the community. He is still survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters, the latter being Mary E. and Ina M., the wife of John Alsdorf.

Charles M. and Edgar J. Rohn were educated in the district schools and have always resided on and cultivated the old homestead farm. It comprises one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres of rich and productive land, splendidly improved and equipped with all modern conveniences to facilitate the work of the fields. Here the brothers are carrying on farming, stock-raising and dairying and in all of these undertakings are meeting with success, owing to their keen business discernment, untiring energy and capable management.

On the 17th of August, 1907, Charles M. Rohn was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Melching, a daughter of August and Anna M. (Satler) Melching, of Milton township.

Both Charles M. and Edgar J. Rohn give their political allegiance to the democracy and take an active and helpful interest in the local work of the party, favoring all movements and measures instituted to promote the general welfare. Fraternally they are connected with Mohican Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., while their religious faith is indicated by their membership in the Trinity Lutheran church. Their lives have been characterized by industry, honesty and integrity in all relations and they have fully sustained the honorable record made by their grandfather and father. They are moreover young men of genial, cordial disposition and are prominent in social circles of the community, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

GEORGE W. GARST.

George W. Garst carries on general farming on section 21, Mohican township, having there three hundred and nineteen acres of land in one tract. His place is three miles southeast of Jeromeville and in its further development and improvement his time is fully occupied, with the result that the property constitutes a valuable investment, returning to him a gratifying annual income. Mr. Garst was born in Mohicanville on the 13th of May, 1850, and was only a year old when his father removed to a small farm a half mile west of the village. His parents were John and Rebecca (Helbert) Garst. The former was born in Alsace, France, in 1820, and when eleven years of age sailed to New York with his parents. The family first settled in Pennsylvania, but the parents both died in the metropolis of cholera a few days after their arrival in the new world. The five children then continued the journey to the Keystone state, making their way to the home of friends who had previously resided in the same locality with them in the fatherland. John Garst arrived in Jeromeville, Ohio, when about fifteen years of age and there learned the trade of blacksmithing, after which he removed to Mohicanville, where he was employed by others until

he was able to buy a shop and begin business for himself. He conducted his smithy in Mohicanville for a time and also on his farm just west of the town where he remained most of his active life. He was one of the first men to be drafted for service in the civil war, but feeling that he could not leave his family and business he sent a substitute. As the years passed he prospered in his undertaking and became a money lender, handling large amounts for others. In fact he did a regular private banking business and for a considerable period invested extensively in land, buying and selling. At one time he had over six hundred acres but gave to his children, for whom he made generous provision. When he arrived in this county his clothing was of a very cheap quality and his actual capital consisted of only three or four dollars. His success proves conclusively what may be accomplished by earnest, indefatigable labor and judicious investment. In business matters his judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault and his success followed as a logical sequence to his persistent effort. He died near Mohicanville in 1904 at the age of eighty-four years. He was not a member of a church but regularly attended the services of the Methodist Episcopal and the Reformed churches at Mohicanville and contributed generously to their support. In politics he was a democrat and held various township offices, yet frequently refused to serve as he cared more to devote his attention to business affairs than to receive the honors of office. His first wife was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ashland county in her childhood with her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Helbert. The Helberts were a prominent pioneer family of this county, of whom extended mention is made in connection with the sketch of Henry Helbert on another page of this work. The death of Mrs. Garst occurred in 1862, when she was forty-two years of age. The children of that marriage were: William, living in Fulton county, Ohio; George W., of this review; Phoebe, now deceased, who was the wife of George Obrecht and after his death married Charles McLaughlin; Elizabeth, the wife of W. E. Paullin; Rebecca, the wife of George Glasener of Vermillion township; and Mary, who died at the age of sixteen years. Having lost his first wife the father married Margaret Wallace and they have three children: Belle, the wife of George Maurer of Texas; Dora the wife of Peter Helbert, who is living on the old homestead of his father-in-law in Mohican township; and Della, the wife of James J. Welch, of Loudonville.

Upon his father's farm about a half mile west of Mohicanville, George W. Garst spent his youthful days, indulging in the sports common to the lads of the interior and also dividing his time between the work of the schoolroom and of the fields. He remained upon the old home farm until thirty years of age. After putting aside his text-books he gave his attention to the task of plowing, planting and harvesting and also assisted his father in the blacksmith shop. Following his marriage he lived for two years on an adjoining farm at the edge of Mohicanville and in 1882 came to his present place, which he had purchased the previous year. Here he has since resided and the evidence of his active life is seen in his well developed farm. He at first purchased two hundred and twenty-eight acres but has since extended the boundaries of his place until it now comprises three hundred and nineteen acres all in one body. It is situated on section 16 and 21, Mohican township. He has a splendid set of

farm buildings upon it which were erected by Mr. Garst. His home is a commodious and beautiful residence, built in modern style of architecture and in the rear is a large bank barn and other outbuildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. He devotes his attention to general agricultural pursuits and raises good grades of horses, cattle and hogs. The capable management which he displays in carrying on his farm work has brought to him a creditable measure of success. In addition to his home property he has two hundred and three acres in Plain township, Wayne county, which is operated by his son-in-law. He also owns a section of land in Carson county, Texas. As the years have gone by he has thus prospered and his realty holdings are now extensive, while he derives therefrom a substantial annual income.

In 1880 Mr. Garst was united in marriage to Miss Katie Butler who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 13, 1858, and is a daughter of James and Margaret (Ullerich) Butler. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Garst have been born seven children who are yet living and they also lost one in infancy. Those who still survive are: Charles B., of Reedsburg, Ohio, who was born November 22, 1882, and married Blanche Lucas; Walter, a resident of Mohican township, who was born December 13, 1883, and married Florence Moon, by whom he has one son, Harry; Paul, a resident of Mohican township, and was born October 23, 1885, and married Carrie Garn, by whom he has two children, George W. and Katharine; Fern, who was born January 5, 1888, and is the wife of T. R. Garn, living on her father's farm in Plain township; Flossie May, who was born May 5, 1890, and is at home; Robert, who was born September 17, 1893, and is yet under the parental roof; and Essie, who was born September 12, 1897, and completes the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Garst have a most hospitable home and delight in entertaining their many friends. They are prominent and influential people in the community and enjoy the warm regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought them in contact. Mr. Garst is a democrat in his political views and has served as school director for thirteen years but otherwise has held no public office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity in Jeromeville and is in sympathy with the beneficent spirit of that order. A lifelong resident of the county, his many good qualities are known to his fellow-men and he is classed with the foremost representatives of agricultural interests here.

ELLSWORTH G. WELCH.

Ellsworth G. Welch is engaged in general farming in Orange township. He likewise raises sheep and deals in wool and he possesses, moreover, considerable mechanical ingenuity, which has been manifest in the production of several valuable inventions. He was born April 15, 1861, in the township where he yet resides, his parents being Johnson and Emeline (Buchanan) Welch. His grandfather, Ephraim Welch, was one of the early settlers of Ashland county, arriving in 1828 from Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was the father

of four sons and two daughters: James M., John, Johnson, Rankin, Catharine and Mary Jane, all of whom became prosperous and influential citizens of the communities in which they lived. Johnson was a large landowner and a breeder of Delaine sheep, being recognized as an authority on the matter of sheep raising. He was energetic and determined in his business affairs and the qualities which he displayed in all lines of life made him highly respected. His integrity was unassailable and his energy constituted the basis of a very gratifying success. In his farming operations he kept everything about his place in excellent condition and raised only high grades of stock. He died October 26, 1886, at the age of fifty-five years and his remains were interred in the Nankin cemetery. He is still survived by his widow, a most estimable lady, who enjoys the warm regard of all who know her. In their family were seven children: Eugene B., Ellsworth G., Etta L., Frank L., Mary J., Herman B. and Royal J.

Mr. Welch, whose name introduces this record, spent his youth on his father's farm and after attending the common schools continued his education in the Polk high school and in Ashland College; while subsequently he spent four terms in Oberlin College. He was thus afforded excellent educational privileges, well qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. He has since given his attention to farming and stock raising and his business interests have been so capably conducted that he is now numbered among the prosperous residents of this part of the county. His fields produce good crops and in his pastures are seen high grades of stock. He makes a specialty of raising sheep and dealing in wool, handling the Delaine sheep, which are excellent wool producers. He has followed farming continuously since his marriage and in 1900 he took up his abode upon the place where he now lives, known as the "Old Ricket" farm. He has given considerable attention to the matter of metal roofing and his inventive turn of mind has resulted in giving to the world several valuable mechanical devices, including an approved rural mail box, which has had a good sale. He has patented a corrugated roofing device, by which a large saving in material is secured and leaks prevented over the laps. He is a man of unfaltering industry and marked energy and accomplishes whatever he undertakes.

On the 22d of April, 1899, Mr. Welch was united in marriage to Miss Bertha P. Porter, a daughter of Giles and Mary J. (Urie) Porter. Her father was a native of the state of New York and for a time was engaged in business in Ashland, where he was married. The Uries were an early family of this county and the grandfather, George W. Urie, who came from Pennsylvania in pioneer times, settled in Richland county. There he was prominent in public affairs and took an active part in promoting the development and shaping the public policy of that district. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Giles Porter removed to Geneseo, Illinois, and Mrs. Welch was there born. She lost her mother when quite young but her father is still living at Fairfield, Illinois, having sometime since retired from mercantile business and is now a prosperous farmer and fruit grower. Mr. and Mrs. Welch now have three children: Florence L., Donald M. and Marshall Johnson. They also lost one child, their firstborn, in infancy.

In politics Mr. Welch is a stalwart republican and has been urged to become a candidate for office by his fellow townsmen, who recognize the worth and value of his citizenship. In 1897 his party made him its candidate for representative, but he was defeated although he ran ahead of his ticket for Ashland is a strong democratic center. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star. Their home is one of refinement and culture, where good literature is greatly enjoyed. They occupy a prominent position in the social circles, where intelligence is regarded as a necessary attribute to congeniality. Their own home is most hospitable and is always open for the reception of their many friends. Mr. Welch takes a firm stand in support of public improvements and his advocacy thereof is not one of words but of works. When he sees a public or private need he at once attempts to meet it and his patriotism, his high ideal of citizenship and the substantial qualities which he shows in every walk of life have gained him recognition as one of the honored and valued residents of the county.

WILLIAM H. HUFF.

William H. Huff is numbered among the honored veterans of the Civil war and also among the progressive farmers of Lake township, where he devotes his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and stock raising. His natal day was July 15, 1832, while the place of his birth was a farm about a mile southeast of Mohicanville, in Lake township, Ashland county. His parents were Peter and Rose Ann (Loer) Huff, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they were reared and married. Peter Huff lost his mother when he was quite young and the father afterward bound out the boy to a man by the name of Wright, who came to Ashland county, Ohio, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land for Mr. Huff when he should become of age. The latter built a cabin upon the tract, then returned to Pennsylvania and was married, after which he brought his bride to Ohio the following spring, their remaining days being spent here. Mr. Huff cleared his land, which was covered with a native forest growth when it came into his possession. Cutting down the trees he grubbed up the stumps and prepared the fields for cultivation, so that in time he gathered rich harvests as the reward of his labors. He placed under cultivation nearly the entire tract of one hundred and sixty acres, constituting the southwest quarter of section 4, Lake township. He lived a busy and useful life and died at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife passed away at the age of sixty-eight years. Her parents attained a remarkable old age, her father dying in Pennsylvania at the age of one hundred and one years, while the mother died in the same state as a centenarian. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Huff were six children: Samuel, a resident of Cheriton, Virginia; Mary Elizabeth, who is the widow of Anthony Stentz and lives in Lake township; Sarah, who makes her home with her brother, William, and is the widow of Jacob Parker, who died while serving in the Union army; Edward W., who died in childhood; William H.; and Martha, the wife of George Ryland, of Mansfield.



WILLIAM H. HUFF AND FAMILY

William H. Huff was reared as a farm boy and has given his entire life to general agricultural pursuits. He now has a farm of seventy-five acres, which is a part of his father's original quarter section. Practically the only interruption that has come to his work in the fields was when in the spring of 1864 he enlisted for service as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, joining the command on the 2d of May. He was first with the militia but later went out with the army of the Potomac in response to the call for troops to serve for one hundred days, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged. On his return he resumed his farm work and has since diligently managed the property and cultivated its fields, having a good farm which is improved with substantial buildings. He also operated a sawmill in the early days. It was a water-power mill which was conducted by his father and later by himself, and he also operated a cider mill with water power. His brother Samuel owned and operated the Mohican Woolen Mills, at Mohicanville, but subsequently traded that property for the farm in Virginia whereon he resided for some time but he is now living in Cheriton, Virginia.

On the 9th of September, 1869, Mr. Huff was united in marriage to Miss May Horn, who was born in Lake township, July 20, 1843, and has always lived in this neighborhood. She is a daughter of Jacob and Katharine (Hans) Horn, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. They were married, however, in this county and spent their remaining days within its borders. Their family numbered six daughters and three sons. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Huff was blessed with five children: Lydia, now the wife of Sylvanus Coble, of Vermillion township, by whom she has one child, Ethel; Lucy, the wife of George Moore, of Wadsworth; Rilla, the wife of Ed. Kittering, of Green township, by whom she has three children, Wayland, Owen and Grace; Anna, at home; and Edward.

Mr. Huff gives his political support to the republican party and thoroughly understands the questions and issues of the day, but does not desire office as he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He has served as school director and judge of election. He labors diligently and persistently in the cultivation of his fields and the improvement of his farm and his work is meeting with substantial results in good harvests that bring him a gratifying annual income.

WILLIAM S. HOOVER.

William S. Hoover, carrying on general farming on what is known as the old Hoover homestead, was born in this state, November 24, 1865, the only child of David and Sarah Elizabeth (Hazlett) Hoover. The father was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1827, and the mother on the 22d of April, 1833, in Ashland county, Ohio. Their marriage was here celebrated February 2, 1865. David Hoover, with limited education, had commenced business life as a farmer. He had come to Ohio with his parents when eight

years of age and when old enough started to work for others, for his father had been unfortunate in sustaining heavy losses by trying to assist others in a financial way. The son was therefore obliged to become self-dependent at an early age but he soon displayed the elemental strength and force of his character and his sound judgment and unfaltering energy enabled him to forge ahead and in due time gain a position among the men of affluence in this county. About 1869 he purchased his first farm comprising ninety-six acres, and later added forty acres to his possessions and his son, William S., now resides on this farm. He was recognized as a man of force who wielded a wide influence. His conduct in every relation of life won him the respect and good will of those with whom he was associated and he was looked upon as one of Ashland county's most noble and honorable men. While he gave close attention to his own business affairs, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to others or to assist in any movement for the public good. Although he was ever a strong democrat, he never aspired to political office but supported his party at the polls. His religious faith was in harmony with the teachings of the Lutheran church. He died April 30, 1898, after an illness of about four years, and Ashland county mourned the loss of a worthy and valued citizen.

William S. Hoover was reared upon the old home farm and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. He remained under the parental roof and cared for his parents in sickness and in health, and is still displaying the utmost filial love and devotion for his mother. On the 5th of June, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Long, who was born in Lake township, this county, May 16, 1862, a daughter of George W. Long, and they have one daughter, Mabel S., who was born May 13, 1891, and is now in school in Ashland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are both enthusiastic church members. In politics Mr. Hoover is an earnest democrat, and is active as a party worker, although not an aspirant for office. He does all in his power, however, to further the interests of his friends who seek political preferment. He has frequently been called upon to serve on the county jury and once on the federal jury. He prefers, however, at all times to concentrate his energies upon his business interests in connection with the management and control of his farm, and while his life has been in a measure quietly and uneventfully passed, he stands for those things which work for good citizenship and for the best interests of the community at large.

WILLIAM NOGGLE.

Ashland county is one of the rich farming districts of Ohio and among its borders are many valuable tracts of land highly cultivated. Among the fine farms of Mohican township is that owned by William Noggle, who resides on section 9. He has altogether two hundred and five acres of rich land on sections 8 and 9 and the place is pleasantly and conveniently situated about a mile south of Jeromeville on the Mohicanville road. His attention is devoted to general

farming and stock-raising and both branches of his business are proving profitable. It was in the township where he now resides that William Noggle was born on the 22d of January, 1841, his parents being William and Eliza (Ritter) Noggle, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and spent their last days in Ashland county, Ohio. The father died October 16, 1888, at the age of eighty-five years, eight months and eight days, while the mother died January 11, 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years, one month and twenty-nine days. They were married in the Keystone state and arrived in Ashland county about 1832, establishing their home on the farm in Mohican township which was their place of abode until called to their final rest. The father had over three hundred acres of rich and valuable land and was known as one of the leading and representative agriculturists of the community. He gave unfaltering political support to the democratic party, sought to enhance its success and for four or five terms capably served as township assessor. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and his life was one of unfaltering honor and integrity. His wife, too, possessed equally commendable traits of character, molding her daily actions by her Christian faith. In their family were eight children: Mary Ann, living in Lake county, Ohio; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Wilson, who died in Missouri; John, who served for about one year in the Civil war and died in Crestline, Ohio; William; Malinda, the widow of Thomas Sproll and a resident of Iowa; Harriett, the wife of Frank Ridgley, of Ashland; Joseph, living in California; and Eliza, the wife of Joseph Carnes, of Wyandot county, Ohio.

William Noggle was reared under the parental roof and the experiences of his boyhood were similar to those of most farm lads, who are instructed in the work of the fields as well as in the lessons to be learned in the schoolroom. His leisure hours were devoted to the sports and games in which the boys of the period usually indulged and when about twenty-three years of age he went to the far west, spending three and a half years in mining and in ranching in Idaho and Montana. He then returned to Ohio, was married and has since lived in Ashland county, devoting his energies to general farming. At the time of the Civil war he put aside business and personal considerations to espouse the Union cause, enlisting in the spring of 1861 at the first call for troops, joining Company B, of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to West Virginia and to Maryland where he saw active service for three months. On the expiration of that period he returned home and went to the west, as previously stated. For more than forty years, however, he has continuously engaged in farming in this county and with two hundred and five acres of land under cultivation his time is fully occupied for he keeps his farm in an excellent state of improvement. There are two sets of good buildings upon it and everything about the place is kept in good repair. It presents a most attractive appearance and its proximity to Jeromeville enables the family to easily obtain the advantages offered in city life. He carries on general farming and stock raising and in his pastures are seen good grades of horses, cattle and hogs, while the fields bring forth rich harvests.

On the 31st of October, 1867, Mr. Noggle was married to Miss Nancy Craig, who was born in Vermillion township, this county, July 2, 1837, a daughter of

William and Barbara (Whittington) Craig, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Westmoreland county. The mother made the journey to Ohio on horseback and they were married in Ashland county, where they spent their remaining days. Both passed away in Vermillion township, the former on the 15th of October, 1888, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years and seventeen days, while the latter died August 29, 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years and ten days. They were the parents of ten children, who reached adult age, namely: Mrs. Noggle; Polly, the wife of James K. Winbigler, of Jeromeville; James, living in Mansfield, Ohio; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Thomas Glenn and resides in Mohican township; Ansabilla, the wife of James A. Ralson, of Ashland; Myra Bell, the deceased wife of John Roby; Martha Ann, the wife of Franklin Leader, a resident of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Alice, the wife of Edwin Heiser, a resident of Jeromeville; Emma, the wife of Anson Leopole, a resident of Loudonville; and William Henry, of Mansfield, Ohio. The grandfather of Mrs. Noggle was William Craig, a native of Ireland, while the maternal grandfather was James Whittington, who was born in Scotland. He married Elizabeth Firecoats, also a native of Scotland, their marriage, however, being celebrated in Pennsylvania.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Noggle was blessed with a daughter and son, Barbara Eldora, the wife of Thomas Beard, of Jeromeville; and William H., also living in Jeromeville.

Mr. Noggle gives his political allegiance to the democracy and is recognized as one of its local leaders, taking an active part in its work and doing all in his power to secure its success. He served as county commissioner for two terms and was a trustee of Mohican township for two terms. His official duties have ever been discharged in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He held membership in Jeromeville Post, G. A. R., belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he is serving as a trustee. In his religious faith has been found the incentive for the upright life which he has lived. His word is as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal and he has never been known to take advantage of the necessity of another in any business transaction. His record has at all times been upright and honorable, winning for him the merited regard in which he is uniformly held.

SIDNEY S. BOLLES.

Sidney S. Bolles, one of Ashland county's public-spirited citizens and a worthy representative of its agricultural interests, has lived upon his present farm in Orange township since 1886. He was born in Jackson township, this county, May 4, 1851, and is a son of Lafayette and Phidelia (Stevens) Bolles, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the father's birth having occurred in Geauga county, while the mother was born in Lisbon, this state. In 1848 they removed to Ashland county, establishing their home in Jackson township and in 1859 went to Wisconsin. After a brief residence there, however, they removed

to Tennessee in 1860 and subsequently returned to Ohio, settling in Ashtabula county where they spent two years. On the expiration of that period they came to Ashland county, where Mr. Bolles remained until his demise. He was a carpenter and farmer, giving his life to industrial as well as agricultural pursuits. He died October 21, 1899, while his wife passed away in 1898. Their substantial qualities had gained them high regard and caused their death to be regretted by many who knew them.

Sidney S. Bolles acquired his education in the common schools and in Berea College of Ohio, which he attended for three years. He began teaching at the age of eighteen and taught for twelve winter terms in Ashland county, while in the summer seasons he was employed in a cheese factory in Jackson township. He has always lived a life of industry, there being few leisure moments and his persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy have constituted the basis of the gratifying success which is now his. It was in 1886 that he located on his present farm and in the years which have since come and gone he has directed his energies to the further development and improvement of his fields and to the breeding of pure, Chester White hogs, in which connection he has gained a wide reputation for his stock is of the highest grade. Everything about his place indicates the careful supervision of a practical, enterprising and thrifty owner who recognizes the fact that unfaltering labor constitutes a safe foundation upon which to build success.

On the 22d of March, 1882, Mr. Bolles was married to Miss Louie Richards, a daughter of Alvin and Elizabeth (Hager) Richards, of Orange township. They have two daughters, Clara and Grace, who have been liberally educated. In his political views Mr. Bolles was an earnest republican for some time, but of recent years has been independent in politics, preferring to support the candidates whom in his judgment are best qualified for office. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and stand for all that is best in human activities. Mr. Bolles favors every public improvement calculated to advance the general good. He is a man more than ordinarily intelligent, whose judgment of the values of life is correct and who by his upright and honorable life has won and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends.

HENRY COSNER.

Henry Cosner, diligent and determined in his operation of a farm of two hundred and two acres on sections 32 and 33, Mohican township, is numbered among the natives sons of the county, his birth having occurred June 14, 1862, on the farm on which he has always resided, it being still his home. His parents were Charles and Hettie (Helbert) Cosner, the former born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1813, and the latter in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1823. The father came here as a young man with his widowed mother and one sister and spent the remainder of his days here, passing away on the 23d of February, 1893. His wife survived him for some years and died

November 27, 1902. She was a daughter of Jacob Helbert, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of Henry Helbert. Charles Cosner was a stone mason by trade and followed that pursuit until fifty years of age, after which he devoted his attention to farming. His wife had been previously married, her first union being with Jacob Wachtel, by whom she had three children. By her second marriage she had two children: Henry, of this review; and Lucy, the wife of John McNaul, of Richland county, Ohio.

In his youthful days Henry Cosner worked in the fields and attended school and after he had completed his education gave his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits. He has never resided elsewhere but on the farm which is now his home. It comprises two hundred and two acres of land and also forty-three acres in Green township. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising and in 1906 he erected his present commodious and substantial barn, which is one of the finest in the township. Its dimensions are eighty-four by one hundred feet and in addition he has a bank barn, seventeen by sixty feet, with covered barnyard. There are two sets of buildings on the home place. There were ninety-three acres of this land in his father's old homestead and Mr. Cosner purchased the remainder. His own residence is pleasantly and conveniently located a half mile west of Mohicanville.

Mr. Cosner wedded Miss Hattie Chesrown a native of Mohican township and a daughter of Joseph Chesrown. His political support is given to the democratic party but he has no desire for office and aside from casting his ballot is not active in political circles. He prefers to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, which are capably conducted and are bringing to him substantial success.

EDGAR A. McDOWELL.

Edgar A. McDowell, who officiates in the responsible position as assistant to P. A. Myers of the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother of Ashland, was born here April 25, 1875, a son of Alexander and Harriet (Pierce) McDowell, his father being a native of Ireland while his mother was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania. The nativity of the elder Mr. McDowell occurred in County Antrim in 1841 and, coming to the United States when a young man, he located in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the flax mills. There he met his bride and they were united in marriage in March, 1868. Coming to this city he had resided here but a short time when he organized the Ashland Flax Mill Company, with which he was identified until 1892. His latter years were spent in the hay and grain trade. He departed this life in 1899, having survived his wife, who passed away in 1892, by seven years. A republican in politics he was always loyal to the candidates of his party and, being a man of a high religious temperament and an ardent believer in the teachings of the Scriptures, he held membership in the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belonged, and in this organization he served for many years on the official board.

The public schools of this state afforded Edgar A. McDowell his preliminary education, which he completed by taking a course in the high school. During his boyhood days, being ambitious to make his way in the world, he engaged in the newspaper business, securing the agency for the Cleveland and Cincinnati daily papers, in partnership with his brothers. The business proved lucrative. Mr. McDowell dissolved his relations with his brothers when he was seventeen years of age and entered the employ of F. E. Myers & Brother, in a clerical capacity in which he officiated for three years, when he was promoted to the position of shipping clerk, serving there for four years, when he was made assistant to P. A. Myers, the duties of which office he has been performing for the past ten years.

In 1899 Mr. McDowell wedded Miss Cleo Brubaker, daughter of Benjamin F. Brubaker, of this city.

SAMUEL S. KAHL.

Samuel S. Kahl, who has devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits, is now living in Orange township where he owns and operates a farm of seventy-two acres. He was also for many years known as one of the leading threshers of the county, but now concentrates his energies upon the cultivation and care of his own crops. His life record began in Mohican township, Ashland county, on the 13th of June, 1850, his parents being Solomon and Catherine (Gill) Kahl, both of whom came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, with their respective parents in childhood days. The journey was made in wagons about the year 1829, for it was long prior to the era of railroad building. The entire surface of the country was covered with the native timber and the homes of the settlers were largely log cabins which were heated by fire places. There the cooking was also done, the kettles hanging from the crane over the blazing logs. All the hardships and privations of pioneer life had to be met, but there were also many pleasures and interests which are unknown at the present time. There was a spirit of good comradeship manifest which made a neighbor respond freely to the call of another for aid. Solomon Kahl was a blacksmith by trade and in addition to following that pursuit he gave much of his time and attention to general farming. His father, John Kahl, had been a weaver and worked at the loom in connection with tilling the fields. Solomon Kahl was reared to habits of industry and enterprise, early assisting in the arduous task of clearing and developing land. He lived to see a marked transformation in the county as the forests were cut down and the fields were brought under a high state of cultivation. His death occurred April 3, 1892, when he was well advanced in years, and his wife survived until March 3, 1893. They were the parents of six children: John G., Susanna, Isaac W., Samuel S., Daniel M., and Lodema.

On the old home farm Samuel S. Kahl was reared and is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. When a young man he worked at whatever labor he could secure that would yield him an honest

living, but though he started out in life empty-handed he is now comfortably situated and his record proves what can be accomplished by unfaltering diligence and earnest, persistent effort.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Mr. Kahl chose Miss Solena N. Shutt, a daughter of George and Susanna (Swaisgood) Shutt, who were farming people of Perry township but both are now deceased. They have two children, George S., who is married and lives in Richland; and Chloe E., who is a teacher.

Following his marriage Mr. Kahl began farming in Mohican township, where he lived for seven years. He then removed to Perry township where he spent three years, after which he came to Orange township where he has since made his home. Here he owns and cultivates a tract of land of seventy-two acres, the soil being rich and productive so that substantial crops are gathered as a reward of his earnest and diligent care. For thirty seasons he engaged in threshing and his services in that direction were in constant demand but he retired from that business in 1900 and now concentrates his energies upon his general farming and stock-raising interests.

In public relations Mr. Kahl is known for his loyal service and his effective work in behalf of general progress. He has been a trustee of Orange township for nine years and is still occupying that position. He has also been a member of the school board for some time and has done effective and valuable service as road supervisor for fifteen years. He is an advocate of the old school democracy and has been active in the work of the party, frequently serving as a delegate to its conventions, while his opinions carry weight in its local councils. He is in favor of public improvements in all lines of practical progress and is in every sense a worthy citizen whose devotion to the general good none question. His life is in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His family also are identified with the church and all are active workers in the church and in the Sunday school, while Mr. Kahl is likewise serving as class leader. Upright and honorable, he holds to high standards in his relations of citizenship and in every walk of life, and the friendship which is so uniformly tendered him is the expression of the confidence and regard which his fellowmen have for him.

LEVI METCALF.

Levi Metcalf, a highly respected farmer of Mohican township, who is living on section 29, was born August 27, 1845, on a farm comprising the northeast quarter of section 6, Lake township, Ashland county. He is a son of Zebulon and Sarah (Leidigh) Metcalf, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in Washington county, January 3, 1816, while the latter's birth occurred in Cumberland county. In the year of his birth Zebulon Metcalf was brought by his parents to Ohio and they settled on a farm near the present home of Levi Metcalf. In this county Zebulon Metcalf spent his remaining days, busily occupied throughout his entire life with the work of the



MR. AND MRS. LEVI METCALF

farm. He always lived in Mohican and Lake townships and his last days were spent in Mohicanville, where he passed away at the age of eighty-three years. He was the eldest in a family of six children, who were born unto Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf. His father, also a native of Pennsylvania, became one of the first settlers in this part of the state and secured eighty acres of land which was covered with thick forest. This he cleared away and in the course of time improved his fields which he converted into a valuable property. His last days were spent in Lake township. His children were Zebulon, John, George, Nancy, Thomas and William. The occupation to which he was reared Zebulon Metcalf made his life work and as the years passed by he gained a goodly measure of success as the reward of his labor. His wife, who was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Leidigh, passed away long prior to his death, for she was called to her final rest in 1869 at the age of forty-eight years. In their family were six children: John L., now deceased; Elizabeth, who passed away in childhood; Levi, of this review; Curtis, who resides with his brother, Levi; Sarah Ann, who died when about eighteen years of age; and Mary Jane, the wife of M. L. Humm, who lives in the same neighborhood as Levi Metcalf.

On the farm in Lake township on which his birth occurred Levi Metcalf spent the first eight years of his life and accompanied his parents on their removal to the farm in Mohican township, upon which Henry Cosner now resides. There he continued until a year after his marriage, when he rented a farm in Lake township, removing thereto on the 23d of March, 1869. In February, 1870, he came to live with his brother in Mohican township, where he spent two years and in 1872 purchased his present farm, whereon he has since made his home, having a valuable tract of land of one hundred and eighty acres on sections 28 and 29, Mohican township. It borders Mohicanville on the Jeromeville road and situated about a mile and a half north of Mohicanville and three and a half miles south of Jeromeville. There were poor buildings upon the farm when it came into his possession but from time to time he has made substantial improvements. In 1878 he built a good barn thirty-six by eighty-four feet and in 1901 he added sixty-four by eighty-four feet to it. His present barn is one hundred by eighty-four feet and is one of the best in the county. In 1891 he erected a fine residence which is built of brick and contains twelve rooms. In fact it is the most beautiful country home in all Ashland county and all of the improvements on the farm are in keeping with it. He has secured the latest machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and every necessity and convenience is here found. His place is known as Highlawn Stock Farm, the name indicating much of the nature of his business, for in addition to the tilling of the soil he also raises stock of high grades and his entire time and attention are devoted to his farm.

Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Leech, who was born in Mohican township, July 12, 1840, a daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Shearer) Leech, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf was celebrated on the 28th of November, 1867, and for more than forty years they traveled life's journey happily together but were separated in the death of the wife on the 4th of October, 1908. Three children had been born

unto them: Mary Gertrude, who was born September 1, 1870, and died in November, 1890; Elza L., who was born May 24, 1876, and operates the home farm of his father; and Zora, who was born January 1, 1883, and is the wife of D. L. C. Buchanan of Albion, Ohio, by whom she has one child, George.

Elza Metcalf wedded Dora Obrecht and they have three children, Marie, Florence and LaClair. The family is one of the prominent and widely known in the county and Mr. Metcalf is one of the foremost representatives of agricultural life in this portion of the state. He has not reached his present prosperity by leaps and bounds, but through that steady progress which ultimately reaches the objective point. He early learned to correctly value his own capacities and powers and to judge discriminately all those things which make up life's contacts and experiences. In all of his business affairs he has manifested sound judgment, knowing when and where and how he should exercise his energies, and as the years have gone by his success has come as the merited reward of earnest, honest labor.

WILLIAM ATEN.

William Aten, who throughout his active business career has been identified with the agricultural interests of Montgomery township, was born on the farm where he still resides, his natal day being August 24, 1836. His father, John Aten, was a native of New Jersey, where his birth occurred October 1, 1795. The grandfather had entered three hundred and twenty acres of land in Ashland county, Ohio, which afterward was divided between his three sons, and immediately after his marriage John Aten made his way to this state, taking possession of his portion of the property—one hundred and six acres—about 1825. This farm has ever since remained in the family and is now owned and occupied by William Aten of this review. John Aten, the father of our subject, was educated in the common schools and always followed agricultural pursuits as a life work, also rearing his sons to the occupation of farming. He assisted in clearing his land of the timber and as the years passed brought the property under a good state of cultivation and improvement. His first home was a little cabin, while subsequently he lived in a log house and afterward erected a frame dwelling. He was a man of unfaltering industry and integrity and his labors proved an important factor in the early development and upbuilding of this county. He helped to lay out the roads and in fact was always found as the champion and supporter of every movement or measure calculated to advance the general welfare. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and in religious faith he was a Presbyterian. On the 5th of February, 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jeffrey, whose birth occurred in Maryland, January 10, 1803, and the record of their children is as follows: Henry, a resident of Wyandot county, Ohio; John, of Richland county, Ohio; Richard, who makes his home in Wyandot county, this state; William, whose name initiates this review; Aaron, living in Los Angeles, California; and Samuel, of Wyandot county, Ohio.

William Aten attended the district schools in the acquirement of an education and has always resided in Montgomery township on the farm whereon he was born, having devoted his time and energies to the work of the fields throughout his entire business career. By reason of his energy, industry and close application he has met with a most gratifying and commendable measure of prosperity in his undertakings and is now the owner of three hundred and three acres of rich, productive and arable land in this county. He has added many excellent improvements to the home farm and in 1904 erected a handsome and modern residence, which is attractively located on an elevation and situated within three miles of Ashland. The dwelling is built of lumber taken from Mr. Aten's farm. The success which he now enjoys is entirely attributable to his own well directed labor and enterprise and he is widely recognized as a substantial, respected and representative resident of his native county.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Aten chose Miss Catherine Doty, by whom he has the following children: Joseph M., Eugene E., Minnie J., Myrtle M. and Samuel T. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. Throughout his entire life, or for almost three-fourths of a century, he has been a resident of this locality and is a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of the county, the name of Aten having long figured honorably in connection with the agricultural development of this section of the state.

DAVID W. LEIDIGH.

David W. Leidigh is a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of Ashland county. The name has ever stood as a synonym for reliable and progressive citizenship and the members of the family have on the whole been closely associated with the agricultural development and progress of this part of the state. David W. Leidigh was born November 28, 1860, in Mohican township, on a farm adjoining his present home. His parents were Peter and Rebecca (Snyder) Leidigh. The paternal grandparents were Peter and Elizabeth (Butt) Leidigh, who were natives of Pennsylvania but spent their last days in Ashland county, whither they came in pioneer times and were identified with the early development of this part of the state. Both had been married previously and had children by the former marriage, Mr. Leidigh having had four children by his first union, while Mrs. Leidigh had seven children. By their marriage there were born four children: Katharine, the wife of John Karnes; Sarah, who became the wife of Zebulon Metcalf; Levi; and Peter. Peter Leidigh was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born January 20, 1824, and when a youth of fourteen years he accompanied his parents to Jeromeville, where they established their home in 1838. He spent his remaining days in Mohican township as a farmer, owning and cultivating one hundred and sixty acres in the home place, while he also had another farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He won success by untiring diligence and determined purpose

and was recognized as one of the leading and influential agriculturists of the community. It was on the 25th of November, 1855, that Peter Leidigh, Jr., was married to Rebecca Snyder. She was one of Ashland county's native daughters, her birth having occurred in Green township, May 30, 1834. Her parents were David and Mary (McManus) Snyder. They, too, were among the pioneer residents of this part of the state, sharing in all the hardships and privations incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. At the time of their arrival they found here a district largely wild and unimproved. The forests stood in their primeval strength and only here and there was the sound of the woodman's axe heard, indicating that the work of development and progress had been begun. The early homes of the settlers were largely log cabins and it was an arduous task to cut away the trees, grub up the stumps and prepare the land for the plow, but with characteristic energy these worthy pioneer people continued their work and the result is seen today in the splendid farms for which Ashland county is justly noted. Peter Leidigh, Jr., devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and thus provided for his family. He died at the old home in Mohican township, May 2, 1885. He was a member of the Reformed church, in the work of which he took a most active and helpful part, serving for sometime as one of the elders. His wife also belonged to the Reformed church in Mohican and displayed in her life many traits of Christian character.

David W. Leidigh, their only child, has always resided in the neighborhood in which he now makes his home. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He attended the public schools, wherein he acquired his education and through the vacation periods he worked in the fields. He is now the owner of the old home farm in addition to the farm upon which he now resides. They are adjoining properties, aggregating three hundred and twenty acres of land, constituting the south half of section 30, Mohican township. In 1898 he erected a commodious and pleasant residence containing ten rooms. There are other good buildings upon the place, including a large barn, forty by eighty-six feet. On the old homestead are the buildings which were erected by his father, including a residence of eight rooms and a barn thirty-six by one hundred feet. Everything about the place indicates the careful supervision and practical, progressive methods of the owner, who has kept in touch with the advancement in methods of farming and is now successfully engaged in raising both grain and stock. His whole time is devoted to his farm and his extensive interests are capably managed, bringing to him well merited and gratifying success.

On the 25th of December, 1883, Mr. Leidigh was married to Miss Ella Helbert, who was born in Vermillion township on the 19th of July, 1863, and is a daughter of Henry Helbert, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Two children grace this marriage: Bessie, now the wife of Clarence Arnhold, of Mohican township; and Theron, at home. The parents hold membership in the Reformed church of Mohicanville, of which Mr. Leidigh is an elder. His entire life has been upright and honorable, in consistent harmony with his professions. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction but is always straightforward and honorable

in his dealings, his record proving that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and loyalty, have called him to local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. His record is in harmony with that of an honored and prominent pioneer family and cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, for he has an extensive circle of friends in this county.

ADAM ULLMAN.

Adam Ullman is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, but although he has long since passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten he remains a factor in the business life of Loudonville, although to a large extent he has shifted the burdens of his earlier years to younger shoulders. He is, yet known, however, as a merchant and banker and in matters of business his judgment is sound, his discernment keen. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his powers and opportunities and his life record shows what may be accomplished through persistent and earnest effort by one who is actuated by laudable ambition. No history of Loudonville would be complete without the record of Adam Ullman. He was born in Alsace, Germany, November 26, 1824, his parents being John and Katharine (Herzog) Ullman, who were likewise natives of the same district. Coming to America when their son Adam was three and a half years of age, they ultimately landed in New York after a voyage of seventy-two days on a sailing vessel. They then proceeded westward to Buffalo, New York, where they spent ten days, and from that point sailed to Cleveland, Ohio. A few days were there passed and then on the canal they continued their journey to Massillon and soon afterward made a location between that city and Canton, where the father purchased twenty acres of land. There were seven German families that had come to the new world at the same time, the heads of these households being Jacob Clouse, George Lewenguth, Michael Derrenbarger, Christman Young, Peter Lambert, John Ullman, and Jacob Muchler. Most of these men had large families and each secured twenty acres and, according to the old German custom, they erected their bake ovens, so that the locality became known as "Bake Oven," and is so called today. After five years the seven families sold out and came to Loudonville in 1833. The Butler Hotel, a brick building, is the only structure that was here at the time. John Ullman entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, about a mile and a quarter south-east of Loudonville. There he built a log cabin and began clearing his land. His persistent labor enabled him soon to cut down the trees, grub up the stumps, and prepare the fields for cultivation and year by year he continued the work of improving his farm. His wife died at Bake Oven and her grave was made in Canton, Ohio. Before coming to Ashland county Mr. Ullman was again married his second union being with Katharine Derrenbarger. Although a

mason by trade he followed farming during the greater part of his life and was closely associated with the agricultural development of this part of the state. His death occurred in Holmes county, when he was seventy-four years of age. By his first marriage he had five children and by the second marriage there were nine children. Those of the first union were George, now deceased; John, Margaret and Peter, who have also passed away; and Adam.

Adam and Peter Ullman were twins and, as stated, were in their fourth year at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world. Adam Ullman was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life and resided with his father on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Loudonville and established a grocery and saloon, conducting the place alone for six years. At the end of that time he sold out and started for California, in 1852, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. He went only as far as Louisville, Kentucky, however, and then returned. He spent the two succeeding weeks on construction work on the Fort Wayne Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. At the end of that time he entered the employ of Aaron Yammel, a dry-goods merchant, who was conducting business on the site of the Farmers Bank, of which Mr. Ullman is now one of the chief owners. He remained with Mr. Yammel for two years and then secured a situation in the store of Taylor and Larwill, general merchants, with whom he remained through the ensuing decade. During that time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting the farm adjoining that upon which he was reared and which had formerly been owned by his mother-in-law. In order to make the purchase he wisely saved his earnings and his industry and careful expenditure enabled him to make the last payment before he gave up his clerkship. In 1862 he began business on his own account as proprietor of a general store, which he conducted most successfully for twenty years, or until 1882, when he traded this and other property for a six hundred acre farm in Wyandot county, Ohio, valued at forty-five thousand dollars. It was regarded as the finest farm in the county and Mr. Ullman held it for some time, but subsequently disposed of it. He still owns two good farms, however, near Loudonville, and from his real-estate interests derives a substantial and gratifying income. Various business interests have felt the stimulus of his cooperation and have benefitted by his sound judgment. For about ten years he was engaged in the clothing business with Jacob Stitzel and then sold his interest to his son, who still continues in the enterprise under the firm style of Stitzel & Ullman. On the 6th of May, 1882, he and his son, Adam C., established a banking business under the name of the Farmers Bank of Loudonville, of which Mr. Ullman has since been the vice president. From the beginning this has been regarded as one of the reliable moneyed concerns of the county, having back of it gilt edge securities, while the business is conducted along safe and conservative lines. In June, 1903, with other members of the family, he erected the Ullman Hotel, which is an excellent hostelry for a town of this size. In all of his business affairs he has displayed keen sagacity and intelligent appreciation of opportunities. He has utilized all the chances which have come to him for the successful conduct of business affairs and his energy and careful management have brought to him substantial and gratifying prosperity.

Mr. Ullman made preparation for having a home of his own when twenty-one years of age, through his marriage to Miss Barbara Lambert, a native of Alsace, Germany, her parents being among the seven families that came to the United States in 1828 when the Ullmans crossed the water. For fifty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Ullman traveled life's journey happily together and were then separated by the death of the wife, who was born May 10, 1824, and passed away in 1901. In their family were eight children: Caroline, the deceased wife of Michael Scheff; Margaret, who died at the age of fourteen years; George A., former county treasurer and now a banker and manufacturer of Ashland; Minnie, the wife of W. S. Fisher, a merchant of Loudonville; Adam C., deceased; Mary, the wife of Frederick Arnholt, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Adolph P., who is the junior member of the firm of Stitzel & Ullman; and Normanda, the deceased wife of Herbert Bean.

In his political views Mr. Ullman has always been a democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He has filled the offices of township treasurer, township trustee, a member of the village council and also village treasurer, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He belongs to the German Lutheran church and for twenty years served as a member of its vestry. For long years he was most active in the church work but is now largely leaving its activities to younger men. Mr. Ullman is now in his eighty-fifth year and is the oldest resident of Loudonville in the years of his connection with the town, and also the oldest business man here. For seventy-six years he has lived in the village, closely associated with all of its interests, and events which are to others matters of history are known to him through personal experience.

JACOB KETTERING.

Jacob Kettering, who is numbered among the successful and enterprising agriculturists of Green township, was born in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, April 1, 1841. His parents, Melchor and Christina (Price) Kettering, were both natives of Canton Pirmasens, Germany, the father's birth occurring July 25, 1815, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 10th of January, 1815. They were married in this country and both passed away on the farm on which their son, J. F., now resides, Melchor Kettering dying October 10, 1887, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife was called to her final rest on the 14th of April, 1893, when seventy-eight years of age. The record of their children is as follows: Henry, deceased; Jacob, of this review; Katharine, the wife of John Kaylor, of Wisconsin; Adam, who makes his home in Loudonville; Lany, the wife of Jacob Wolf, of Viola, Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of Jonas Etzwiler, of Green township; John, who died in early life; and J. F., whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

Jacob Kettering was reared on the old homestead place in Holmes county, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age, when he was married and came to his present farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres on

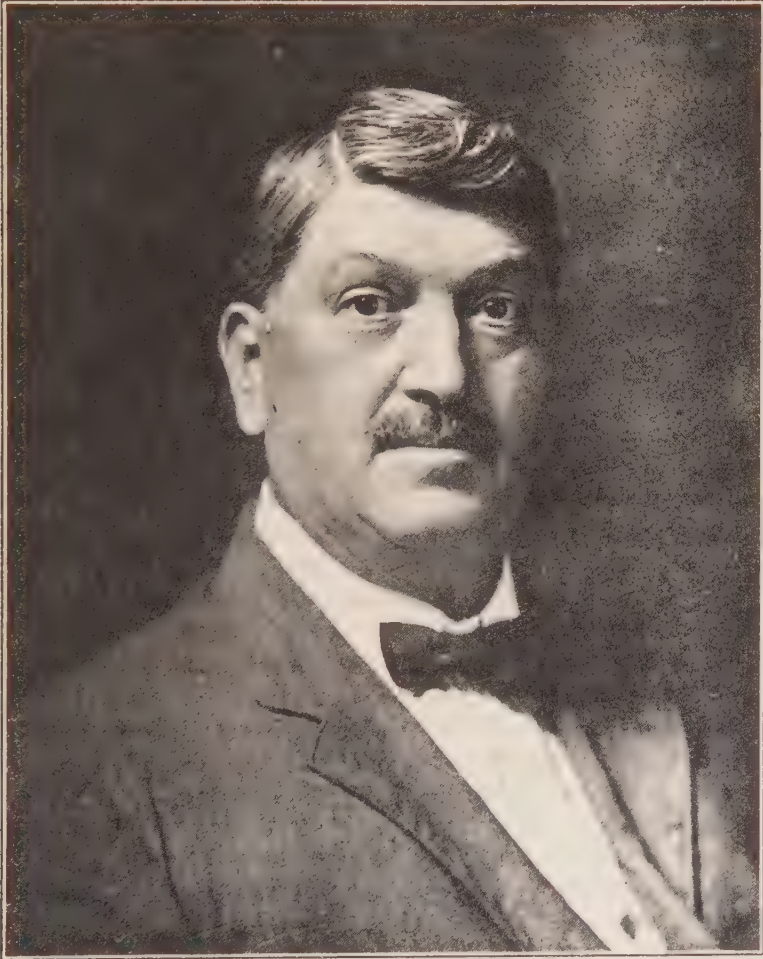
sections 23 and 26, Green township, situated two and a half miles northwest of Loudonville. In addition to the work of general farming he is also engaged in stock raising and his indefatigable energy and untiring industry have brought him a well deserved measure of success in his undertakings.

On the 7th of April, 1864, Mr. Kettering was joined in wedlock to Miss Martha Hunter, whose birth occurred in Green township, Ashland county June 22, 1845, her parents being David and Katharine (Scholes) Hunter. A sketch of the father, who was a son of William and Jane (Steel) Hunter, is given on another page of this work. The mother of Mrs. Kettering, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, was brought to this county by her parents, Joshua and Harriett Scholes, in her childhood days. Unto David and Katharine (Scholes) Hunter were born twelve children, of whom three died in infancy and one in childhood, and Mrs. Kettering is now the only surviving member of the family. By her marriage she has become the mother of the following children. David W., is at home. Emma J. is the wife of Earl Culler, of Ashland, Ohio. Adam wedded Miss Cora Brenschule and resides in Ashland. Charles F., a graduate of the Ohio State University, is an electrician and inventor of considerable ability, commanding an excellent salary as an employe of the National Cash Register Company. He was united in marriage to Miss Olive Williams, by whom he has one son, Eugene Williams, and makes his home in Dayton. Daisy, the wife of Charles F. Hyde, of Cleveland, has one child, Frances.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Kettering has given his political allegiance to the democracy and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to various positions of public honor and trust. He served as township trustee for five years, as county commissioner for six years, has likewise been a member of the township board of education and acted as jury commissioner for two terms. He is a faithful and consistent member of the Evangelical church of Loudonville and has an extensive circle of warm friends throughout the county who esteem him for his genuine personal worth and good traits of heart and mind.

WILLIAM D. OTTER.

The Otter family since the year 1867 has been influentially connected with the progress of Ashland, and its members have been among those who have contributed largely to its present development and assisted in bringing about those changes which have given the city prominence in business and financial circles. Perhaps no citizen within its confines is more aggressive in his aspirations to see the city attain to greatness in all departments of enterprise than William D. Otter, and the energetic part which he takes in promoting and originating movements for its betterment is recognized throughout the vicinity. He holds a high place in commercial circles as proprietor of the Hotel Otter, which is the leading establishment of the kind in the city, being very popular and widely known throughout the state, its patronage being generally confined to the highest class, its service having won the establishment a reputation which is equal to



W. D. OTTER

any and surpassed by none within a wide radius. He was born here February 27, 1863, a son of Frederick William and Catherine (Micheal) Otter. His father, a native of Colburg, Prussia, born in 1834, came to the United States in 1861 and upon arriving in this country plied his trade as a locksmith and also followed that line on coming to this city, where he later purchased a brewery which he operated until he repaired to Wooster, where he, also bought out a brewery which he ran for four years. At the expiration of that period he returned to this city and engaged in the saloon and restaurant business, in which he continued until he departed this life, January 19, 1874. A democrat politically, he was a staunch supporter of the principles of his party and always loyal to its candidates. Mrs. Catherine Otter, a native of Alsace, Germany, born February 26, 1823, was first united in marriage to John Herbrand and immediately after her marriage she removed to the United States with her husband, landing in New York city where they remained for a time and then removed to Buffalo, from which place after a brief period they repaired by boat to Cleveland, and thence by wagon to this city, where her husband departed this life in 1861. To them were born eight children: John Sidney O.; Charley deceased; Jacob, deceased; Frank and Paul, twins, the former residing in Mansfield, Ohio, the latter being deceased; Anna, deceased; Clara, deceased; and Delia, who is single and resides at home. Mrs. Herbrand later was united in marriage to Frederick William Otter, by whom she had one son, William D. Mrs. Otter has been identified with the restaurant business here since the year 1867, and still survives at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

William D. Otter was reared at home, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools, and subsequently having the advantage of a two years' course of study in Ashland College. He next engaged in the jewelry business with Henry Van Tilberg, with whom he remained for about four years, and, his father's death having occurred about that time, he gave up this occupation and took charge of his father's saloon and restaurant business, when about eighteen years of age. Notwithstanding his youth he possessed a fund of good common sense and innate business ability which enabled him to at once take hold of the enterprise and conduct the business to exceptional advantage. In this he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, in the meantime having devoted one year to the meat business, and in 1902 his success in business had enabled him to secure sufficient means with which to construct the Otter Hotel, which is the leading hostelry in the city. He has since been engaged in conducting this business. It is widely known, not only throughout the city and immediate surroundings, but also throughout the entire state and as a hotel keeper he has an extended reputation which has drawn to his place of business an excellent class of patrons.

On December 22, 1881, Mr. Otter wedded Miss Henrietta Woods, of Ashland, by whom he had one daughter, Ethel Wilhelmina, bookkeeper and stenographer for the Safety Door Hanger Company. In May, 1890 Mr. Otter was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Jane Crippen, of this city, and to her have been born three children: Edna Wilhelmina, deceased; Gustave William; and Frederick William. Mr. Otter is interested in all movements purposing to advance the commercial and financial welfare of the city, and is vice president

of the Ashland Board of Trade and one of the leaders in the organization of the Commercial Club, both of which associations are devoted to enhancing the business possibilities of the community. Politically he is a democrat, always loyal to the candidates of his party and a staunch upholder of its principles, while as to his religious convictions, he belongs to the Disciples of Christ, the members of his family also belonging there. His excellent business ability and solicitation for the highest interests of the community have given Mr. Otter a wide reputation as a local promoter, and his sterling qualities of character, together with his upright life, have enabled him to gain a high place in the estimation and respect of his fellow citizens. He is also justly numbered among the substantial business men of the city.

AARON L. GARBER.

Aaron Leedy Garber was born on a farm in Jefferson township, Richland county, Ohio, on the site of the first settlement of the Leedys in 1811. His parents were David and Susan (Leedy) Garber, the latter being a cousin of the paternal grandmother of our subject. Samuel Garber, the grandfather, married a daughter of the pioneer settler, John Leedy. Several of the ancestors of Aaron L. Garber emigrated to this country as religious refugees.

A. L. Garber spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm and did not permanently leave pastoral scenes until about ten years thereafter. He obtained his primary education in the country schools, afterward spent two winters in a high school and also studied for many weary hours at home in the evenings by the light of a tallow candle. At the age of twenty years he was called to the ministry by a congregation of his relatives called the Leedy Brethren, who held chiefly to the teaching of the Tunker fraternity. In 1875, in association with his brother, E. L. Garber, he purchased a small hand printing press, erected it in an upstairs bedroom, with a little type and other equipment, and there began a printing business. The first publication was called *The Christian Guide*. Two years later, in company with his brother, E. L. Garber, he launched the *Bellville Star*, which was sold after ten years. In the meantime he published the democratic paper in Shelby for a short time. In 1884 he located in Ashland, purchasing an interest in the *Brethren Evangelist* and publishing and editing that paper for about five years. In 1888 he began the publication of the *Prophet Age*, now in its twenty-first year; in 1897 the *Leedy Chronicle*, a quarterly family paper in its twelfth year; and later the *Mission Tidings*, now in its eighth year. The first and last named are monthlies devoted to prophecy and Bible church interests. In 1908 he published a work of two hundred and eight pages on diet and health that is regarded as one of the most practical now in print. His printing plant on Orange street, Ashland, Ohio, is one of the largest and most complete in this section of the state and is occupied chiefly in commercial printing.

In politics he is a staunch prohibitionist, converted from the democratic ranks in early manhood. For about six years, or from 1887 until 1893, he

served as pastor of the Brethren church, occupying the chapel of Ashland College as a place of worship. Since this date other duties have prevented service regularly in the ministerial calling and at the present time he is working under the names of The Watch Mission and Church of Jesus Christ along lines not recognizing the denominational separation in the rank of the Christian faith as having a biblical right to exist; and he earnestly believes that a new and higher era in the history of men is now unfolding in the fulfillment of Bible prophecy. He also gives some attention to the development of a natural health food business.

In 1887 Mr. Garber was married to Miss Mary Etta Myers, a daughter of Henry K. and Hannah (Shoemaker) Myers, of Ashland. One son and two daughters make merry their home on Orange street. In early manhood Mr. Garber taught a term of school was instructor of classes in music, attended the winter session of a medical school in 1874-5 and also became quite proficient at carpentering and blacksmithing. Industry and not idleness has been the rule of his life and his career has been one of usefulness and activity. He has never indulged in a glass of any alcoholic beverage or a cup of coffee and by right living, fair diet and the blessing of heaven has not been disabled by sickness for a single day during the last twenty-five years.

JOHN SHELLEY.

One of the most respected and honored of the early settlers is John Shelley, now eighty years of age. He was but a few months old when brought by his parents to Ohio and has since lived in this portion of the state. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1829, a son of Jacob and Mary (Raudebaugh) Shelley, who were natives of Cumberland and of Mifflin counties in Pennsylvania, respectively, the former born in 1798 and the latter in 1804. The Shelleys are of German descent and the grandfather, Jacob Shelley, was also a native of Pennsylvania. He wedded Elizabeth Snively, who was born in the Keystone state and both passed away in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio. He was lame and during the last twenty-five years of his life walked with two canes. He and his wife had a family of eight children, namely: Jacob, Abram, Michael, Elizabeth, Esther, Barbara, Katharine and Nancy. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Raudebaugh, who spent his entire life in Pennsylvania, his native state. His widow afterward came to Ohio and died in Wooster. They, too, were the parents of eight children: William, Daniel, Solomon, John, Peter, Elizabeth, Katharine and Mary. The father's death occurred in March, 1839, while his wife long survived him and passed away in June, 1880. Their family numbered six children: Daniel; Samuel; John; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Frick; Rebecca, who died at the age of twelve years; and Anna, the wife of B. H. Palmer.

John Shelley, who is the only living member of his father's family, came to Ohio with his parents and grandparents, who on the 1st of May, 1830, arrived in Plain township, Wayne county, at which time the grandfather purchased

nine quarter sections of land. Both the grandfather and the father spent their remaining days in that township and there John Shelley resided until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Mohican township, where he lived until 1891. In that year he went to Logan county, Ohio, where he resided until 1894, when he returned to Ashland county and made his home in Montgomery township until 1900. At that date he removed to Perry township, a mile north of Jeromeville, and made it his place of residence until March 23, 1909, when he removed to Jeromeville, where he is now living retired. During his early life he gave his attention to the live-stock business, dealing in cattle and sheep, and after his sons reached mature years he turned his attention to general farming. He has walked and driven sheep from Wayne county, Ohio, to Hackettstown, New Jersey, within thirty-five miles of New York city. He has many times crossed the mountains on foot with his sheep and became well known on the way as a drover.

On the 30th of October, 1852, Mr. Shelley was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Smith, who was born in Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, June 29, 1833. She was a daughter of John and Susanna (Lightfoot) Smith, who were natives of Maryland but were married in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shelley traveled life's journey together for more than fifty-six years and were then separated by the death of the wife, who passed away on their farm about a mile north of Jeromeville on the 21st of December, 1908. In their family were five children: E. F., a very prominent and influential citizen of this county; Emma, who is the widow of W. B. Swarts and resides in Ashland; A. J., living in Akron, Ohio; Alice, the wife of H. J. Buffenmyre, of Perry township, Ashland county and Maude, at home with her father.

Since the death of his wife Mr. Shelley has removed to Jeromeville. He is a democrat in politics, having been identified with the party since casting his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He remembers well the presidential campaign of 1840 when William Henry Harrison was elected. He has for several terms served as assessor and as treasurer of Plain township, Wayne county. He has a remarkable memory for details and relates many interesting incidents concerning the early days. He can remember every school teacher to whom he went, when they taught and how old he was at the time. He first attended school in a little log cabin but in 1839 a stone schoolhouse was erected and the first district in Plain township was organized. Mr. Shelley attended there through the winter months until twenty-one years of age and one teacher had between eighty and one hundred pupils, at which time he made all the copies and mended all the pens, for goose quills were at that time used as a writing utensil. Those were the good old days of simplicity and sunshine when all enjoyed themselves. Mr. Shelley lost his father when quite young and worked out by the month through the summer seasons, while the winter months were passed on the home farm. He was thus employed from the time he was able to earn two dollars per month until he was able to earn nine dollars per month, which was the largest amount of wages he received. He has mowed all day with a scythe for fifty cents per day and has done other arduous work for an equally small wage, for little money was in circulation at that time. In 1850

he crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in digging gold one summer and then returned by way of Central America and crossed Nicaragua Lake on the second trip that was made by the first boat there.

In June, 1856, Mr. Shelley united with the Disciple church, with which he has since been actively identified, being one of the faithful workers in the church. He was made a Master Mason at Wooster, Ohio, August 11, 1852. His stories of pioneer times and conditions are most interesting and give a correct picture of life on the frontier. For seventy-nine years he has been associated with the development of this part of the state, witnessing its wonderful transformation as it has been converted from a wild forest region into one of rich fertility, highly cultivated fields being seen on all hands.

REUBEN LANDIS.

In that picturesque and attractive district of Ashland county through which the Black Fork meanders, is the home of Reuben Landis, who owns and cultivates one hundred and forty acres on sections 10 and 11, Mifflin township, bordering the Richland county line. His place is a splendidly improved property, on which are two sets of good farm buildings and the place presents a most attractive appearance, while an air of neatness and thrift pervades the entire farm. It was near this place that Reuben Landis was born, November 8, 1843, his parents being John B. and Mary (Kagey) Landis. The father's birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and when eight years of age he was brought to Ashland county, then a part of Richland county, by his parents, John and Nancy (Brubaker) Landis, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county about 1824, locating near the farm upon which the subject of this review now resides. John Landis, Sr., was a son of another John Landis, who was a native of Germany and became the founder of the family in the new world, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest. Having removed westward from the Keystone state, John Landis, grandfather of our subject, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 2, Mifflin township, built a little cabin home in the midst of the forest and at once began to clear away the trees and prepare the fields for cultivation. As he had no door to his cabin at first, a curtain was hung up to close the entrance. The little building was heated by a fire place and the furnishings were primitive but as the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings, he was enabled to provide a much more substantial and commodious home and to enjoy many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. His remaining days were spent here, his death occurring when he had reached the age of fifty years. His family numbered four sons and four daughters, namely: John, Benjamin, Henry, Tobias, Mrs. Mary Burk, Mrs. Susan Roland, Mrs. Elizabeth Kagey and Mrs. Nancy Roland.

John B. Landis, father of our subject, was reared on the old homestead farm amid the wild scenes and environments of frontier life and after

attaining his majority he continued in the occupation with which he had become familiar in his boyhood days. As the years passed he was recognized as one of the substantial and representative farmers of the community. He suffered from blindness during the last years of his life and at the age of eighty years and twenty-seven days he passed away. His wife, who was a daughter of Martin and Nancy (Charles) Kagey, died in 1894, at the age of sixty-three years. Of their children John and Mary both died in childhood, leaving Reuben Landis as the only survivor of the family.

Reuben Landis has always been a resident of Mifflin township and for about a half a century has resided upon his present farm. Here he now owns one hundred and forty acres of land situated on sections 10 and 11, lying along the Black Fork, which is the Richland county line. There are two sets of good buildings upon this place, furnishing ample shelter for grain and stock. The fields are carefully tilled and the farm constitutes an attractive feature in the landscape. He devotes his time and energies to the raising of both grain and stock and has good success in cultivating his crops.

In 1865, Mr. Landis was married to Miss Katharine Young, who was born in Mifflin township, in 1841, and is a daughter of David and Katharine (Horner) Young, who were natives of Pennsylvania but spent their last days in Ashland county. Their family numbered three children: Nettie, the wife of Joseph Bauhm, of Mifflin township; Martin, who is living on his father's home farm, is married and has a family of four sons and three daughters; and John, who is a resident of the same neighborhood, is married and has one son and two daughters. In his political views, Reuben Landis is a stalwart democrat, interested in the growth and success of his party and for three years he has served as trustee of his township. He has never been a politician, however, in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs, which, capably directed, have brought him well earned success.

W. V. B. TOPPING.

Among the native sons of Ashland who have attained success and prominence in business circles is numbered W. V. B. Topping, now conducting a profitable and extensive business under the name of the Safety Door Hanger Company. He was born July 15, 1852, of the marriage of George H. and Amelia F. (Graham) Topping. The father was born in Worthington, Ohio, in 1813 and when sixteen years of age went to Columbus, where he secured a clerical position in a mercantile establishment. There he remained for several years, after which he removed to Cleveland, where he was similarly employed for several years. Later he came to Ashland county and, as it was then thought that Nankin would be the county seat, he took up his abode in that town where he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account. The county seat, however, was located at Ashland and he removed hither. In company with Luther Crall & Company he engaged in the operation of a flour mill and later they organized the Bank of Ashland, the first banking institution in this city. Fol-

lowing his military service he was appointed the first agent for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, now the Erie line, remaining in charge of their business in Ashland until 1871. For years Mr. Topping figured as one of the most prominent and influential factors in the business development of Ashland, his commercial and industrial interests being at all times of such character as contributed to public progress as well as to individual success. He reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years, retaining his faculties unimpaired up to the time of his death. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving as major of the One Hundred and Second Regiment and later he maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Lorin H. Andrews Post, G. A. R. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and in later life was an active and helpful member of the Congregational church. His wife, a most estimable lady, was the daughter of Francis Graham, the first postmaster of Ashland.

Spending his boyhood days in his father's home, W. V. B. Topping acquired his education in the public and high schools and afterward entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He had attended that institution for two years when he became ill with typhoid fever and returned home on a six weeks' furlough. When he had somewhat recovered his health he again went to Annapolis and found that he had overtaxed his strength, for he was taken with a relapse and once more returned home, remaining on the sick list for almost a year. Because of the condition of his health he resigned from the service and when it was possible for him to become a factor in business life he entered the hardware store of Bird & Topping in Mansfield, Ohio, his father being the junior partner in that enterprise. A year later the father disposed of his interests in Mansfield and purchased the drug store of Nelson & Gates in Ashland, after which W. V. B. Topping was employed in the store until his father sold out about a year later. At that time the father purchased an interest in the hardware business of Charles Woodhouse and Mr. Topping of this review became a clerk in the hardware store. Two years later Mr. Woodhouse retired and the father succeeded to the business, while in 1878, W. V. B. Topping acquired an interest in the store which was then conducted under the firm style of G. H. Topping & Son. He remained an active factor in the ownership and conduct of that business until 1882 when they sold out. In the previous year Mr. Topping had accepted a position with the Reading Hardware Company, of Reading, Pennsylvania, as commercial salesman, but soon afterward they withdrew their traveling salesmen from the road and he then accepted a similar position with the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, being thus identified with that extensive enterprise until 1885, when he accepted a position with the hardware firm of McIntosh, Good & Company. Mr. Topping was associated with that house for sixteen years as one of its most faithful and capable representatives.

In 1901 he established his present manufacturing business, manufacturing a patent door hanger and track, invented by J. H. Burkholder of this city. The firm was organized as a partnership concern, the members thereof being Mr. Topping, Mr. Burkholder and G. C. Bowman. Two years later Mr. Burkholder retired from the firm, after which Mr. Topping and Mr. Bowman conducted the business until January 20, 1906, when Mr. Topping became sole

owner. From a small beginning the enterprise has grown in seven years to one of the leading business concerns of the city, its annual trade amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. It has been conducted along well defined lines of labor and the mature judgment and business discernment of Mr. Topping have been notable factors in its success.

In 1879 Mr. Topping was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Roller, of Ashland, a daughter of W. A. Roller, now deceased. They have become parents of five children: Edward W., Ruth A., Maurice T., Roger W., and Frances S., the three sons being now associated with their father in business. Mr. Topping attends and supports the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. They are both widely known and esteemed in the community, the hospitality of the best homes being freely and continuously accorded them. Mr. Topping has at all times enjoyed the respect and trust of his fellowmen in a business way and those who have known him from his youth rejoice in his advancement and prosperity.

BENJAMIN F. ZERCHER.

Benjamin F. Zercher, an influential, public-spirited and prosperous citizen of Orange township, was born in Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 10th of January, 1863, his parents being Benjamin F. and Mary (Hershey) Zercher. In the year 1850 the father came to Ohio with his parents from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, while about the same time the mother also accompanied her parents on their removal from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to this state. Benjamin F. Zercher, the father of our subject, spent the remainder of his life in Wayne county, where he became an extensive landowner and a teacher of prominence. He likewise served as justice of the peace for many years and was frequently called to settle and administer large estates, his unquestioned integrity and ability causing his services to be in great demand. His demise occurred when he had attained the venerable age of eighty years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six years.

Benjamin F. Zercher of this review spent his youthful days on his father's farm in Wayne county and in the acquirement of an education attended the district schools and Smithville Academy. Subsequently he taught for a number of years in the schools of his native county, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. When twenty-five years of age he was married and then became identified with agricultural pursuits in Chester township, Wayne county, where he was thus engaged until 1893, when he took up his abode on his present farm in Orange township, Ashland county. He has two adjoining farms in this township, aggregating two hundred and forty-five acres of rich, productive and well watered land, which is splendidly improved and especially well adapted for general farming and stock-raising purposes. His holdings likewise include a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Montgomery township. In recent years, however, he has put aside the active work of the fields, now giving his supervision to his extensive landed and other interests and also devoting considerable attention to stock raising. The success



MR. AND MRS. B. F. ZERCHER

which has attended his efforts is but the merited reward of his untiring industry and capable business management and he is widely recognized as a most substantial, enterprising and progressive citizen.

On the 6th of September, 1888, Mr. Zercher was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Shidler, a daughter of Hartman H. and Susanna (Shutt) Shidler, her father being a prominent agriculturist of Perry township and a man of affairs in the county. By this union there have been born three children, namely: Rhea G., Benjamin F. Jr., and Donald S.

In his political views Mr. Zercher is a stalwart republican and though extensive business interests demand his careful and constant attention, he still finds time to devote to matters pertaining to the public good. While a resident of Wayne county he acted as township clerk for five years and since coming to Ashland county has served his fellow townsmen in the position of assessor and also as a member of the board of education. He is an active worker in the ranks of his party, having for a number of years been a member of the county republican central committee from Orange township, with which he is also at present identified, and has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state republican conventions. The fact that a certain movement or measure has his endorsement and cooperation is sufficient guarantee to many of his fellow citizens that it is worthy of their support and thus his influence has been a potent factor in the upbuilding and development of the county. He is an enthusiastic supporter of all public improvements, such as good roads and liberal educational advantages, and no project instituted to advance the general welfare seeks his aid in vain. He and his family belong to the Progressive Brethren church and are active in the work of both church and Sunday school. His home, which is one of the attractive residences of Orange township, is pervaded by an air of culture and refinement and there Mr. and Mrs. Zercher dispense a liberal and genuine hospitality that is greatly appreciated by their many friends.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH ROSS REMLEY.

Captain Joseph Ross Remley, one of the worthy, respected and well known citizens of Ashland county, is now residing on his farm of sixty-two and a half acres in Perry township. He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, February 11, 1842, a son of William and Harriet (Britton) Remley and a grandson of George Remley, who served as a private in the war of 1812.

The birth of William Remley, the father of our subject, occurred in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of January, 1814. He was a blacksmith by trade and after his marriage to Miss Harriet Britton, who was born October 11, 1820, he established his home in Indiana. At the end of about four years he came to Ashland county, Ohio, and engaged in the operation of his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he rented. After a few years George Remley divided his land between his two children, giving eighty

acres to his son William and eighty acres to his daughter. William Remley subsequently added to his acreage by additional purchase and rented a portion of his land. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and though frequently solicited to hold office, he always declined. He was, however, a most loyal and public-spirited citizen whose aid and influence could ever be counted upon in any movement or measure calculated to advance the best interests of the community. He was one of those who attempted to have the county seat located at Jeromeville and always took an active and helpful part in matters of public concern. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Church of God, of which he was a most devoted and faithful communicant, while his wife was a Methodist in belief. The record of their children is as follows: Joseph Ross, of this review; John G.; Mrs. Rachel A. Funk; Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cannon; William Wesley; Mrs. Laura S. Hosley; and Charles Winfield, a resident of Youngstown, Ohio.

On the 21st of October, 1861, Joseph Ross Remley enlisted at Camp Wood, Cleveland, as a member of Company F, Forty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel William W. Hazen, who was afterward promoted to brigadier general and became the first chief of the signal service on its establishment after the close of the war. Mr. Remley participated in the engagement at Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, in which conflict there were twenty-two thousand killed and wounded on both sides. Shortly afterward he was taken ill and sent to the hospital, where he remained for one month and was then sent home on a month's furlough. On his return to the front he was again placed in the hospital and in October, 1862, was discharged on account of disability. In 1863 a company of volunteer militia was organized at Jeromeville, the state furnishing the arms. Of this company Mr. Remley was made captain, Carpus Funk first lieutenant and Isaiah Mowry second lieutenant. They received word from Governor Bruff to prepare for marching orders and on the 2d of May, 1864, went to Ashland and on the same evening to Mansfield. They reported to Colonel Miller. One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left for Camp Chase to be mustered in and in a few days were ordered to the front as Company I. They were mustered out September 10, 1864, and Captain Remley returned home with a most creditable military record, having done valuable and commendable service as a loyal defender of the Union cause.

On once more taking up the pursuits of civil life, Captain Remley continued to operate his father's farm until the latter sold his property in 1884, and then engaged in the cultivation of a rented farm for two years. On the expiration of that period he purchased the place where he now resides in Perry township, the property comprising sixty-two and a half acres of rich and productive land, in the development and improvement of which he has been continuously engaged to the present time. Through his well directed industry and capable management he has won a gratifying and richly merited measure of success in his undertakings and is widely recognized as a prosperous and representative citizen.

On the 1st of May, 1864, Captain Remley was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret R. Goodman and their children are four in number, namely: Clara Bell and Carrie Ida, twins, the former being now the wife of H. C. Brandt and the latter of George Gill; Mrs. Gertrude Goodman Helbert; and Mrs. Edith

Beatrice Stacker. Each of the daughters attended the common schools and the Jeromeville high school, Gertrude being a graduate of the latter institution.

Politically Captain Remley is an unfaltering republican and, like his father before him, is interested in the welfare and advancement of Ashland county, which numbers him among its most valued and honored residents. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as treasurer and is also one of the trustees. Throughout the county in which he has so long resided he is held in the highest respect and esteem, having ever manifested those sterling traits of character which endear man to his fellowmen.

WILLIS F. PERSONS, M. D.

Prominent among the members of the medical fraternity of Sullivan is Dr. Willis F. Persons, who for a number of years has been employing his knowledge of materia medica and skill in surgery to relieve the sufferings of humanity. His excellent reputation has won him a liberal patronage throughout the township. His birth occurred here January 9, 1857. He is a son of Anson and Martha Jane (Bowker) Persons, his father a native of Montpelier, Vermont, where his birth occurred November 13, 1806, and his mother having been born in Lunenburg, that state, March 21, 1819. Both came to this state with their parents in the early '30s, when the entire region was an undeveloped state, making the journey to their new western home in wagons and on horseback. In the fall of 1838 they came to Sullivan township, where the father followed cabinet making and also carriage and wagon making, in connection with gunsmithing, painting and farming in a small way, until he departed this life January 3, 1875, surviving his wife by six years, her death having occurred April 1, 1869. He was a man of extraordinary mechanical skill and was recognized throughout the county as an inventive genius. In their family were six children, two of whom survive, namely: Herbert, of Homerville; and Dr. Willis F.

When a boy Dr. Persons worked upon his father's farm, engaging in the daily routine of the fields through the summer months and during the winter acquired his preliminary education at the district schools. Subsequently for a period of two years he operated a cheese factory in Indiana, the first of the kind ever established in that state. Previous to going to Indiana, however, he acquired his experience in that business by working three years in a cheese factory in the village of Sullivan, where he became thoroughly familiar with the business. After spending two years in Indiana he returned to Sullivan in 1879 and for three years engaged in the mercantile business from which he retired and took up the study of medicine, as it had all the while been his ambition to become a member of the medical fraternity. For a time he attended the schools here, spent two years at Lodi Academy and the same period of time at Oberlin University and was then matriculated as a student of medicine in the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884, standing fifth from the first honor man, the class including eighty-

five members. Immediately upon his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Gates Mills, Cuyahoga county, where he remained for seventeen years, at the expiration of which time he practiced for one year in Cleveland, Ohio, returning in 1901 to Sullivan where he has since remained. He is a deep student of all branches pertaining to his profession and makes it a point to keep abreast of the times along all lines of scientific investigation which touch upon materia medica and surgery and makes a specialty of treating appendicitis and gall stones, in both of which ailments he has been eminently successful and is considered an authority.

Dr. Persons has been married twice, first on November 27, 1878, to Miss Ella L. Cooper, daughter of George and Martha Cooper, of Friendswood, Indiana, by whom he had four children, namely: Jessie H., who became the wife of George Worts, of Mayfield, Ohio; Wallace R.; Paul F.; and Arthur W. Their mother departed this life September 26, 1896. Dr. Persons then wedded Elva H. Chandler, daughter of John and Luzena Chandler, of Indiana, by whom he has had three children: Raymond C., Mary L. and John R.

Dr. Persons is independent in politics, not allying himself with any particular political party and, deeming the man worthy of more consideration than the party to which he belongs, he votes for such candidates as measure up to his standard of qualifications for public office. Although he is busy meeting the demands of his profession he yet finds time to render service to the township and for three years has officiated as justice of the peace and was active in the organization of the Sullivan Telephone Company, of which he was the first manager and of which he also was secretary for a period of one year. He is a member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 313, A. F. & A. M., in which for three years he has been junior warden, and Lodge No. 579, I. O. O. F. Amid the pressure of his professional and business affairs the Doctor always finds time for the performance of his religious obligations and regularly attends divine services at the Congregational church, in which he is a leading worker. Being a man who is in every particular interested in the welfare of the community, striving also to gain such improvements as good roads, schools and public buildings and at the same time striving to be eminently useful in his profession, he is one of the most highly esteemed men in the county, popular within a wide radius of his home, and his upright life is an influence for good among all those with whom he comes in contact.

REV. MILTON T. SCARBOROUGH.

Devoting his life to the moral and spiritual welfare of his fellowmen, Rev. Milton T. Scarborough is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Nova. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 18, 1856, a son of John T. and Pauline M. (Durkee) Scarborough. His father was a harness-maker of that city, in which he was quite prominent as a business man.

The public schools of his native city afforded Rev. Scarborough his preliminary education and in the year 1870 he came to this state, making his home with

relatives in Millersburg, Holmes county, where he attended school for a time and subsequently became a student at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. After completing a two years' course in that institution, he taught in the district schools of Holmes county for several years and upon giving up that profession he took up the study of law in the offices of Critchfield & Huston, of Millersburg. While there he finally changed his purpose and decided to prepare himself for the ministry. He successfully pursued the conference course of study and was ordained as a clergyman in 1889 by the North Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the period he followed school teaching and also while he was studying law he was a member of the Ohio National Guard, being second lieutenant of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, which was on duty in Cincinnati during the riots of 1884 on which occasion the courthouse was burned. He was also on duty in the Hocking Valley mining district during the strike of 1884 and 1885.

Upon being admitted to the ministry his first charge was at Lockport, in Tuscarawas county, now a part of New Philadelphia, and there he remained for two years when he was appointed to the charge at Wilmot, Stark county, where he conducted a successful and useful ministry for five years, at the expiration of which time he was assigned to the congregation at Apple Creek, Wayne county, where he performed the duties of his office for two years. His next appointment was to Kilbuck, Holmes county, where he remained for three years, when he was assigned to Fredericksburg, Wayne county, and after a four years' ministry there was appointed, in 1904, to the Methodist Episcopal church of Nova where he is now in his fifth year as pastor. In addition to the congregation here he also has charge of the church in Ruggles township. He is one of the most successful pastors of this part of the country and, being a man of noble Christian character with his heart filled with zeal for the cause he represents, he has been instrumental in building up many a congregation and in greatly advancing the work of the several churches over which he has presided.

On October 18, 1877, Rev. Scarborough was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Cline, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Spencer) Cline, of Holmes county, where her father was engaged in farming and stock raising. In politics he is a republican but does not bind himself so rigidly to that party as to feel under obligation to vote for every candidate whose name it may place upon the ballot but reserves the right to cross out the names of those who do not come up to his standard of morals and whom he deems unfit to serve in public offices. In several of the localities where he has resided he has taken an interest in community affairs and has served as township clerk, assessor and school director and has always been an advocate of public improvements along all lines wherein the community might be benefited. He has been a particularly strong advocate of the best educational system and as well has always been ready to further measures which have for their object good roads and the general betterment of the community. Wherever he goes it is his object to inspire the people with a desire for the best in life morally, spiritually and physically and among other improvements he likes to see modern churches and business buildings. He is prominent in fraternal organizations and is a member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 313, A. F. & A. M.; Sylvian Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F., of Loudonville; Wilmot

Lodge, No. 246, K. P.; and Mount Eaton Council, No. 236, Royal Arcanum, in all of which he has a host of warm friends.

Rev. Scarborough is a man of strong personality and his noble and zealous Christian character has not only endeared him to the members of his congregation but also to the citizens of the entire community in which he is an evidence of the power of the faith he teaches and for the moral and spiritual uplift for which he daily labors.

THOMAS W. MILLER.

Thomas W. Miller is a prominent representative of Ashland's industrial interests, being president of the Faultless Rubber Company. Since starting in life on his own account he has made steady progress, working his way upward through determined energy, unfaltering loyalty and undaunted perseverance. He is now at the head of a successful and growing enterprise which is a feature in the city's business development as well as his own prosperity. Born in Summit county, Ohio, on the 12th of February, 1874, he is a son of Freeman and Rebecca (Fisher) Miller. The parents were both natives of Summit county, Ohio, where they spent their entire lives and were highly respected and worthy citizens. The father was a blacksmith and carriage builder by trade and was engaged in business along that line in the village of Manchester during his active life.

Thomas W. Miller spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, was a pupil in the public schools of Manchester and also attended a boarding school at Uniontown. As early as his sixteenth year he became a teacher in the district schools and after following that profession for a year went to Akron, Ohio, where he pursued a business course. Later he secured a position in the factory of the Akron Silver Plate Company, and after serving his apprenticeship he was sent out on the road as a commercial traveler, acting in that capacity for the firm until 1896, during which time he secured for the house an extensive patronage. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, when his labors had brought him sufficient capital he established a rubber manufacturing industry, forming a copartnership with some business men of Rochester, New York. They organized the Faultless Manufacturing Company which was succeeded in 1900 by the Faultless Rubber Company, a West Virginia corporation. About 1903 Mr. Miller and H. B. Camp organized the Camp Rubber Company and established a plant at Ashland, Ohio. The following year the Camp Rubber Company and the Faultless Rubber Company merged their interests with a capital stock of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, conducting the business under the name of the Faultless Rubber Company with a large and well equipped plant at Ashland. Mr. Miller became treasurer and general manager of the Faultless Rubber Company and acted in the same capacity for the Camp Rubber Company after the merging of the two industries. He continued to act as treasurer and general manager until the illness of Mr. Camp in July, 1907, when he was chosen president and is now the chief executive officer, bending his efforts to adminis-

trative direction. This company manufactures druggists' sundries, specialties, novelties and sponge rubber products, having practically a monopoly on the manufacture of the last named article in this country. The business has now gained extensive proportions under the capable management and direction of Mr. Miller, whose enterprise has made him one of the foremost business men of this city.

In his political views Mr. Miller is a stalwart republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day but never seeking nor desiring office for himself. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Dutch Reform church. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, evincing the utmost concern in the conduct of the enterprise that its product may be all that is represented and that the business shall be carried on with the strictest regard to commercial integrity.

SAMUEL WALTER.

Samuel Walter, who is numbered among the successful, enterprising and representative agriculturists of Ashland county, is the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred acres on section 20, Green township. His birth occurred five miles west of Lockport, New York, on the 26th of August, 1833, his parents being Benjamin and Katharine (Shambaugh) Walter, who were natives of Pennsylvania but of German parentage. The paternal grandfather, Christian Walter, was born in Germany, as was also George Shambaugh, the maternal grandfather. Benjamin Walter, the father of our subject, brought his wife and six children to New York, in which state he carried on agricultural pursuits until the time of his demise, owning a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres. His death occurred when his son Samuel was but nineteen months old. His family numbered nine children, of whom eight reached years of maturity and were married, but Samuel Walter, of this review, is the only one who still survives. The mother was called to her final rest while a resident of Ashland county.

In October, 1838, Samuel Walter was brought by his mother to Green township, Ashland county, and with the exception of the period of three and a half years following his marriage, which he spent in Knox county, he has lived here continuously since. In 1873 he took up his abode on the farm on which he has since resided, the place comprising one hundred acres on section 20, Green township, situated on the Perrysville and Wooster road, a mile and a half northeast of Perrysville. He cleared a part of this farm and made many improvements thereon, erected good buildings and equipped the place with all of the accessories and conveniences of a model farming property of the twentieth century. Throughout his active business career he has been engaged in farming and the success which has attended his efforts is but the well merited reward of earnest, persistent labor and indefatigable energy.

In 1855, Mr. Walter was united in marriage to Miss Judy Oaks, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1834, and who was brought to Tuscarawas

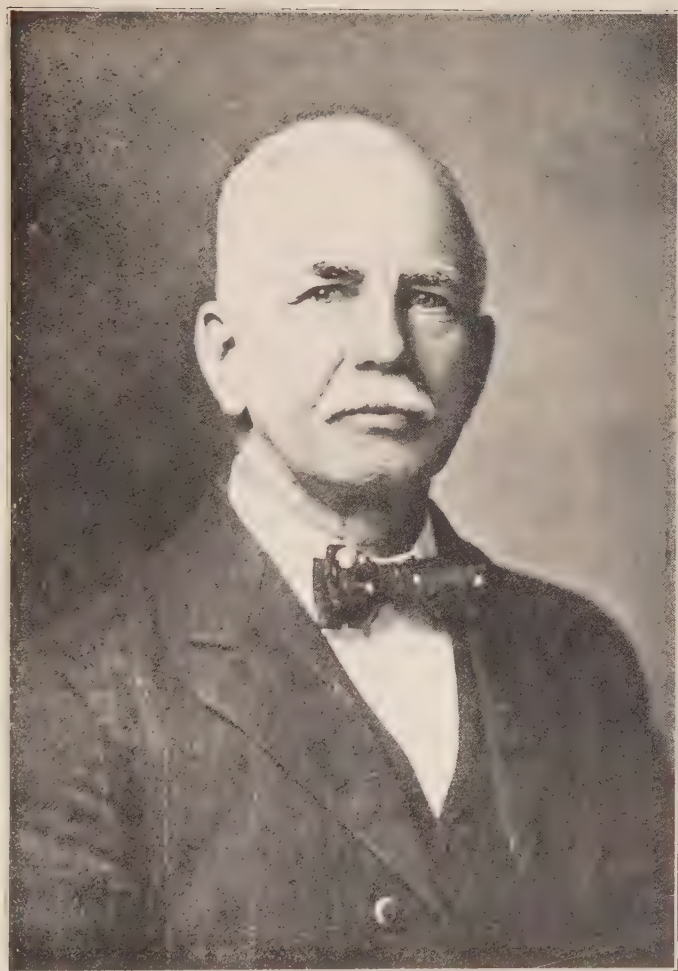
county, Ohio, by her parents when only two years of age, there residing until the time of her marriage. Her parents, George and Mary Ann (Davis) Oaks, subsequently came to Ashland county and became neighbors of our subject, residing here until called to the home beyond. They were both natives of Pennsylvania and had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Walter have been born seven children, namely: Amanda Ellen, the wife of Joseph Weirick, of Green township; Thomas Allen, who passed away at the age of four years; George, a resident of Loudonville, who formerly served as county commissioner; Thomas Curtis, of Green township; Nathaniel, who is likewise living in Green township; Sarah, the wife of Martin Oswalt, of Mansfield; Adaline, who died when sixteen years of age. Mr. Walter also has six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Politically Mr. Walter is a stanch democrat and has served as road supervisor, while for twenty-one years he has acted as school director, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, exemplifying the teachings of the church in his daily life. Although he has now passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey, he is still numbered among the active and progressive citizens of the community and throughout the long period of his residence in this county, covering almost the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, he has gained the respect and esteem of an extensive circle of friends.

WILLIAM HENRY GATES.

William Henry Gates, of the Ashland Press, was born at Petersburg, now Mifflin, in Ashland county, Ohio, March 10, 1846. He is a grandson of Peter Gates, who was born in 1778. His father, Isaac Gates, was the second sheriff of Ashland county, to which position he was elected in 1848 and again in 1850. Two years afterward he was chosen county auditor, was reelected in 1856 and again served from 1862 until 1866. During his second term as sheriff his official duty required that he hang Charles Steingraver on the 30th of January, 1852, and on the 16th of May, 1885, he hung Horn and Gribben, so that the only men who suffered capital punishment in the county were hung by him although thirty-three years elapsed between the events. Isaac Gates was married to Miss Susan Newcomer, a daughter of Christian Newcomer, who served as county commissioner from 1849 until 1852. He also conducted a hotel in Petersburg during the stage-coach days.

W. H. Gates was a pupil in the Ashland schools between the years 1852 and 1857. The family then removed to the country and he attended the district schools in the winter months from 1857 until 1862, while in the summer seasons during that period he worked on the farm. He had no other educational opportunities but learned many lessons of value through actual business experiences on the farm and elsewhere. In the spring of 1863 he entered the auditor's office as clerk, his father having been elected county auditor in the fall of 1862. He was employed in the auditor's office and in other positions



W. H. GATES

in the courthouse for sixteen years and throughout that entire period utilized his opportunities to promote his learning and to make his services of value. In 1869 he joined his brother-in-law, B. F. Nelson, in a drug business, which they conducted until 1872, and in August of the latter year Mr. Gates joined Mr. Nelson in a newspaper enterprise, with which they continued until 1879, Mr. Gates thus becoming one of the publishers and editors of the Ashland Press. In the latter year, however, he sold out to W. T. Alberson and W. G. Heltman and in 1882 went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he occupied a clerical position in the office of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor, a beneficial insurance organization. He resided in Louisville until 1884, when the offices of the order were removed to St. Louis and Mr. Gates went to that city and continued as "auditor of assessment accounts" until September, 1891, when he returned to Ashland. In January, 1892, he bought a third interest in the Ashland Press, becoming a partner of W. T. Alberson, who owned the remaining two-thirds. On the 1st of January, 1895, he purchased Mr. Alberson's interest and became sole owner of the property and of the paper which is conducted under the name of the Ashland Press Company, all of the stock being now owned by members of his family. Mr. Gates still continues in this business and keeps abreast with modern journalism in the conduct of the paper.

In Ashland on the 13th of October, 1875, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gates and Miss Anna M. Baird, of this city. They became parents of three children: Howard Baird and Ralph Wick, twins, who were born August 8, 1878; and James Edgar, who was born December 2, 1879. Ralph W. died when only six weeks old. Howard Baird was married in October, 1903, to Miss Eva Shinn of Ashland, and they have two children, Dortha and William Shinn, who are with their parents in Joplin, Missouri. James Edgar Gates is still at home and is active in connection with the publication of the Ashland Press.

In politics Mr. Gates is a democrat and has been in all of the political contests since 1865 as party worker but not as a seeker for office for himself. He was elected township clerk of Montgomery township in April, 1871, and served for one year, which ended his political career as far as office holding is concerned. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and has taken all of the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry and is likewise identified with the Mystic Shrine. He joined the Masons in 1867 when twenty-one years of age. Reared in the Lutheran faith he has attended the Presbyterian church since his marriage, his wife being identified therewith.

WILLIAM S. FISHER.

William S. Fisher, who throughout his entire life has manifested an aptitude for successful management of important business affairs, is now the president of the First National Bank of Loudonville and also one of the prosperous merchants of the city. His life record began in Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of July, 1835, his parents being Abraham and Susanna (Schumacher) Fisher, both of whom were natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where they

spent their entire lives as farming people. The ancestors of the Fisher family came from Holland and resided in the state of New York for some time but eventually a removal was made to Berks county, Pennsylvania, by William and Sophia Fisher, the parents of Abraham Fisher. They continued residents of that district throughout their remaining days.

The Schumacher family came from Switzerland and is one of the oldest in the state of Pennsylvania, having been established there prior to the Revolutionary war. Jacob Schumacher, with several companions of German birth, arrived from Cresheim, Germany, on the ship *America*, August 16, 1682, and were of the party that colonized Germantown, Pennsylvania. Jacob Schumacher was made sheriff of Germantown in 1690. He was identified with the Society of Friends or Quakers and in 1715 the Changton Monthly Meeting issued a certificate recommending Jacob Schumacher, a merchant, and his family to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. It was about this time that he removed to Philadelphia and his death occurred in 1722. Unto him and his wife Margaret were born four children: George, Thomas, Susanna and Jacob. From 1682 to the present time the Shoemaker family has been represented in Pennsylvania, many of the name being prominent in the official life of their various communities and in business affairs. The old stone mansion which was erected in 1768 is still standing. It was built by Henry and Carl Shoemaker, sons of Jacob Shoemaker, Jr., who removed from Germantown to Shoemakersville about 1765. It was in that home that the birth of our subject occurred. Unto the marriage of Abraham Fisher and Susanna Schumacher there were born five children: William S.; Charles, now deceased; Tamson, deceased; and Emma and Margaret, who are residents of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

William S. Fisher continued to make his home at the place of his nativity until 1860, when he came to Loudonville, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and assisted in its cultivation and improvement until 1855, when at the age of twenty years he decided to try his fortunes elsewhere and secured a clerkship in a dry goods store in Berks county. He continued to thus serve until 1860, when he removed to Loudonville and was again employed as a salesman until the spring of 1865, when he purchased a half interest in the store of J. C. Larwill. The relation between them was maintained until the spring of 1880, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Fisher began business alone, conducting his store with gratifying success for six years. At the end of that time he admitted his son, W. H. Fisher, to a partnership and in 1909 the business was further reorganized on the admission of his son, C. M. Fisher, to the firm. The three are now partners in the enterprise, which is conducted under the style of W. S. Fisher & Sons. They carry a large line of dry goods, carpets, cloaks and wall paper and enjoy a growing and profitable trade. Mr. Fisher owns a good business block, two stories in height and thirty-nine and a half by one hundred and eighty feet. It is built of brick and is one of the substantial business blocks of the city. One-half of the building is now occupied by a hardware store. For forty-four years Mr. Fisher has figured as one of the leading merchants of Loudonville and no other statement need be made concerning his business integrity and his spirit of enterprise, for the fact that he has so long occupied a place in mercantile circles here indicates that his course has been a most com-

mendable one and that he has kept abreast with modern business methods in all things. Moreover he is equally prominent and honored in financial circles, having since 1903 been the president of the First National Bank of Loudonville, which was organized in that year. He had previously been identified for a number of years with a private bank of this place and at different times has been a stockholder in many enterprises which have not only proven a source of individual profit but have been factors in the commercial growth and business development of the community. In 1860 he was interested in the first attempt to develop the oil fields and he was also connected with the Queen Manufacturing Company. He possesses firm determination and undaunted enterprise and these qualities have enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path and make steady progress toward the goal of success.

Mr. Fisher was married in the spring of 1868 to Miss Minnie Ullman, who was born in Loudonville and is a daughter of Adam Ullman, represented elsewhere in this work. They have become the parents of five children: William Howard, who is in partnership with his father; Emma, the wife of D. H. Graven, cashier of the First National Bank of Loudonville; Susan, the widow of S. D. Yates, a resident of Loudonville; Mary, at home; and Charles Montgomery, who is also associated with his father in business.

In his political views Mr. Fisher has ever been an earnest democrat, supporting the party since casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He has served as a member of the city council, was a member of the board of education for fifteen years and at one time president of the board. He is a member of Zion's Lutheran church and in his religious belief is found the motive power of his honorable, upright life, making him a man whom to know is to respect and esteem.

JOHN HEICHEL.

John Heichel, now living retired in Jeromeville, was for many years closely associated with agricultural interests in this part of the county. He was born April 13, 1836, on a farm in Mohican township about one and one-half miles out of Jeromeville, a son of Michael and Katharine (Albert) Heichel. The father was born either in Germany or Pennsylvania and it is definitely known that his parents were natives of Germany. The mother was born in the Keystone state and they were married in Pennsylvania. In 1833 they removed westward with their four children and settled upon a farm now owned by John Heichel, both spending their remaining days upon that place. Michael Heichel at one time owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, which came into the possession of the subject of this review by purchasing the interest of the other heirs in the property. In the family were eleven children, of whom two, Luther and Philip, died in infancy. The others are Joseph and Susan, both deceased; Michael, who served for three years in McLaughlin's battalion of cavalry; Jacob, who died at the age of eighteen years; Mrs. Katharine Austin, deceased; John, of this review; Sarah, who died at the age of eighteen years; Mrs. Josephine

Roberts Graham, who was married twice and is now deceased; and Philip, who died at the age of two years.

John Heichel spent his entire life until within a year ago upon the farm where his birth occurred. It comprises one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land on section 15, Mohican township, on the Wooster road, and is a well improved farm property, having upon it fine buildings and all modern equipments. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits save for a period which he spent as a soldier in the Civil war. After the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted at the first call for troops, becoming a member of Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for ninety days. He was offered a first lieutenantcy but when he arrived at the meeting place he found that his brother had enlisted so that he felt that his duty was to remain at home and care for his aged mother. At one time he was a member of the Grand Army Post, but it disbanded on account of lack of members.

In the year 1864 Mr. Heichel was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hamlet and unto them were born six children: William E., living in Creston, Ohio; Thomas J., a resident of Ashland; Jennie Bell, the wife of G. D. Myers, of Ashland; James Ray, residing in Ashland; Anna May, the twin sister of James and now the wife of H. D. Schroll, living on her father's farm; and Maggie, the wife of C. L. Landis, of Wooster. Two brothers, Thomas and Ray, are in the hardware business in Ashland, while W. E. is in the same business at North Baltimore, Ohio.

Mr. Heichel belongs to the Christian church, with which he has long been identified, and for many years he has served as one of its elders. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and his fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He has served as township treasurer, was one of the township trustees for six years and was appointed on the jury commission for five years. He is now one of the trustees of the Childrens Home in Ashland, having been thus connected therewith since its organization. His life has at all times been an upright, honorable one, his interests centering in the material, intellectual, political and moral progress of the community. His influence is always found on the side of justice and right and his life record is one which has gained for him the unqualified regard of his fellowmen.

LEONARD B. RICHARDS.

Leonard B. Richards, a veterinary surgeon, who is known far and wide throughout the state as an expert dehorner of cattle and who for many years has been a resident of Nova, is a native of Orange township, where his birth occurred September 9, 1844. His parents, Wesley and Mary Jane (Ogden) Richards, came from the Keystone state with their parents in the early '30s and settled in Wayne county, where they were united in marriage, shortly after which they went to Orange township, where they remained until 1845, when they removed to Nova. Wesley Richards was a progressive farmer who, when he took up his claims in this section, had to clear away the forests before

he could get sufficient land upon which to plant his crops. Inspired with the aggressiveness and industry of the pioneers, he overcame all discouragements, let nothing interfere with his progress and finally developed one of the finest and most productive farms in this section of the country. He died January 14, 1875, at the age of fifty-eight years and his wife died November 3, 1893, at the age of seventy-six.

On his father's farm Leonard B. Richards was reared, engaging in the daily routine of agricultural life during the summer months and in the winter attending the district schools, where he acquired his education. After completing his studies, he remained on the farm for a time and then became apprenticed to a carriage-maker with whom he learned the trade, which occupation he followed as a journeyman in Nova. Later he learned the blacksmith's trade and has ever since been engaged in this business in connection with that of carriage-making. Moreover he is a veterinary surgeon, has a very extensive and successful practice and is regarded as one of the highest authorities upon diseases of animals, being particularly well versed upon the ailments of horses. When the question of dehorning cattle was first discussed a veterinary surgeon came from a western city and dehorned a savage animal, the operation proving successful in completely taming the beast and, this incident appearing almost miraculous in the eyes of Mr. Richards, he became deeply interested and subsequently took up the business, which he has since followed. In course of time the dehorning of cattle was called to the attention of the humane society, the members of which decided the practice to be cruel and Mr. Richards was warned by the officers of that organization to discontinue his operations. However, disregarding the warning, it was necessary to again notify him but he still persisted in his practice, whereupon the society decided to prosecute him at which he was placed under arrest by officer Albert Sheets and after a series of delays the case was finally brought up to trial in the common pleas court at Ashland, where able legal talent was employed on both sides. When the case was first brought forward the defendant was the object of intense and bitter feeling but as the case progressed and it had been shown that the dehorning process was of benefit to the animals the feeling began to change toward Mr. Richards and after five days had been spent in arguing the question, while seventy-five witnesses, among whom were experts from all over the country, were examined and more than forty witnesses for the prosecution, including scientific and medical experts, the defendant was finally discharged and it fell to the county to pay the costs of the suit which amounted to seven hundred dollars. From that time dehorning cattle became common and Mr. Richards estimates that he himself has performed that operation in the case of more than twenty thousand animals and in this line of business he is acknowledged throughout the state as an expert. A horned animal in the section in which Mr. Richards resides is now very seldom seen. He is a man who has always been fond of horses and, being a special admirer of the animal he always has on hand one of good points for his own use and has done much toward improving the grade of horses and also of cattle throughout the township. He is known everywhere particularly on account of his veterinary experience and skill and is numbered among the township's most substantial citizens.

In November, 1866, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Melissa Bell, daughter of John and Marilda (Mead) Bell, of Ripley, Huron county. Her father was a minister of the gospel, a tanner and also an agriculturist, and a man whose influence for good was highly spoken of throughout the county. To this union have been born nine children: Rena Bell, Leonard E. and Josephine, all deceased; Colonel D.; Daisy, now the wife of Samuel Lane, of Chicago, Illinois; Clayton, of Rome, Ohio; Edith; John B., of the village of Ashland; and Loa U., the wife of Edward Damm, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Richards gives his allegiance to the republican party, has always been a prominent factor in the affairs of the community and although he has never held public office he has upon many occasions been urged to become a candidate for political honors. He is always in line with any movement purposed to better local conditions and, being a man of extraordinary ability he has done much toward developing public interests.

JOHN LUTZ.

John Lutz, who for forty-five years has resided continuously upon his present farm on section 3, Mifflin township, is a representative of that valued class of citizens that Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, has furnished to this district. It was in that county that his birth occurred January 18, 1836, and after spending the first fourteen years of his life there, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. He is a son of John and Sarah (Beemer) Lutz, both natives of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster and Bucks counties respectively. On coming to Ohio they settled in Milton township, Ashland county, where their remaining days were passed, Mr. Lutz giving his time and energies to general farming and thus providing a comfortable living for his wife and children. His death occurred July 7, 1873, at the age of seventy-one years, six months and nine days, while his wife died May 11, 1875, at the age of seventy-five years and eleven days.

Their children were as follows: Samuel, deceased; Elias, who has also passed away; John, of this review; Emanuel, who died while serving in the Union army in the Civil war; Katharine, who is the widow of James Cehner and resides in Butler township, Richland county, Ohio; Sarah, who became the wife of H. L. Hiffner but both are now deceased; Anna Marie, who died in childhood; Henry, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Andrew, who passed away in this state when twenty-one years of age.

Coming to Ohio with his parents, Mr. Lutz lived for some time on the old home farm, which was established a mile north of his present home in Milton township. When twenty-four years of age he was married and for a year thereafter lived with his father, after which he spent three years in Weller township, Richland county. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Mifflin township, where he has since resided, making his home on his present

farm on section 3 since 1864. Year after year he has tilled the soil, cultivated his crops in a most careful manner and the farm today is a valuable tract of land of one hundred and forty-seven acres under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lutz sold one-half of his farm to his son and both are numbered among the representative agriculturists of the community. The home place is improved with good buildings, the latest machinery is used to facilitate the work of the fields and everything about the place indicates the thrift and industry which characterizes the owner.

In 1859 that Mr. Lutz was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Keever, who was born in Milton township, on the 27th of June, 1839, and died on the 21st of September, 1905, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Baum) Keever, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, although they were married and spent their remaining days in Ashland county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lutz were born three children: Henry, whose place adjoins his father's farm; Amanda, the wife of Henry McQuete, of Blooming Grove township, Richland county; and Alice, who is the wife of Ed Sheller and lives with her father, Mr. Sheller operating the farm.

In his political views Mr. Lutz is a republican but while he believes in the principles of the party the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Lutheran church at Mifflin. He has now reached the age of seventy-three years and his life has ever been an honorable and upright one, gaining for him the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated. He has lived quietly, never seeking notoriety of any kind, but his genuine worth has given him a firm hold upon the affections of those with whom he has come in contact.

I. LEROY MILLER.

I. Leroy Miller, secretary of the Faultless Rubber Company, is a young man of business enterprise whose well directed labors are carrying him into important relations with the commercial interests and development of his adopted city. He was born in Manchester, Summit county, Ohio, March 19, 1875, and is a son of Henry H. and Mary J. (Baxter) Miller. The father was a native of Summit county, Ohio, while the mother came to this state with her parents from the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the family home being established, following their arrival in Ohio, at Marshallville, Wayne county. They afterward removed to Canal Fulton, Stark county, where Mary Baxter was living at the time of her marriage to Henry H. Miller. The father was a painter by trade, carrying on business along that line throughout his entire life save for the period of his service in the Civil war when, in response to the country's call for troops, he offered his services to the government. He joined the army for three years, participated in a number of important engagements and was wounded in the battle near Stone Run, carrying the bullet in his leg to his grave. He died in 1894 when fifty-eight years of age. His wife still survives and now makes her home in Manchester, Ohio.

No event of especial importance occurred to vary the routine of life for I. Leroy Miller in his boyhood and youth which was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the jeweler's trade with the firm of Frank & Laubach at Akron. A year later the firm made an assignment and Mr. Miller returned home. He then continued his studies, attending school for two years more when he took up the profession of teaching and for six years was identified with educational work. In 1900, however, he reentered the commercial field, becoming associated with T. W. Miller in the undertaker's supply business, while later he continued his associations with T. W. Miller in the Faultless Manufacturing Company. In March, 1907, the general offices of the company were removed to Ashland and on the 1st of April, following, I. Leroy Miller came to this city and on July 1, 1907, was elected secretary of the company, in which capacity he is now serving, proving a capable officer in the control of the important and growing interests of the house.

In March, 1899, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Grove of Summit county, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Alvira (Grubb) Grove. The father was one of the well known farmers of Summit county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born two children, Vernon Leroy and Richard Grove. Mr. Miller is liberal in his political views but is in sympathy with the independent movement of the times toward clean politics and honor in office. He is a member of the Dutch Reform church and occupies a position as one of the representative business men in Ashland, enjoying the respect and good will of the public throughout the years of his residence in this city.

W. E. PAULLIN.

A history of Lake township would be incomplete without extended mention of W. E. Paullin, a large farm owner and influential citizen of the community in which he resides. Although devoting his time and energies principally to agricultural pursuits, he has yet found time to participate in other lines of activity and has become a prominent figure in the business and political circles of this township. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred March 22, 1853, at Lake Fork, Mohican township, Ashland county. The Paullin family was founded in this country by the great-grandfather of our subject who, on leaving Holland, established his home in Pennsylvania, where Isaac Paullin, his son, was born and reared. The latter married Elizabeth Hepler, also a native of Pennsylvania, and about the year 1823 removed with his family to Ohio, settling near Hayesville, Ashland county, where he engaged in business as a shoemaker and gunsmith. Prior to his removal westward he gave valuable aid to his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. His remaining days were passed in this county, his death occurring when he had reached the ripe old age of ninety-two years, while his wife passed away when seventy years of age. Their family consisted of the following children: William; Samuel; John; Daniel; Zedekiah; Isaac; Peter; and Mrs. Elmyra Fry. Zedekiah, the father of W. E. Paullin, was born



W. E. PAULLIN AND FAMILY

near Greenburg, Pennsylvania, in 1821 and was therefore but two years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ashland county, Ohio. Here he was reared and under the direction of his father learned the shoemaker's trade, which line of activity he continued to make his life work. In 1854 he removed to Mohicanville, where he established a shoe shop and grocery store, and there his remaining days were spent. He married Hannah Hayes, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. She was a daughter of Joseph and Polly Hayes, and in her childhood accompanied her parents to Ohio, where the family home was established near New Philadelphia. In their family were seven children: John, who died at the age of one year; Benjamin Franklin, of Ashland; Malissa A., the wife of William Fry, of Loudonville; Alonzo E., who, when thirty years of age, was accidentally shot while hunting; W. E., of this review; Zebina Luther, of Loudonville; and Alice A., who passed away in her seventh year. The parents of this family both passed away in Mohicanville, the father's death occurring February 1, 1900, while his wife died in 1890.

When but a year old W. E. Paullin removed with his parents to Mohicanville and there he was reared to manhood. His early life was spent in the usual manner of the village lad, and he remained under the parental roof until his marriage. Deciding to make agriculture his life work, he went to live on his father-in-law's farm in Lake township, by whom he was employed for four years. At the expiration of that period the father-in-law divided his holdings among his children and Mr. Paullin and his wife have since resided upon her share of the property, a farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres located on the northeast quarter of section 5 of Lake township, adjoining the village of Mohicanville on the south. The farm is a well improved one, the soil being rich and productive, while the buildings, which were erected in 1882 for their especial use by the father-in-law, are substantial and commodious. Here Mr. Paullin carries on general farming and stock raising, and as he has prospered he has extended his holdings until he now owns one hundred and seventy-four acres in section 17 and forty acres in section 20, his property aggregating three hundred and seventy-four acres. In addition to his own farming interests he manages the Sabina Wicoff estate of one hundred and fifty acres in this township, while he is also acting in the capacity of guardian for the heirs—the two grandchildren—of James Swain. In business circles he is well known, being one of the original stockholders of the Ohio Greece Lubricant Company of Loudonville, while the success which has attended his labors entitles him to a foremost place among the influential citizens of Lake township.

In the year 1877 Mr. Paullin was united in marriage to Elizabeth M. Garst, a native of this county, born May 14, 1856, near Mohicanville, Mohican township. She is a daughter of John A. and Rebecca A. (Helbert) Garst, natives of Alsace, France, and Pennsylvania respectively. The former, who was born in 1820, came to New York when ten years of age in company with his parents, and the family home was established in Westmoreland county, that state. He removed to Ohio when about sixteen years old and was bound out to his uncle in order to learn the blacksmith's trade. He was married in Mohicanville, where he plied his trade for a few years, and then bought a small farm and

engaged in agricultural pursuits. He became very successful, acquiring considerable wealth, while at one time he owned several farms. His death occurred in Mohicanville in 1904, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca A. Helbert, was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, a daughter of Jacob Helbert, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Henry Helbert on another page of this volume. Her death occurred in 1861, and Mr. Garst was again married, his second union being with Margaret Wallace. Mr. Garst and his first wife became the parents of seven children, while unto the second union were born three children.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Paullin was blessed with eleven children, namely: Arthur Earl, of Lake township, operating one of his father's farms, who has been twice married and has one child; Victor Leo, who died in infancy; Oliver Perry, a resident of Loudonville, who is married and has one child; Zedekiah T., of Loudonville, who is single and makes his home with his brother; John A., engaged in teaching school, makes his home with his parents; Guy H.; Mabel; Ralph T.; Benjamin Frank; and Ray and Fay, twins, who are in their seventh year.

Mr. Paullin and his family are identified with the German Reformed church while in his fraternal relations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Ashland. In politics he gives stalwart support to the democracy, being actively connected with local political questions, and lends his influence to the furtherance of the interests of his party. He has served for the past thirteen years as justice of the peace and his present term will expire January 1, 1912. He was township clerk for four years and is at present a member of the democratic central committee. He ranks today among the influential citizens of this community, perseverance, industry and progress being salient qualities in his success. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust of his fellowmen, for he has conducted all business transactions by the strictest principles of honor and integrity. In this county where his entire life has been spent he has gained many warm friends who hold him in the highest respect and esteem.

JACOB M. SNYDER.

Jacob M. Snyder, who is successfully carrying on general farming and stock-raising interests on his farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres in Perry township, was born July 25, 1853, on the old family homestead in this township, his parents being Henry K. and Mary Ann (Meng) Snyder. Both the father and mother accompanied their respective parents on the removal from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Perry township, Ashland county, Ohio, and the deed from the government for the original entry of one hundred and sixty acres is now in possession of our subject. The journey to this section of the state was made in wagons and both the Snyder and Meng families took up their abode in the midst of the forest, built cabin homes and began clearing the land for purposes of cultivation. Both the grandfather and father of Jacob M. Snyder engaged in general agricultural pursuits as a life work and,

being energetic and industrious, met with a creditable measure of prosperity in their undertakings. In the family of Henry K. Snyder there were five children, namely: Philip, John, Samuel, Mary, and Jacob M., the last named being now the only survivor.

Jacob M. Snyder was reared to manhood on his father's farm and pursued his education in the district schools. Since attaining man's estate he has devoted his time and energies to the pursuits of general farming and stock raising and has continued to reside on the old homestead place in Perry township to the present time. His property comprises one hundred and twenty-one acres of valuable and well improved land, in the cultivation of which he utilizes the most practical and progressive methods of modern agriculture. For the past three years he has been buying and shipping potatoes from Jeromeville, and in the fall of 1908 shipped twenty-eight cars, averaging six hundred bushels to the car, at a price of sixty cents per bushel.

On the 16th of April, 1876, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ewing, a daughter of Philip and Sophia (Swartz) Ewing. Her father was formerly successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Snyder but is now a resident of Hancock county, Ohio. The mother of Mrs. Snyder passed away a number of years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ewing were born nine children, as follows: Harvey, who is deceased; Hiram; Olive A.; David; Alice; Addie; Emma; Elza and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have five children: Edgar, who is married and resides in Cleveland; Dora, the wife of Alvin Ewing, a farmer of Perry township; Bertha, the wife of Carson Faber, who likewise carries on farming in Perry township; Grover C.; and Opal.

In his political views Mr. Snyder is a stalwart advocate of the democracy and has been an active worker in the local ranks of his party. He has capably served as road supervisor and is now a member of the school board, having held the latter position for five years. He has always stood for that which is progressive in citizenship and which tends to promote the material, intellectual and moral development of the community. Fraternally he is connected with Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and Washington Grange of Jeromeville, in which he has filled all of the offices. His entire life has been passed in this locality and his fellow townsmen know that his career has been characterized by fidelity to duty and by honor in all his relations with his fellowmen.

H. F. DALTON.

H. F. Dalton, engaged in farming and stock raising on section 3, Green township, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1854, his parents being George A. and Mary Jane (Walser) Dalton, the father being a native of this county, while the mother's birth occurred near Mount Union, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Edward Dalton, and his wife both came to the United States from England. By his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Walser and whom he wedded in 1850, George A. Dalton had six children, namely: H. F. of this review; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of George Swassick;

Hattie, the wife of H. S. Humphrey, of Green township; Edward, a resident of Hayesville; Grant, living in Mansfield; and Della, the deceased wife of Joseph Casner. The mother of these children passed away in Green township on the 1st of May, 1869, and in 1870 Mr. Dalton was again married, his second union being with Lucretia Spafford, who died in 1897 and by whom he had two children, Cora and Charles, twins, who now reside in Vermillion township. George A. Dalton, who was a consistent member of the German Baptist church during the last twenty-eight years of his life, passed away in that faith on the 10th of May, 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years, three months and ten days, his demise occurring in Green township, and his death was mourned by an extensive circle of friends.

H. F. Dalton has spent his entire life in Ashland county and has always resided in the vicinity of his birthplace, while throughout his active business career he has been engaged in general farming and stock raising, meeting with a gratifying and well merited degree of prosperity in both undertakings. His landed holdings comprise eighty acres on section 3, and also another tract of forty-four acres, all in Green township, and he is well known and highly esteemed as one of the substantial, progressive and enterprising citizens of the community.

In 1877 Mr. Dalton was united in marriage to Miss Anna Huston, who was born on the farm on which she now resides in Green township, October 26, 1860, her parents being William and Matilda (Jones) Huston, the former a native of New York and the latter of Wayne county, Ohio. William Huston died about forty-six years ago but his widow still survives and is a neighbor of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton. The latter was one of a family of three daughters, her sisters being as follows: Josephine, the wife of L. Z. McClure, of Vermillion township; and Flora, now deceased, who first became the wife of David Baker and subsequent to his demise wedded Henry Cornwell. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have been born the following children: Lottie Pearl, the wife of David C. Beck, of Green township, by whom she has one child, Perry; and Caul Clayton, who passed away at the age of two years.

Politically Mr. Dalton is a staunch republican, believing that the principles of the party are most conducive to good government. He is likewise a faithful and consistent member of the Evangelical church of Green township, in which he has held various official positions. Both he and his wife are representatives of prominent old families of Ashland county and are widely and favorably known within its borders, having here spent their entire lives.

WILLIAM THOMAS HUSTON.

William Thomas Huston, deceased, was born in the state of New York, April 15, 1837, his father being Samuel Huston, a native of Ireland. The latter was twice married and by his first wife had the following children: John, Samuel, William T., Eliza, Margaret, Mary Ann, Nancy, Jane and Sarah. By his second wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Ginn and was born in Ireland,

he had two children, Charles and Cora. In 1847 he took up his abode on a farm in Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, being here successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest. He owned two well improved and valuable farms, which were inherited by his children when he passed away.

William Thomas Huston was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ashland county, the family home being established on a farm in Green township, on which he spent the remainder of his life and where his widow still resides. Throughout his active business career he was connected with farming interests and when he was called to the home beyond in August, 1863, the community mourned the loss of one of its most prosperous and progressive citizens.

On the 7th of January, 1858, Mr. Huston was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Jones, whose birth occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, September 5, 1837, her parents being William and Susannah (Spanger) Jones, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married in Wayne county, to which place they had removed in childhood days, the latter being a little maiden of ten summers when she went to that section of the state, finding the district largely a wilderness. Mrs. Huston was one of a family of four daughters and a son, namely: John, Matilda, Sophia, Margaret and Barbara. When four years of age she was brought by her parents to Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, where she has since made her home, and since the time of her marriage, covering a period of fifty-one years, she has resided on a farm of eighty acres on section 3. By her marriage she became the mother of three children. Josephine is the wife of Louis McClure, of Vermillion township, and has three children. Anna is the wife of H. F. Dalton, whose sketch appears in this volume. Flora, who is now deceased, first became the wife of David Baker, by whom she had three children, as follows: Tilden, who died at the age of eight years; Franklin, who was reared by his grandmother, Mrs. Huston, and is now engaged in teaching school; and David, who was also reared by Mrs. Huston and still makes his home with her. Subsequent to the death of her first husband Mrs. Baker wedded Henry Cornwell, by whom she had three children, Pearl, Foy and Fay. Though left a widow at the comparatively early age of twenty-six years, Mrs. Huston not only reared her three children but also two grandchildren, carefully training them for lives of usefulness and activity. Practically her entire life has been passed in this county and her many good traits of heart and mind have endeared her to all with whom she has come in contact.

JOHN B. LONG.

Although John B. Long has passed the Psalmist's allotted age of three score years and ten, he yet remains an active factor in the business life of Loudonville where he has now been located for a half century. During forty-eight years of this time he has been known as a shoe merchant and in the previous brief period of two years he engaged in making shoes. His thorough reliability has been one

of the potent elements in the prosperity he has gained and has won for him the trust and good will as well as the patronage of his fellowmen.

He was born at Canal Fulton in Stark county, Ohio, December 3, 1837, a son of George J. and Katherine (Barnhart) Long, who were natives of the town of Ullwiler in the province of Alsace, France. The father's birth occurred March 25, 1798, while the mother was born October 8, 1797. They were reared and married there and had two children, their eldest being about six years of age and the younger two years old when they came to America in 1828. They did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made their way at once into the interior of the country, settling first at Canton, Ohio. After five years they removed to Canal Fulton where they resided for five years and then came to Ashland county before the county was organized, spending their remaining days in Lake township. The father devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits and owned and cultivated eighty acres of land. When the tract came into his possession it was covered with timber but he cleared away the trees and made the fields ready for cultivation. The work of improvement and development was carried on year by year and his property in due time became one of the well improved and valuable farms in the county. He died October 22, 1868, while his wife survived until June 4, 1875. They were the parents of four children. George, who followed farming throughout his entire life in Lake township, died January 16, 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years, ten months and twenty-eight days. Peter B. passed away on the home farm in Lake township, October 26, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years. John B. is the next of the family. Adam, the youngest, died August 25, 1885, at the age of forty-five years and two months.

John B. Long is the only surviving member of his father's household. He was only four months old when his parents removed from Stark county and established their home on a farm in Lake township, Ashland county, where he remained until sixteen years of age, during which time he worked in the fields and acquired his education in the public schools. He then left home, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial and profitable than farm work. Going to Nashville, Holmes county, Ohio, he there learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that pursuit there from 1854 until 1859. In the latter year he came to Loudonville where he established a shoe shop and engaged in the manufacture of shoes for two years. At the end of that time he began dealing in ready-made shoes and has conducted a store to the present time, being thus numbered among the merchants of Loudonville for forty-eight years. He started in a store adjoining the one which he now occupies and has continuously been located on Main street. In 1872 he erected his present business block, a two-story brick structure, twenty by one hundred feet. He now carries a large and well selected line of goods and his store is attractive in all of its appointments. Moreover his prices are reasonable and in his dealings he is thoroughly reliable, so that he has long enjoyed a liberal patronage, making his one of the profitable business enterprises of the town.

In 1879 Mr. Long erected a fine brick residence on Main street where he and his family have since lived. He was married March 11, 1860, to Miss Maria Siglinger, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, near Canal Fulton, August

21, 1836, and is the only child of George and Katherine (Simmons) Siglinger, the former a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter of Alsace, France. Both came to America in childhood days. Mrs. Long lost her mother when but two years of age, and later Mr. Siglinger started to return to Germany, after which he was never heard from again. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born eight children: Charles S., who is now in partnership with his father under the firm style of J. B. Long & Son; Thomas E., who is sole owner and manager of the business conducted under the name of the Pittsburg Pump Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is also vice president of the Savings & Trust Company there; Clara, the wife of Augustus Artz, of Plymouth, Ohio; Ida, the wife of Sherman Hissem, of Loudonville; George Franklin, also of Loudonville; Walter M., who is with his brother in Pittsburg; Harvey W., a clerk in his father's store; and Grace, at home.

In public affairs Mr. Long has been active and influential. He has served as a member of the city council of Loudonville and for nine years filled the office of mayor, his administration being thoroughly businesslike and progressive and characterized also by the enactment of restrictive and regulative legislation. He has always given his political support to the democracy and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the German Lutheran church. He is a man of genuine personal worth, who throughout his life has sought the greatest good of the greatest number and is widely known as a progressive citizen, a loyal friend and a devoted husband and father. Moreover his life record indicates the value and force of persistent labor for his energy and diligence have constituted the basis of the success which he has long enjoyed.

S. WADSWORTH RIGGS.

S. Wadsworth Riggs, who is largely identified with the agricultural and business interests of Sullivan township, and who descended from a well known pioneer family of the county, was born December 9, 1846, in Sullivan where he has resided since, a son of Horace and Susan (Pierce) Riggs, both of whom were natives of New York state, their families having come to Ohio about the year 1832, his father's people having settled in Holmes county and his mother's in Wayne county. They were among the early settlers of this region, active in the early development of the country, and during the pioneer days they endured many hardships and privations in order to put the land in condition for cultivation for the benefit of following generations. Mrs. Riggs descended from Revolutionary stock, a number of her ancestors having served with distinction in the war for independence. Mr. Riggs came to this township in 1834, his wife's people coming about the same time and here they were united in marriage. He was a cooper by trade and followed this occupation, in connection with general farming and stock raising, until he departed this life in March, 1905, having survived his wife nineteen years. He was a man of marked intelligence and strong personality and wielded a great influence for good throughout the

community. In the family were two children, S. Wadsworth and Charity, who became the wife of John Gould, of Sullivan township.

In the district schools S. Wadsworth Riggs acquired his education and after completing his studies he learned the cooper trade with his father, which he followed for some time but subsequently turned his attention to farming and the dairy business. In these enterprises he was very successful for a number of years but in 1886 he gave them up and became connected with the sawmill and lumber enterprise, with which he is still associated. He owns six hundred and seventy acres of fine farm and timber lands in addition to his sawmill property and also possesses business and residence holdings in the village of Sullivan. He has been very successful in his business and his prosperity in the several enterprises in which he is engaged has been such as to rank him among the foremost in the business circles of the county.

On December 19, 1867, Mr. Riggs wedded Mrs. Caroline Holbrook, widow of Clinton Holbrook and daughter of Roswell and Polly (Petticord) Odell, of Lorain county, her father a native of Vermont and her mother of North Carolina. His wife passed away in February, 1900. Mr. Riggs is not affiliated with any societies or fraternal organizations nor is he a member of any church body but, is a man of high moral purpose whose charities are well known throughout the county and many persons, who are now successfully pursuing business and other callings in life, may gratefully attribute their advantages and prosperity to his generosity.

In politics Mr. Riggs is not bound to any particular political party but believes that greater consideration should be given to the candidate than to the party to which he belongs and he therefore reserves the right to judge of the qualifications of office seekers for himself and to cast his vote for those whom he deems best qualified to conserve the interests of the commonwealth. Although he has never held any public office he takes a deep interest in local affairs and is always ready to further any movement which has for its object the general improvement of the community. Mr. Riggs is a man of means, all of which he owes to his own exertions since he had neither money nor influence and but little education when he started out in life. Straightforward in his transactions and always living an upright life, he is honored by all who know him and is numbered among the township's most highly respected citizens.

LEVI OSWALT.

Levi Oswalt has passed the eighty-first milestone on the journey of life and his record is a most enviable one for he has ever been recognized as a good citizen and a man of genuine personal worth. He has lived for more than seventy years upon the farm which is now his home, having been brought to this place by his parents in the spring of 1838. He was born near Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of April, 1828, and is a son of John and Mary (Teichman) Oswalt and a grandson of John Oswalt. The great-grandfather



MR. AND MRS. LEVI OSWALT

in the paternal line was a native of Germany and the Teichman family also comes of German lineage. The parents of our subject were both natives of Pennsylvania the father born January 29, 1800, and the mother on the 26th of August, 1801. They remained residents of the Keystone state until 1836, when they removed westward to Ohio and in 1838, took up their abode upon a farm where Levi Oswalt now resides. Here the father died in 1846 while the mother passed away in 1859. They were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Drusilla Mains and Mrs. Julia Ann Van Zile, both now deceased; Levi; Mrs. Lucinda McCumber, who has also passed away; Benjamin, who lives in Monroe township, Richland county, about a mile from his brother's farm; Mrs. Maria Lash, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Shane and John Wesley, who have also passed away; and David Martin, who was killed while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil war in 1863. He had enlisted from this county and on the expiration of his first term had reenlisted.

In his youthful days Levi Oswalt became familiar with all the experiences of frontier life. He assisted in the arduous task of developing new lands and worked in the fields through the summer months while in the winter seasons he attended school as opportunity afforded. He has resided continuously upon the farm which is now his home since 1838 and now has one hundred and eight acres of land on section 18, save for about an acre which was taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the building of the line through this locality. There are many white oak, sugar maple and walnut trees upon this place, the farm having been covered with heavy timber when Mr. Oswalt took up his abode thereon, but five acres having been cleared at that time. Most of the farm is today under cultivation save ten acres of woodland. The fields are carefully tilled and bring forth rich harvests, the buildings are good and are kept in a state of neat repair. In connection with general farming Mr. Oswalt has carried on minor business enterprises including butchering, sheep-shearing and the operation of a threshing machine. His life has always been a very busy and useful one in which have been few leisure hours. He has worked diligently and energetically as the years have passed and the success which is now his has come as the result of his own well directed labors. Although Mr. Oswalt has long since passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, he yet engages in the supervision of his farm which is operated under his direction.

On the 23 of October, 1856, occurred the marriage of Mr. Oswalt and Miss Pamela Macomber, who was born in Green township, October 21, 1837, and died November 21, 1905. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary (Leply) Macomber, natives of Pennsylvania, who became pioneer residents of this county. Their family numbered eight children, Pamela, Henry, Clinton, Phoebe, Gideon, Lydia, Nettie and Libby. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Oswalt has been blessed with four children. Alice Irene became the wife of Fred Allis, and died leaving two daughters, Vera Irene and Emma Retta, also deceased. Effie Eugenia is the widow of Leander Simms, of Perrysville, and has a daughter, Lottie Birdell. Ida Josephine is the widow of David McCready and has three children, Edna Fay, Robert Byron and Cloyd Elsworth. Martin Elsworth, of Mansfield, is married and has two sons, Walter Levi and Charles Elsworth.

On attaining his majority Mr. Oswalt gave his political support to the democracy and continued one of the advocates of that party until Abraham Lincoln became the candidate of the republican party, and since that time he has voted the republican ticket. He has resided on his farm longer than any other resident of this township and is one of the honored and valuable citizens of the county, his many good traits of character having won for him the friendship and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He has served in school and road offices but has never been ambitious for political preferment and would consent to serve in no other public positions. In early life he attended the old Greentown Baptist church and now holds membership with the Baptist church in Perrysville. He has ever endeavored to live peaceably with all men, to be just in his business relations and honorable in every relation of life so that all with whom he has come in contact entertain for him unqualified regard. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He can well remember when most of the homes were little log cabins and when much of this district was covered with a dense forest. Here and there a little clearing was made, showing that the work of agricultural development was begun. The farm machinery, however, was very crude while the harvesting was done by hand, the men cutting the grain and tying it into bundles. Mr. Oswalt has lived to see the introduction of all the improved modern machinery into use, has lived to see the building of a perfect network of railroads across the state, has witnessed the introduction of the telegraph and telephone and as the years have passed has rejoiced in the progress that has been made as man has utilized the resources that nature has offered and has thus improved his condition and contributed to the upbuilding of the country.

CHARLES E. CAMPBELL.

One of the important industrial interests of Ashland and a factor in the commercial prosperity of the town is that conducted by the Faultless Rubber Company, of which Charles E. Campbell is general manager. His birth occurred in Akron, Ohio, April 15, 1875, his parents being John H. and Caroline E. (Oswald) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, the former born in the year 1848 and the latter in 1850. The father was the only son of John and Matilda Campbell, who resided on a farm near Dalton, Ohio. He acquired his early education in the Smithville high school and afterward attended Mount Union College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1870. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and won his diploma in the year 1873. Immediately following his graduation he located in Akron and entered the law office of Kohler & Edgerton, with whom he received his early practical experience in the work of the courts. A few years later he opened an office in the Mathews block and there remained until 1895, during which time he successfully prosecuted his profession. He was for a considerable period a member of the well known law firm of Kohler, Edgerton & Campbell. In 1895 he removed to

Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he engaged in merchandising until his death. While pursuing his law studies John H. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. Oswald and unto them were born three sons: Charles E.; Harry E., who is superintendent of the Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown, Ohio; and Arthur E., who is with the B. F. Goodrich Company at Akron. The father passed away June 17, 1903, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He left many friends in that place and in Ohio, where he had formerly resided. During his residence in Akron he was a member of McPherson Lodge, K. P., and of Summit Lodge, I. O. O. F. In his earlier days he was a member of the Sixth Battery of the Ohio National Guard and held a post of honor as first lieutenant of his company. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, for in every relation of life he displayed an honorable, upright manhood.

In the public schools of his native city Charles E. Campbell pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades until he was graduated from the Akron high school with the class of 1891. In October of the same year he began his career, securing a position in the shipping department of the B. F. Goodrich Company. He remained there as a trusted and capable employe until July, 1902, and in the meantime his diligence and fidelity had won him successive promotions until he became assistant manager of the specialty department, thus serving at the time he resigned to accept a more lucrative position with the Camp Rubber Company of Ashland on its organization. He was made secretary of the company and on the consolidation of the Camp Rubber Company and the Faultless Rubber Company he was continued as secretary of the new organization. In July, 1907, he was advanced to the position of general manager of the company and is now acting in that capacity, having supervision of the active operation of the plant, which is most capably conducted and is bringing well merited success to the proprietors.

On the 2d of August, 1899, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Catherine E. Christensen, a daughter of Martin F. Christensen, of Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are well known socially, having the high regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. They are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Campbell also holds membership relations with the Colonial Club. He is one of Ashland's representative manufacturers, possessing the spirit of undaunted energy and enterprise that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

DANIEL KAUFFMAN.

On the honor roll of Ashland county's citizens appears the name of Daniel Kauffman, a pioneer settler whose work was a feature in the development of the county as it was transformed from a wild region into one of advanced civilization. He always lived an active, busy, useful life, his many good qualities winning him the respect, confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1810, and

after spending the first eighteen years of his life in the place of his nativity he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio in 1828. He was a son of Dr. John and Anna (Brubaker) Kauffman, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The father was a physician and devoted his entire life to the alleviation of human suffering, his skill and ability winning him recognition as a leading member of the profession in the locality where he lived. He was born August 22, 1764, and died June 16, 1845, in Richland county, Ohio. His wife, who was born May 28, 1768, passed away in Mifflin township, Ashland county, September 7, 1849. They were married August 30, 1791, and their children were six in number: Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, John, Mrs. Anna Stamen, Christian, Daniel and Maria.

On coming to Ohio with his parents Daniel Kauffman remained for a time on the home farm of his father in Richland county, about three miles west of the farm which is now the home of Mrs. Kauffman on section 14, Mifflin township. He attended school at Maumee, Ohio, thus supplementing the education which he had acquired in the east. He became a millwright and followed the trade for a number of years, at one time owning and operating a mill south of Mifflin. There he resided until 1849, when he traded his mill property for the old homestead farm of one hundred and sixty acres, comprising the northwest quarter of section 14 on Black Fork, a mile north of Mifflin on the Black Fork road. His home occupies a fine building site commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, including the valley of the Black Fork. With characteristic energy Mr. Kauffman began tilling the soil and carried on general farming until his death. He was a man of energy and determination, accomplishing what he undertook and year after year he carefully managed his farming interests, winning substantial success as the years went by.

On the 25th of March, 1841, Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss Linda Croninger, who was born August 21, 1818, in Mifflin township, where she has resided throughout her entire life. Her mind is clear and active at the age of ninety-one and she possesses a remarkable memory, relating many interesting incidents of the pioneer times. She remembers well how the Indians called at her father's cabin and her mother baked Johnny cake for them, breaking it up and distributing it among them. About an hour later the squaws then called for their cake. Her parents were Leonard and Elizabeth (Courts) Croninger, both natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born in 1782 and on the 5th of February, 1785, respectively. Removing to Ohio, they resided for ten years in Trumbull county and about 1815 came to Ashland county, cutting their road through the forest from Jeromeville—a distance of ten miles. They located on what is now the John Croninger farm in Mifflin township and there lived until called to their final rest, the father dying in 1832, while the mother passed away April 17, 1860. They were the parents of eight children: Sally, who was born October 25, 1805, and became the wife of James Doty; Benjamin, born August 18, 1808; Eliza, who was born in 1814 and became the wife of John McCrory; Calvin, who was born February 18, 1816; Linda, born August 21, 1818; Ruth, who was born January 30, 1820, and became the wife of Orin Webster; Marchin, born February 6, 1822; and Henry Newman, born June 29, 1824. Mrs. Kauffman is now the only one living. In tracing back the ancestry

of her family it is found that Leonard Croninger was a son of Joseph Croninger, who was born in Germany and came to America with two brothers, settling in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolutionary war from 1775 until 1783 and afterward received a pension in recognition of the aid which he rendered to the cause of liberty. On coming to Ohio he located in Canton, Stark county, where he died December 20, 1833, at the age of eighty years. About 1778 he married Elizabeth Hill and they had the following children: Joseph, Leonard, Jacob, Benjamin, Daniel and Katharine.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kauffman was blessed with seven children. Maria, the eldest, is the wife of S. M. Coe, of Hayesville, Ohio. Elizabeth became the wife of S. C. Frye, of Kansas, and died November 1, 1908. John F., who enlisted from Ashland county early in the war as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, was a prisoner at Catawba for six months, after which he was exchanged and sent home but his health had been broken down and he died from the effects of his imprisonment in 1869, when but twenty-four years of age. Anna is the wife of M. S. Charles, of Ada, Ohio. Sarah is the widow of John Graham and resides with her mother. Henry died March 17, 1879, at the age of twenty-four years. Alice is the wife of B. B. Hout, of Richland county, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Kauffman was a staunch republican, supporting the party from its organization until his death. He was a member of the Richland County Pioneer Society when Ashland was a part of Richland county and Mrs. Kauffman recalls attending a pioneer meeting in Mansfield when a band of ten Indians came to the meeting and camped on the courthouse square. Mr. Kauffman was associated with Major George Urie and Dr. Riddle in gathering the funds for the erection of the Copus and Seymour monuments and the illustration given in the history of the Copus monument contains pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman at the right of the group. The death of Mr. Kauffman occurred June 14, 1890, when he was almost eighty years of age and his widow survives at the age of ninety-one years. He was indeed a worthy pioneer citizen, his entire life work being creditable and contributing in no small measure to the upbuilding of the county. Mrs. Kauffman is equally well known because of her long residence here and the many estimable traits of heart and mind which she has displayed. She is today one of the oldest residents of Mifflin township and no history of the county would be complete without the record of her life.

U. S. GRANT FRIDLINE.

U. S. Grant Fridline, a well known and enterprising agriculturist, owning about one hundred acres of rich and well improved land in Perry township, was born in this township on the 11th of October, 1867. His parents were Ludwick and Elizabeth (Buffmeyer) Fridline, extended mention of whom is made in the

sketch of Elza N. Fridline, a brother of our subject, which is given on another page of this volume.

U. S. Grant Fridline attended the common schools in the acquirement of an education that would equip him for the practical and responsible duties of life and throughout his active business career has been engaged in general farming. He started out in life on his own account empty handed and, with the assistance and encouragement of his estimable wife, has worked earnestly and persistently until his holdings now comprise one hundred acres of productive and arable land and a fine home in Perry township. For eight winters he has also conducted a nursery, making a specialty of fruit trees.

On the 1st of February, 1895, Mr. Fridline was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Arizona Cross, a daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Cross. Mrs. Fridline is very fond of music and is educating herself in that direction.

Mr. Fridline exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is a most public-spirited and loyal citizen. For seven years he has acted as steward of the United Brethren church, has also been class leader and is now its treasurer. He was likewise a Sunday school teacher for several years and does all in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church. His life has been well spent and his many sterling characteristics have gained him a large circle of friends throughout Ashland county, where he has always resided.

ABEL GOUDY.

Abel Goudy is the owner of a well improved farm on section 19, Mohican township. Here he devotes his attention to the further development and cultivation of one hundred and eighteen acres of land and that his methods are practical and his diligence unfaltering is indicated in the generous harvests which he annually gathers. One hundred acres of this farm on which the buildings are located was transferred from Edward Metcalf to William Goudy, August 15, 1837, for twelve hundred dollars; transferred from William Goudy to James Goudy, October 9, 1845, for one thousand dollars; and December 10, 1889, one hundred and eighteen acres were transferred from James Goudy's heirs to Abel Goudy for eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars. It was upon this farm that the birth of Abel Goudy occurred April 5, 1851.

His paternal grandparents were William and Cassandra (Crawford) Goudy, who arrived in Ashland county when it was still a frontier district. The former was both a miller and farmer and built a mill about a mile from the home of Abel Goudy. He operated it for sometime and he also built the mill in Jeromeville, which he conducted for a number of years. He also owned the farm upon which Abel Goudy now resides, together with other property, and was a man of marked industry and enterprise, who carefully conducted his business affairs. Both he and his wife were held in high respect, for they were numbered among the worthy citizens of Vermillion township, where they remained until called to their final rest. Their children were Elijah, Moses

William, Thomas, James, Polly, Abel and John. The daughter became the wife of Allen Metcalf.

Of this family James Goudy was the father of our subject. He was born in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, and was brought to Ashland county during his boyhood days by his parents. He continued to reside here throughout the remainder of his life, devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits and his substantial traits of character won him classification with the best residents of this locality. He married Miss Jane Karns, also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence she was brought to Ohio in her girlhood days. She was a daughter of Joseph and Susan Karns, natives of Pennsylvania, who arrived in Ashland county when there were still many evidences of pioneer life to be seen here. Not many years before the Indians had lived in the district, while wild animals and various kinds of wild game abounded in the forests. Mr. Karns assisted materially in the work of general improvement and progress and died near Hayesville, having spent the greater part of his life on a farm in Mohican township. His children were John, Katharine, Karnahan, Jane, Mrs. Rebecca Boyd and Mrs. Lydia Greenlun. Following their marriage James Goudy and Jane Karns established their home on a farm in Mohican township and here reared their family, numbering seven children: William, a resident of Indiana; Joseph, who is living in Wood county, Ohio; Susan, who was a school teacher; George, who is in the west; Eliza Jane, the wife of N. W. Young, of Kansas; Abel, of this review; and Emma, who is the widow of John Cooper, and resides in Jeromeville.

Abel Goudy has always resided upon the old homestead and has engaged in farming and carpentering. In early days he worked out by the month as a farm hand and also learned and followed the carpenter's trade. He was also an agent for ten or twelve years for fertilizers and farm implements and in connection therewith, throughout this period, he carried on general agricultural pursuits. Now he devotes his entire attention to the task of raising grain and stock and the highly improved appearance of his place of one hundred and eighteen acres on section 19, Mohican township, indicates that his life is one of enterprise, thrift and diligence. In 1900 a disastrous fire occurred upon his farm, destroying all of the outbuildings within two hours and causing a loss of over two thousand dollars. Immediately afterward, however, he replaced them by more commodious and substantial buildings and now has a well improved property, which is proof of his life of industry and thrift.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Goudy chose Miss Emma E. Brubaker, whom he wedded in 1877. She was born in Lake township, this county, on the 5th of August, 1853, and is a daughter of George W. Brubaker, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. There were two children born of this union but the younger, Esta May, died when but eighteen months old. The elder daughter, Elsie Edith, is the wife of Floyd Hootman and they reside with her father. They have two children, Willard Eugene and Clair Goudy Hootman.

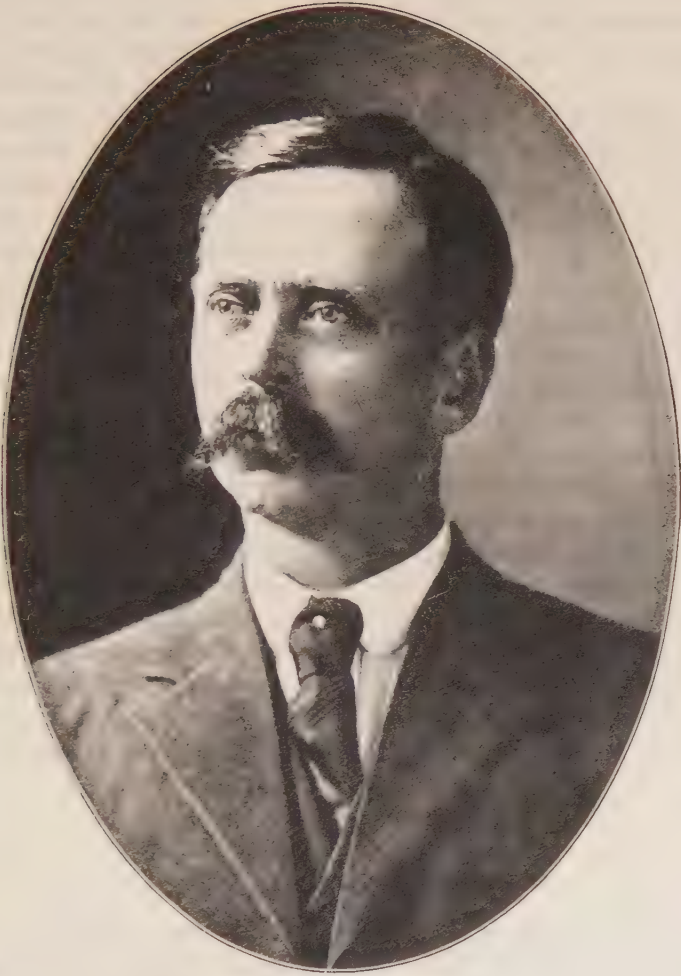
Mr. and Mrs. Goudy are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mohican, with which they have been identified since 1877. Always active in its work, Mr. Goudy has served as recording steward for the past eight years

and has been class leader most of the time. Honest and upright, imbued with Christian ideals, he has always endeavored to closely follow the Golden Rule and his name is a synonym for integrity as well as progressiveness in business affairs. His life has been a very active and useful one and those who know him entertain for him the warmest regard.

J. TAYLOR SMITH.

J. Taylor Smith, who is interested in general agriculture and stock raising in Sullivan township, this county, and who is known throughout the state as a breeder of horses, is a native of this place, his birth having occurred October 1, 1866, and a son of Amos R. and Mary Jane (Taylor) Smith, both of whom were born in this county, his father being of German extraction, while his mother's ancestors came from England. They came to Ohio with their parents, settling in this county, in the early pioneer days, where they at once began to develop the raw country and transform the woodlands into fertile fields. The Smith family for many years were well known farmers of this section and the grandfather, who was known throughout the county as "Jockey" John Smith, was a well known stockman, who had gained a reputation not only in the state of Ohio but throughout the entire country to which he shipped horses, cattle and sheep, in large numbers. In those days the stock was not transported by freight cars as at the present time but were herded into large droves and driven overland on many occasions as far as New York city, in the markets of which they were put up for sale. Amos R. Smith was raised in an atmosphere in which he could derive the necessary knowledge and information in respect to all classes of stock, thus making him not only a successful breeder but also an authority. Instead of following in the footsteps of his father, however, he turned his attention to general agriculture and spent his time in raising grain. He is still living at the age of seventy-three years, but his wife departed this life April 3, 1905.

J. Taylor Smith spent his boyhood on his father's farm, actively engaged in the general routine of agricultural life during the summer months and in the winter attending the district schools, where he acquired his education and, inheriting the fondness of his grandfather for stockraising, he began to trade in cattle and horses when but a lad of twelve years. Subsequently he bought all classes of stock extensively, shipping many head to eastern markets, and for a period of nine years he conducted a meat business in Ashland and Savannah and also engaged extensively in general agriculture. After his marriage in the year 1890, he located in Savannah and in 1894 removed to the farm in Sullivan township on which he now resides, where he has since devoted his entire time to farming and to the dairy business, employing in the latter fifty cows, and with the produce he supplies many local creameries. In 1902, he took up horse breeding and has since been making a specialty of thoroughbred French Percheron and German coach horses, owning seven specimens of the finest breeds of these animals, three of which are stallions valued at nine thousand dollars and said to be three of the finest animals in any one barn in the state



J. T. SMITH

of Ohio. His horses are up to the standard in every point demanded by an expert and their prices range anywhere from five hundred dollars at one year old to thirty-five hundred dollars at the age of six years. This business he carries on in connection with that of his dairy and general agriculture and he is known throughout the state and in fact throughout the country as foremost among horse breeders. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is tile drained and in a high state of cultivation, while his residence and other buildings are of the most modern patterns, and everything about the place is indicative of industry and thrift.

On August 21, 1890, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Lee, a daughter of J. Martin and Mary (Gordon) Lee, her father having been a large landowner and agriculturist of Jackson township. To this union has been born one son, Lloyd, who is seventeen years of age and a boy of remarkable business ability, who assists his father in the stock enterprise.

In politics Mr. Smith gives his allegiance to the republican party and is very proud of his republican ancestry, being one of the most loyal adherents of that party in the county. Amidst his pressing business affairs he has always found time to do something in the way of public improvements and is one of the township's chief agitators for good roads and the progressive school system. Although he has not found time, owing to the pressure of his business affairs, to serve in any of the local offices, yet with his means he is always ready to further any plans for the public good. He is a member of the Congregational church, in which, together with the members of his family, he is an ardent worker, and for a number of years has served that organization as deacon. Mr. Smith is a man whose industry and aggressiveness have done much toward developing the resources of the community and, being still a young man, the enterprise and aggressiveness which he now manifests promise to make him of still greater use to his fellow citizens, who now hold him in high respect and number him among the most substantial business men of the county.

GEORGE W. LORENTZ.

George W. Lorentz, now residing on his farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 30, Green township, was born in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, October 25, 1846, his parents being Jacob and Salome (Gasman) Lorentz, natives of Alsace-Lorraine. One daughter was born to them there and about the year 1838 they emigrated to the United States, taking up their abode in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, and spending their remaining days on farms in Holmes and Ashland counties. The father passed away in 1902, at the age of eighty-five years, having for more than two decades survived his wife, who was called to her final rest in 1881, when sixty-five years of age. Their family numbered eight children, one of whom died in infancy, while the others are as follows: Magdalena, the wife of Michael Frankhiser, of Loudonville; Salome, the widow of George Dauber, of Loudonville; George W., of this review; Margaret, the widow of J. G. Herzog, of Sullivan, Ashland county, who formerly

served as sheriff of this county; Barbara, the widow of Joseph T. Mumper, of Green township; Philip, who died at the age of thirteen years; and John Frederick, a resident of Mansfield, Ohio.

When six years of age George W. Lorentz accompanied his parents on their removal to another farm in Knox township, situated two miles north of Nashville, and there resided until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he came with his parents to Lake township, Ashland county, remaining under the parental roof until the time of his marriage. Subsequently he lived on a farm three miles west of Loudonville, in Hanover township, for four or five years and then returned to Lake township, where he bought a tract of eighty acres—the first land he ever owned. At the end of eight years he sold the property and purchased his present home farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 30, Green township, situated a mile and a half northwest of Perrysville on the Richland county line. About a mile to the northeast of this place, he also has another tract of eighty-four acres on section 19. In his farming interests he has met with that measure of success which is ever the reward of untiring, well directed labor and capable business management and is widely recognized as a most substantial, progressive and enterprising agriculturalist of the community.

Mr. Lorentz has been married twice. In November, 1871, he wedded Miss Sarah Glasglow, a native of Hanover township, who passed away in 1878, leaving one child, Myrtle L., now the wife of William B. Kirshner, of Perrysville. In October, 1879, Mr. Lorentz, was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Mumper, who was born near Loudonville, in Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, her parents being Andrew and Eliza (Bryan) Mumper. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lorentz have been born three children: Thurman Allen, who resides on his father's farm on section 19, Green township; Kate, the wife of Harvey Raby, of Loudonville; and Oscar O., at home.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Lorentz has given his political allegiance to the democracy and has been called by his fellow townsmen to various positions of public trust, serving as road supervisor, as trustee of Green township for eight years and as a member of the school board for more than twenty years. He has been a life-long member of the Lutheran church, now being affiliated with the denomination at Perrysville. His residence in the county covers a period of almost a half century and has been marked by uniform devotion to the public good, by activity and enterprise in business and by fidelity to every trust reposed in him.

PHILLIP ANDREW MYERS.

While Phillip Andrew Myers has a world-wide reputation in connection with his invention and manufacturing interests, which are represented in trade circles under the name of F. E. Myers & Brother, he is, moreover, widely known and honored in Ashland as a representative and valuable citizen whose labors have been of the utmost worth in promoting the progress and upbuilding of the

city. Business activity, public affairs and social interests have constituted well balanced factors in his life and no residents of this part of the state are more honored than are F. E. and Phillip A. Myers.

The latter, who is junior partner of the firm and superintendent of the plants at Ashland, was born in Perry township, this county, about six miles east of the city of Ashland on the 14th of August, 1853. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Morr) Myers. (See sketch of F. E. Myers on another page of this volume for complete family record.) The boyhood days of Phillip A. Myers were spent on the home farm, his early education being acquired during that period in the district schools. He afterward spent two years as a pupil in Smithville Academy in Wayne county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1875 he became connected in business with his brother F. E. Myers, as a salesman. His brother was then engaged in handling agricultural implements and from that time to the present the two have been closely connected in all of their business affairs. During his first year with his brother Phillip A. Myers pursued a commercial course at the Adrian (Michigan) Business College and he regards this as one of the best investments which he ever made. Following his return he still worked for his brother as a salesman and was very successful in that connection. This period of his life constituted his industrial education.

As a boy Phillip A. Myers had early manifested marked mechanical genius, which has since been developed and stands as one of the most potent causes in the success of the firm. In his boyhood days there was not a gate on his father's farm that was not automatic. Every possible mechanical contrivance that could aid the farmer and make the work easier was produced as the result of the budding genius of this young man. In the early part of 1879 his experiments resulted in the production of a double acting force pump. He was almost afraid to tell his brother about his work for fear of ridicule but in 1880 he made application for his patent and upon showing the completed practical pump to his brother, who at once recognized its value, they immediately began its manufacture in the basement of the old Mansfield Clover Hulling Factory in Ashland. There they assembled their pumps, having the machine work done in Wooster and in Canton, Ohio. Their success in handling this product was immediate and enabled them to install their own power plant in October, 1882. Mr. Myers did not stop with the production of the first pump but continued his experiments and inventions, bringing forth various new and practical articles in this line from that time to the present. He took out his second patent in February, 1882, on the force pump and the third, July 11, 1882. He also secured patents on the 5th of September of the same year and on the 1st of May and the 7th of August, 1883. These dates show how rapidly the young inventor developed his ideas and how practical they were.

Mr. Myers did not confine his attention alone to pumps although he worked out that field of development. In June, 1884, he gave the first practical application of hay tools and in this field he soon became equally prominent, securing his second patent on hay tools November 4, 1884. These include forks and carriers for unloading hay, etc. He has always been just ahead of competitors and, therefore, it is no wonder that the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother took the leadership in their line in the world—a position which they have never since

forfeited. P. A. Myers next turned his attention to door hangers for barns, warehouses, etc., and completely revolutionized that field. He took out patents twenty-three years ago that have never been improved upon. He also invented a bicycle stand that immediately sprang into general favor. It was very simple but very practical and there was a great demand for the little article so that the company turned out fifty thousand per year during the time that the bicycle was in popular favor. However, the main part of the manufacturing business has been in connection with pumps and hay unloading tools.

Mr. Myers was asked what was the best thing he ever did and replied "the glass valve seat." This was one of the most important as well as practical inventions which he ever produced. It marked a decided advance which has made the name of Myers stand out alone and far ahead of others. It could not be used by any other pump and today the Myers product of this character is found in every civilized country. Phillip A. Myers devotes his entire time to development and improvement along the line of goods which the firm manufactures. No more ingenious originality has ever been shown in any concern or in any line of invention than in the perfected ideas of this master mind. There is nothing he enjoys more than to be at work in his shop, studying out some new idea and working for its perfection. Every invention has been of a practical and useful nature. The total number of his patents exceeds something over one hundred and application has been made for many more. He follows out the line of improvement and one thing suggests another until he exhausts the field in that direction. Aside from being a man of marked inventive genius he displays also keen executive ability in managing the factory and producing the goods at the lowest possible cost. He is well known in connection with many important business concerns, being a director of the Faultless Rubber Company and of the First National Bank, both of Ashland; a director of the Cleveland & Southwestern Railway Company, a traction line between Cleveland and Bucyrus, Ohio; a director in the Security Life Insurance Company of America; and a director and president of the Chase Foundry & Machine Company of Columbus, Ohio.

On the 31st of May, 1879, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Samantha Alice Chase, of Polk, Ashland county, Ohio, a daughter of the Hon. James E. Chase, a prominent leader in political circles. Their only son, Guy Chase, born in 1881, is a graduate of Dummer Academy, spent three years at Harvard and is now with the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother, occupying an important position with that concern. The only daughter, Grace, died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Myers is a member of the Colonial Club of Ashland, also of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has become a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In many public relations his work has been of a most important character. No citizen has done more for the development and upbuilding of Ashland than have the Myers brothers. For the past twenty-seven years P. A. Myers has been chief of the Citizens Relief Fire Company of Ashland, a volunteer organization, in which he has been greatly interested and which is a source of much pride to him. He is the president and one of the trustees of the Ashland Cemetery Association, a member of the board of education and is also a member of the board of the Ashland Library

Association and at one time was its president. He has been very active in civic and charitable organizations, withholding his support from no movement or measure that he deems of benefit to the community at large. He has never sought nor desired political preferment but has never regarded the duties of citizenship lightly. On the contrary he recognizes his responsibility in this connection and fully meets the obligations which devolve upon him as a citizen of wealth and prominence. His religious belief is manifest in his membership in and support of the Trinity Lutheran church.

Mr. Myers is very fond of fishing and hunting and also of motoring. He has a small cottage on Mullet lake on Cheboygan river, Michigan, and owns a beautiful home in Ashland. There is not one phase in his life over which there falls a shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He is always uniformly polite, courteous and affable, conforms his actions to high standards and at the same time is a capable, energetic and farsighted business man, who understands human nature and correctly judges of life's contacts and its experiences. He exhibits none of the time honored idiosyncrasies of the usual inventor but is a high type of the business man and genius who recognizes the worth of his own productions and is not unmindful of the obstacles which stand in the way. His attention in business lines is given to the development and improvement of practical devices, while his brother manages the financial and executive interests of the firm, constituting a combination of rare strength, the labors and abilities of the one forming a complete complement to the work of the other. As the years have passed P. A. Myers has remained the same approachable, genial gentleman as his old time friends have always found him, his material success leaving him unchanged. A splendid example of the self-made man and the ideal American citizen, he stands out as one of Ohio's best, and there have been many.

WILLIAM SMITH BUDD.

William Smith Budd, who is numbered among the extensive and successful agriculturists of Ashland county, was born in Vermillion township, this county, on the 22d of January, 1852. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Budd, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1827, settling near Jeromeville, Ashland county. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that line of activity exclusively until he passed away here. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was widely recognized as one of the prominent and respected early settlers of the community. His family numbered eight children, three of whom attained adult age, namely: Susanna, who became the wife of Caleb Edwards, of Illinois; Thomas, who first wedded Rebecca Black and subsequently was married to Clarissa Edwards, of Ashland county; and Samuel, the father of William S. Budd, of this review.

The last named was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, while the year 1828 witnessed his arrival in Ohio. In 1847 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Temperance Woodhull, whose birth occurred in New Jersey, October 19, 1823, and who was brought to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1837, when

a maiden of fourteen years, by her parents, William Smith and Mary Louisa (Peterson) Woodhull. William S. Woodhull was born in New Jersey in 1799 and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, passing away in this county in 1879, while his wife also died here. He was a stalwart republican in politics, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. His family numbered seven children, of whom Mrs. Budd, the mother of our subject, died on the 30th of April, 1903. Samuel Budd the father of William S. Budd, was called to his final rest in June, 1884, when he had attained the age of sixty-one years. In his family there were four children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Amanda Dent, deceased; William Smith, of this review; Araminta, who has also passed away; and Mahala, the wife of Orland McGuire, of Noble county, Indiana.

When about nine years of age William Smith Budd accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm in Green township, in which place he has since made his home. After eleven years spent on that farm he took up his abode on the place on which he now resides, there remaining until the time of his marriage, while subsequently he lived on another farm for a short period and then returned to his present property. The place comprises two hundred nine and a half acres of rich and productive land on section 17, Green township, and is situated two and a half miles north of Perrysville. Here he has erected a commodious and attractive residence and likewise has good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. The fields indicate his careful supervision and practical methods, bringing forth rich crops which are a merited reward for his labor. He is also engaged quite extensively in raising and feeding stock, for which he finds a ready sale on the market. His landed holdings also include a farm of one hundred and two and a half acres in Vermillion township, Ashland county, while his wife there owns a tract of one hundred and eight and a half acres, and they are numbered among the prosperous and representative residents of the community.

On the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Budd was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Hawks, whose birth occurred in Vermillion township, Ashland county, Ohio, May 18, 1855, and who has always been a resident of this county. Her parents, James and Martha (Bell) Hawks, were both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, born on the 15th of March, 1814, and on the 12th of May, 1815, respectively. They came to the new world when twenty and eighteen years of age respectively and were married in Philadelphia when James Hawks was twenty-six years old. Subsequently they made their way to Vermillion township, this county, and continued to reside here throughout the remainder of their lives, the father passing away January 31, 1900, while the mother of Mrs. Budd died on the 8th of July, 1893. Their family numbered nine children, namely: Eliza, deceased; Jane, the wife of William Patterson, who is residing on the old home place in Vermillion township; John, who died in 1909; William, Anna, Martha and Robert, all of whom have passed away; Mrs. Budd; and Katharine, the wife of Norman Mowery, of Vermillion township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Budd have been born two children. Samuel, who resides on a portion of his father's farm, married Miss Anna Snyder and has two children, Mary A. and William Franklin. James Floyd is clerking in Ashland.

In his political views Mr. Budd is a stalwart democrat and has served as township trustee for six years, discharging his official duties with promptness and capability. Both he and his wife have spent their entire lives in this county and enjoy in large measure the friendship and regard of those who know them so that it is with pleasure we present this record to our readers.

MORGAN MINAMYER.

In a history of Ashland's business development mention should be made of Morgan Minamyer, now the manager of the Diamond Flouring Mills and connected with other interests in a financial way. He is widely recognized as a man of keen business discernment, readily recognizing opportunities and with power to coordinate forces until he brings them into working unity. What he undertakes he accomplishes, for his resolute spirit cannot be quelled by trifles or even by more important obstacles, but pushes on to the successful attainment of the end in view. He was born in Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio, August 23, 1869, and was one of ten children of William T. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Minamyer. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father coming to Ohio when eighteen years of age, while the mother was brought by her parents in her early girlhood days. Both became residents of Bellaire where they were married. The father learned the miller's trade after arriving in Belmont county and devoted his remaining days to that pursuit, which he successfully followed up to the time of his death which occurred in 1890, when he was fifty-two years of age. He had for a decade survived his wife, who passed away in 1880 at the age of forty-two years. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and served as master of the Bellaire Lodge for a number of years. Five children of the family are still living: George M., a resident of Bellaire; Margaret, the wife of R. W. Farris, also of Bellaire; Albert B., of La Jara, Colorado; Lee, of Ashland, Ohio; and Morgan, of this review.

While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Morgan Minamyer acquired his education in the public schools and at the age of fifteen years apprenticed himself to the miller's trade in the Stewart & Ward Mills at Bellaire, there remaining until he had completed the regular term of indenture. At nineteen years of age he went to Franklin, Kentucky, where he was employed by the College Roller Mill Company, operating a mill there for two years, after which he went to Harrisville, Michigan, and purchased an interest in the Harrisville Mills. He operated that plant for six years and then returned to Bellaire, being employed through the following year in the office of the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1898, he came to Ashland and accepted a position in the Diamond Mills then conducted by Robert McAdoo, thus serving until 1903, when he resigned his position to take up the study of law, entering the Indianapolis Law School at Indianapolis, Indiana. After a year devoted to the study, however, he abandoned the idea of pursuing a legal career and returned to Ashland and again accepted the management of the Diamond Mills. In April, 1907, he was offered and accepted the management of the Reliable Match Com-

pany, in which capacity he served until September, 1908, when he returned to the Diamond Mills which are now being operated under his immediate supervision. His comprehensive knowledge of the best methods of flour manufacture well qualify him for the onerous duties that devolve upon him in this connection. He readily understands business situations and is accurate in his solution of intricate business problems, his energy and enterprise carrying him into important commercial relations.

On the 19th of January, 1898, Mr. Minamyier was married to Miss Olive Barnes of North Vernon, Indiana, and unto them have been born two children, Margaret Joan and Grace Eleanor. Mr. Minamyier is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to both the lodge and chapter. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and at the last convention in the fall of 1908, he was nominated by his party for county auditor but refused to stand for election. At the present time, however, he is serving as a member of the city council and exercises his official prerogative in support of many progressive public measures. His worth as a business man and citizen is unquestioned. His strong mentality, invincible courage and determined individuality render him a natural leader of men and the director of opinion. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who wields a wide influence.

URIAH McFARLAND.

Uriah McFarland, now owning and operating a valuable farm of eighty acres on section 4, Lake township, Ashland county, Ohio, is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred June 19, 1846, in Clinton township, Wayne county. He is a son of William and Ruth (McConkey) McFarland, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Wayne county, this state. William McFarland was the youngest son and fourth child in a family of six children whose parents were William and Elizabeth McFarland. On leaving Scotland he accompanied his parents to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the early years of his life were spent. As a young man he came to Wayne county, Ohio, where he took up the occupation of farming, devoting his entire life to this field of labor, while his parents, following his removal westward, also came to this state and located in Holmes county on a farm just across the county line from that of their son. Here William McFarland was married and here he spent his remaining years, passing away in the faith of the Christian church. His family consisted of seven children, namely: Thomas, who died in California; Robert, also deceased; William, a resident of Holmes county; Mary, who has also passed away; Ruth, the wife of E. J. Shrieve, of Missouri; Sarah Jane, the deceased wife of William Bonham; and Uriah, of this review.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Uriah McFarland in his boyhood and youth. At an early age he became familiar with the task of plowing, planting and harvesting, and he remained on his father's farm until 1871, when he took up his abode on his present farm. He owns eighty acres of land which, under his care and supervision, is highly



MIR. AND MRS. URIAH MCFARLAND

cultivated and yields annually to its owner gratifying returns. He also raises stock to a great extent, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle, horses, fine Merino and Shropshire sheep and Chester White and Poland China hogs. He is a democrat in politics but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, preferring, as he does, to concentrate his time and energies upon his private business affairs.

On the 5th of March, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McFarland and Emma S. Wicoff, a native of Lake township, this county, born October 10, 1854. Her father, William Wicoff, was born in 1811 in Harrison county, Ohio, and came with his father to Ohio, where they settled on the same farm. In 1831 he married Sabina Orem, and they made their home in Lake township, where both passed away. In their family were five children: Nancy J., the wife of Andrew Stewart; Jasper; Newton, who died at the age of nine years; Delphinia, the wife of Silas Smith; and Emma S., now Mrs. Uriah McFarland. William Wicoff was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. He was a prominent figure in the public life of Lake township, serving for twelve successive years as justice of the peace and also for several years as township trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland became the parents of the following children: Wicoff, at home; Viola, the wife of John Rainey, residing in Clinton township, Wayne county; Nancy, who resides in Cleveland, Ohio; Emmet, a resident of Cincinnati; Nellie, the wife of John Molter, of Clinton township, Wayne county; Orem, of Youngstown, Ohio; Ruth, at home; and Joshua, who died in infancy. Public spirited in citizenship, Mr. McFarland takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and progress of the community. His entire life has been spent in Ohio, where he has made many warm friends, and the fact that he is most respected where he is best known is an indication that his life has been at all times an honorable and upright one.

JACOB J. RUSH.

Jacob J. Rush is a veteran of the Civil war. One by one the boys in blue who fought for the defense of the Union are passing away and to those who remain too much honor cannot be accorded in connection with their service as defenders of the stars and stripes. Other chapters in the life record of Mr. Rush are equally creditable. For many years he was closely associated with building operations, working diligently and persistently as a carpenter and now he gives his entire attention to general agricultural pursuits, having three hundred acres of valuable land which is cultivated under his supervision. His birth occurred in Clinton township, Wayne county, Ohio, on a farm bordering the Ashland county line, his natal day being January 10, 1839. His parents were Jacob and Margaret (Hoffman) Rush, who were natives of Alsace, France, a district that is now in possession of Germany. The father was born in 1808 and the mother in 1810. They were reared in the place of their nativity, remaining there until after their marriage and the birth of one of their children.

It was about 1830 that they came to the new world, locating first in Wooster, Ohio, where they lived for a year, after which they established their home on a farm in the midst of the forest, where the birth of Jacob J. Rush occurred. When a boy Mr. Rush of this review remembers his father holding him on his shoulder to watch a drove of deer passing through a clearing in the woods on their farm. After living for twelve years in Wayne county the family crossed the dividing line into Lake township, Ashland county. The father owned two farms on the county line and also cornering on Holmes county. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in this locality, on one side or the other of the boundary line between Ashland and Wayne counties. Jacob Rush, Sr., gave his time and energies to clearing the land and improving the farms, bearing his full share in the arduous task of reclaiming this region for the purposes of civilization. He had about one hundred and sixty-five dollars when he came to the county and as the result of his persistent and unremitting diligence and energy he accumulated an estate valued at about forty-five thousand dollars. He died in 1889, having for two years survived his wife, who passed away in 1887. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom three died in infancy. The others were: Margaret, who became the wife of John Heid but both are now deceased; Jacob, who died at the age of two years; John, living in Holmes county; Mary, who is the widow of Charles Dilgard and a resident of Mohican township; Jacob J., of this review; Julia Ann, who is the widow of Peter Wetzel and is living in Holmes county, Ohio; Katharine, the wife of Philip Wetzel, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick, who has passed away; Magdalen, the deceased wife of John Norwich; Henry and William, who are residents of Mansfield, Ohio; and Daniel, living in Wayne county, this state.

Jacob J. Rush resided at home with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he went to Minnesota, spending two years in the northwest, during which time he worked at the carpenter's trade. He then returned to Lake township and in June, 1862, enlisted as a soldier of the Civil war in response to the president's call for more troops to aid in crushing out the rebellion in the south. He joined company A, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years lacking one month, being honorably discharged at the close of the war in May, 1865. He was twice captured and was sent back to Columbus for exchange. He was first taken prisoner at Camp Dick Robinson in Kentucky and the second time was captured near Frankfort, Kentucky. He went with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, being there until after the capitulation of that city. He made an excellent military record, for he was ever loyal to the cause which he espoused, meeting all the hardships, privations and dangers meted out to the soldier.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Mr. Rush returned to his parents' home in Lake township but soon afterward was married. It was on the 7th of September, 1865, that he wedded Elizabeth A. Molter, who was born in Perry township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 18th of April, 1839, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Garst) Molter, both of whom were natives of the Rhine country of Germany. Mrs. Molter lost both of her parents in New York, where they died of cholera soon after arriving in the United States. She was then about seventeen years of age and she and her brother then went to

Pennsylvania, where she lived until after her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Molter then came to Ashland county, Ohio, about 1837, and spent their remaining days in this county or across the line in Wayne county. They were the parents of four children: Katharine, who is now the widow of O. W. Lake and resides in Clinton township, Wayne county; Elizabeth A.; Henry, living in Morrow county, Ohio; and Peter, who resides in McZena, this county.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rush resided on a farm in Mohican township, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, following that occupation until two years ago. He has owned a farm since the war and his landed possessions now aggregate three hundred acres, of which one hundred and sixty acres is comprised in the home farm, while the other place contains one hundred and forty acres and is about a mile south of the home farm. On the latter his son now resides. Both are well improved properties, having especially good buildings and indicate in their well kept appearance the careful supervision and practical methods of the owner. The homestead is situated on section 28, while the other farm is on section 33, Mohican township.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rush was blessed with seven children: Willis, who died at the age of three years and nine months; Emma, the wife of G. W. Black, of Mohican township; Roscoe, who is living on his father's farm; Burton J., also of Mohican township; Elsie, the wife of S. S. Hootman, of Cleveland; Lodella, the wife of W. H. Obrecht, of Texas; and Iler M., of Mohican township.

Mr. Rush gives his political allegiance to the republican party, being in hearty sympathy with its principles and its policy. He is a member of the Evangelical church of McZena and holds membership in Hayesville Post, G. A. R., thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades. His life has been ever characterized by loyalty to duty, whether in defense of the Union, in business circles or in his relations with his family and friends. His many good qualities have gained him the highest regard and he well deserves mention in this volume as one of the representative citizens of Ashland county.

CHARLES B. SCOTT, M. D.

Dr. Charles B. Scott, a physician and surgeon recognized as a prominent representative of the profession in Ashland county, with a large practice in Loudonville and throughout the surrounding country, was born October 24, 1856, in the town which is yet his home. He is a grandson of Hugh Scott, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1785 and came to Ohio in 1824, settling near Steubenville, where he died May 22, 1827, a few months prior to the birth of his son Andrew. In 1807 he married Katharine Humphries and in the year of her husband's death she removed to Ashland county, settling on a farm in Green township, but the following spring went to Vermillion township. She died November 21, 1854, while on a visit to her old home in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. She was the mother of eight children: Thomas, Jane, James, Francis, Winfield, William, Oliver H. and Andrew J. Scott, father of the subject.

Dr. Andrew J. Scott was born November 12, 1827, in that part of Richland county which is now a part of Ashland county. He was a student in the Ashland Academy while Loren Andrews was proprietor and also continued his education in the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio. He engaged in teaching for two years in the old Loudonville Academy and then studied medicine under Dr. E. B. Fuller, while later he was graduated from the Buffalo University of Medicine. He then entered the Howard College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York and also attended lectures for a time at the Starling Medical College of Columbus Ohio. Following his graduation he opened an office in Loudonville in 1853 and here practiced continually until his death, which occurred May 4, 1895. He was a member of the Ashland County and Ohio State Medical Societies and always remained a deep and discriminating student of his profession. He was also a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston and a member of the American Medical Association. He enjoyed a very large practice in his profession and was connected with the Wooster Medical College of Cleveland as a lecturer on the diseases of women and children. He was a surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty-five years and was president of the state board of health and at the time of his death was a member of the county board of medical examiners under the pension bureau. He took a deep interest in literary pursuits and when a teacher was regarded as one of the best mathematicians in the county. In politics he was a stalwart democrat, active in the work of the party and in the campaigns was a fluent, forceful, entertaining and instructive speaker concerning the issues and questions of the day. In 1874-5 he erected a fine brick residence containing twenty-two rooms at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. He was a man of splendid physique, of athletic build, six feet in height and moreover his was a most attractive personality because he was a broadminded, sympathetic progressive man.

Dr. Andrew J. Scott was married three times. In 1852 he wedded Miss S. M. Fuller, who died in 1854 leaving one child, L. Content, who became the wife of Major Walker of Columbus and died in 1900. In 1856 Dr. Scott wedded Miss Anna Fuller, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1864. There were three children of that marriage: Dr. Charles B. Scott, whose name introduces this review; Harriet S., who is the widow of Henry W. Gilbert and resides in Chicago; and Idella A., the wife of Dr. C. L. Franks, a practicing dentist of Cleveland. In 1867 Dr. Scott was again married, Miss Charlotte Garret becoming his wife and she still survives him.

Dr. Andrew J. Scott took a most lively interest in the social and commercial welfare of his town and county and was ever ready to help onward any movement for the advancement of all. He was a man of more than average ability, of wide research and well trained mind. His skill in his profession was recognized by the medical fraternity throughout the state but it was in the hearts of his friends, neighbors and lifelong acquaintances that he filled the most important place—a place won by care and deeds of kindness, which is not easily filled. At the time of his death, which occurred May 9, 1895, the Loudonville Advocate said:

"It has been many years since our little city has sustained so great a loss as it does in the death of Dr. A. J. Scott. He had been a man with a mind single for the advancement and improvement of the place in which he lived and has during his long and useful life rendered yeoman service to the town of his abiding. He was a man of strong convictions and sterling integrity. That which he considered right he espoused with all the fervor of a strong and cultivated intellect. He was ever ready to take up the cause of the weak and was ever the friend of the friendless. To the unfortunate and erring he was always a ray of hope, combatting the hasty judgment of extremists and offering laudable excuse in extenuation of indiscretion. He was not above his neighbors and the people with whom he lived, but was ever ready with hearty welcome and cheering words for all. He will be missed, not alone among us with whom he has so long lived, but among the medical profession all over this broad land his absence will be keenly felt. In his home will his absence create the greatest void. His home life was most beautiful. He was an indulgent father, loving his children with the most intense feeling. He was a lover of the beautiful and had surrounded himself with all that combines to make life worth living. For years he has been the most prominent counsellor in all matters of importance concerning the town, and has held all the places of honor in the gifts of our people."

Dr. Charles B. Scott, who has spent his entire life in Loudonville and since attaining his majority has given his attention to the work of the medical profession, comes in the paternal line of a family long and prominently connected with this calling. Not only was his father a distinguished Ohio physician but also his maternal grandfather, his uncle Amos B. Fuller and his cousin G. B. Fuller have all practiced successfully in Loudonville, the last named being still a representative of the medical fraternity here. Dr. Scott was educated in the public schools of his native town, also attended the Greentown Academy at Perrysville and later took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father. He likewise continued his reading for two years under Dr. J. N. Dixon, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and attended and assisted Dr. Dixon in holding private clinics in anatomy and surgery. He won his professional degree from the University of Buffalo in 1881 and at once entered upon the active practice in Loudonville in connection with his father, this relation being maintained until the latter's death in 1895. Since that time he has been alone. He fully sustains the excellent reputation which has always been associated with the name of Scott as a representative of the medical fraternity. His ability is pronounced, his experience broad and his laudable ambition leads him to continually study that he may make his professional services of the utmost benefit to his fellowmen. In addition to his practice he is known in financial circles as one of the directors of the Citizens Savings Bank of Loudonville, with which he has thus been associated since its organization. He is local surgeon for both the railroads entering Loudonville and has a large private practice which attests his ability and the confidence reposed in him.

Dr. Scott was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Priest, a native of Warren county, Ohio, the widow of Columbus Priest and a daughter of Austin McCreary. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have one son, Ross J., who is attending St.

John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. In his political views Dr. Scott has ever been an earnest democrat, desiring the success of the party principles which he deems the most effective forces for good government. He has served on the village council and is now a member of the board of education. He is likewise connected with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias and is a gentleman of genuine personal worth, whose sterling traits of manhood and citizenship, as well as his professional skill, have gained him high place in the regard of his fellow townsmen.

MARTIN LUTHER HUMM.

Martin Luther Humm, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising, has lived a life of well directed industry and thrift and that there have been few leisure hours in his record is indicated in the success which now rewards his labors. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres, covering the southeast quarter of section 29, Mohican township. His birth occurred on a farm about three miles south of Loudonville in Hanover township, Ashland county, July 4, 1861, and in the spring of 1862 the family home was established on a farm in Vermillion township. His parents were George and Susanna (Stauffer) Humm. The father was born in Alsace, France, January 17, 1820, and became a resident of Columbus, Ohio, in 1853. He remained there for three years and then removed near Loudonville, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in Lake township on the 28th of December, 1884. He had devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits and his diligence constituted the foundation upon which he builded his prosperity. His first wife bore the maiden name of Barbara Barnhart and it was with her and his three children that he made the voyage to the new world. She died during their residence in Columbus, while of their children George is deceased. John B., the other son, is a resident of Toledo, Ohio, while the daughter, Mrs. Julia Rominger, is living in Kansas. Having lost his first wife, George Humm wedded Susanna Stauffer, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 15, 1817, and was brought to Ohio by her parents when twelve years of age, the family home being established in Crawford county, while later a removal was made to Ashland county. Mrs. Humm still survives and is now a resident of Loudonville. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons, Jacob S., the elder, being now a resident of Loudonville.

The younger, Martin Luther Humm, lived with his parents on a farm in Vermillion township for about five years and then a removal was made to Lake township, where he continued for thirty years. In 1896 he removed to his present farm, which has since been his home and today one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land pays tribute to the care and labor which he bestows upon it. It is situated on the Jeromeville and Mohicanville road, about a mile north of the latter village, and is a well improved farm, carefully cultivated, its fields giving evidence in the springtime of the rich harvests to be gathered in the autumn. In fact his place is one of the best in the township and upon it are two good bank barns and a pleasant dwelling. An air of neat-

ness, thrift and prosperity pervades the place, for everything about the farm is kept in good repair, high grades of stock are seen in the pastures and the cribs and granaries each fall are full of the fruits of the field.

On the first of December, 1885, Mr. Humm was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Metcalf, who was born a mile west of Mohicanville in Mohican township, August 15, 1860, her parents being Zebulon and Sarah (Leidigh) Metcalf, of whom mention is made in connection with the sketch of Levi Metcalf on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Humm are parents of two sons and a daughter: Guy Z., who was born February 8, 1888; Mary Eliza, born on the 9th of June, 1893; and George Walter, on the 18th of March, 1896. Mr. Humm's success enables him to provide liberally for his family, who are situated in a comfortable home that is noted for its warm-hearted hospitality. The parents are members of the Reformed church of Mohicanville, in which Mr. Humm is serving as elder and at the time of the erection of the house of worship he was a member of the building committee. He has contributed generously to the support of the church and at all times rejoices in its growth and aids in promoting its activities. His political views are in accord with the principles of the democratic party but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. The secret of his success lies in the fact that he has applied himself closely to his work, allowing no outside interests to claim his time or attention and as the years have gone by his industry has brought him to the goal of prosperity.

WILLIAM ALVIN WHITE, M. D.

William Alvin White, a representative and successful physician and surgeon of Ashland county, is now prosecuting his profession in Rowsburg. He was born on the 16th of November, 1862, a son of William R. and Hannah Eva (Paul) White, who were natives of Lancaster county and Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, respectively. The birth of the father occurred January 30, 1823, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 9th of March, 1840. Their marriage was celebrated January 6, 1859. In 1864, William R. White made his way to Ashland county, Ohio, and purchased a farm of two hundred acres in Milton township, on which he continued to reside until called to his final rest. In spite of many reverses in the way of fires, etc., he won a gratifying measure of prosperity in his business undertakings. He did not hoard his capital, however, but used it freely in providing his children with good educational advantages and opportunities and also in aiding the poor. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a constant attendant and in which he served as elder for more than forty years. Though the church was three miles from his home and the weather was often inclement, he never failed to be in his accustomed place at religious services. His life may well serve as an example for others to follow being characterized by integrity, purity and uprightness in all relations and when he passed away on the 26th of May, 1899, the community mourned the loss of

one of its most respected and honored citizens. His wife survived him for but a brief period, her demise occurring December 19, 1900.

Unto this worthy couple were born the following children: R. Parks, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who is the eye and ear specialist for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; William Alvin, of this review; Sydney G., a practicing physician, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Samuel Ernest, a Presbyterian minister residing in Minnesota; John R., a dentist of Warsaw, Indiana; Alfred McMillen, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Walter M. L., a steel worker of Reading, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Eva Ada Gillis, of Ashland county.

William Alvin White supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in Oxford, Pennsylvania, by a course in Ashland College. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated on the 4th of March, 1901. He first located for practice in Indiana, where he remained for six years and then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but at the end of six months came to Ashland county, Ohio, opening an office at Rowsburg, where he has continued to the present time. Here he has a fine home and an extensive and growing practice that speaks in unmistakable terms of his skill and ability in his chosen calling. He has patients within a radius of from eight to ten miles and uses three horses for driving purposes. An able surgeon as well as general medical practitioner, he has won a wide and favorable reputation as a worthy representative of his profession and keeps in close touch with the progress that is being continually made by the fraternity through his membership in the Ashland County Medical Society.

On the 16th of September, 1891, Dr. White was united in marriage to Miss Ida J. Hunter, who was born April 6, 1868, a daughter of Joseph Paxton Hunter, of Richland county. Their union has been blessed with three children, namely: Eva Pauline, whose birth occurred August 25, 1895, and who passed away July 2, 1896; William Alvin Dale, born September 3, 1900; and Dorothy Angeline, whose natal day was July 21, 1902. Politically Dr. White is a republican, while in religious faith he is a Presbyterian. His sterling manhood as well as his professional attainments command for him the respect and honor of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN WELTMER.

For fifty years John Weltmer has resided on the farm on section 3, Green Township, which is now his home and has witnessed many changes during this period as the county has taken on all of the evidences of modern civilization. What a contrast between the present time and his youthful days when much of the land in the neighborhood of his home was still wild and unimproved, being covered with the native forests. There were wild animals in the woods and all around were seen traces of the Indian occupancy. Many of the homes were log cabins, which were heated by the fireplace over which the cooking was also done. The farm machinery was very crude, the work being largely done by



MR. AND MRS. JOHN WELTMER

hand but, as the years have passed, modern farm implements have been invented and introduced, the fireplace has given way before the perfected range, railroads have been built, the telegraph and telephone have been introduced and rural free delivery has been everywhere established. In his work Mr. Weltmer has kept pace with the progress of the age and his mind forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

A native of Wayne county, Ohio, he was born November 27, 1829, a son of Jacob and Hannah (Showalter) Weltmer, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weltmer, to Ohio in 1812 and settled on the farm on which the subject of this review was born. There he spent his remaining days and for many years was a representative of the agricultural interests of the community. He was one of a family of four children, the others being John, Abram and Mrs. Mary Showalter. Having arrived at years of maturity Jacob Weltmer married Hannah Showalter and they became the parents of nine children: Mrs. Sarah Smoke, who died in 1859; John; Jacob, living in Vermillion township; Mrs. Bessy Showalter, deceased; Mrs. Leah Isemour, of Indiana; Joseph and Maggie, twins, who have passed away; Mrs. Anna Showalter, of Indiana; and Mrs. Mary Pugh, who has departed this life.

John Weltmer spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old home farm, remaining with his parents up to the time of his marriage, when he began farming on his own account in Chester township, Wayne county. He also worked at the carpenter's trade and, in fact, has followed that pursuit more or less throughout his entire life, framing a barn here in the summer of 1908 although at the time in his seventy-ninth year. He has always led a busy life, with few leisure hours, and his enterprise and activity have brought him his success. In April, 1857, he came to his present farm and it has since been his home. The improvements upon it are the work of his hands and he still gives general supervision to its care and cultivation. He has here one hundred and five acres of arable land situated on section 3. He built a bank barn thirty-six by eighty feet, has remodeled and added to the dwelling and now has good buildings upon the place. In more recent years he has turned over the work of the farm to his son so that he is enabled to enjoy something of that rest which should ever crown long years of active and honorable labor.

On the 27th of October, 1851, Mr. Weltmer was married to Miss Phoebe Moses, who was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1828, and when eight years of age went to Wayne county, Ohio, with her parents, John and Mary (Carl) Moses, whose family numbered eleven children. Her father died in Wayne county, after which the mother spent her last days with her daughter Mrs. Weltmer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Weltmer were born four children: Sylvana, who died in childhood; Penninah, the wife of Charles Scott, of Vermillion township; Ephraim, of Green township; and Lenne, the wife of Jack Baker, of Vermillion township.

In his political views Mr. Weltmer has been a stalwart republican since the organization of the party and has served in school and road offices, but otherwise has never sought nor desired office. He is a member of the Evangelical Association and assisted largely in building the church near his home, which was begun

in 1861 and dedicated in 1863. His life has ever been an upright and honorable one, truth and justice being among his salient characteristics. He is now well advanced in years and receives the honor and respect of all who know him. He can relate many interesting instances of the early days and tell instructive tales concerning a mode of life which was common here more than a half century ago, bearing comparatively little resemblance to the manner of living at the present time when invention has so revolutionized all lines of life.

JOHN S. CLARK.

The rich land of Ohio offers excellent opportunities to the farmer and stock-raiser and for a number of years John S. Clark was closely associated with those lines of business. He now makes his home in Ashland where he continues to deal in stock and is one of the extensive shippers of this section of the county. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1853, his parents being Jesse and Hattie (Shirk) Clark, both of whom were also natives of Lancaster county, whence they came to Ashland county with their family in March, 1870, locating on the old Sheridan farm five miles southeast of the city of Ashland. The father purchased this property from his son Martin who had preceded him to Ashland county and upon this farm both the father and mother died, his death occurring November 21, 1891, when he was in his eightieth year.

No event of especial importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John S. Clark in his boyhood and youth. He was educated in the public schools of Ashland county, whither he came with his parents when a youth of seventeen years. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with stock dealing, for as early as his twelfth year he purchased a pig and a little later a horse, and has since been connected with live-stock interests on a constantly increasing scale. At eighteen years of age he began farming for himself, operating a part of his father's land on shares, and at twenty-one years of age he took charge of his father's farm, meanwhile trading in stock in connection with his farming. His father's place comprised ninety-seven acres of tillable land and he cultivated the farm for sixteen years, during which time he not only devoted his time to raising grain but was also a heavy feeder and shipper of stock. He bought and sold horses by the carload, feeding and shipping one winter sixty-seven head of horses besides other stock. Following his father's death, which occurred in 1891, he conducted the farm for two years as administrator of the estate, and after he had settled up the business he sold the farm in the spring of 1893 and removed to his own farm, which he had previously purchased. He did not continue, however, to engage in tilling the soil but devoted his entire attention to the live-stock business and his outside investments. In 1895 he purchased another farm in Montgomery township to which he removed and on which he resided for two years. He then sold that property and purchased a handsome residence standing in the midst of fifteen acres of land adjoining his other place and there took up his abode. This home which he still owns, corners the old homestead where his father lived and died. He also

has a farm there of eighty-two acres, including some of the most valuable land in Ashland county. In December, 1904, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife and soon after her death he removed to Ashland where he has since resided, directing his stock dealing operations from this point. He is one of the most extensive and best known stock shippers of this section of the county and is a representative business man whose intelligently directed labor has brought to him constantly increasing and well merited success.

In 1875, John S. Clark was married to Miss Martha Haggerty, who passed away in December, 1904. Two years later in 1906, he wedded Miss Lula Zimmerman, of Ashland, and unto this marriage has been born a son, Jesse A. He reared two children: J. L. Clark, now of the firm of Hess & Clark; and Jennie, the wife of William Nelson, of Ashland. They also have reared a little girl, Helen Smith, whom they took into their home in her early girlhood, making her a member of the family. She is now the wife of Morgan Workman, of Ashland.

In his political views Mr. Clark has been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and has been quite active in the local ranks of the party. He served for six years and nine months as a trustee of Montgomery township and under his administration the pike building of the township was begun. He has always stood for practical progress and that advancement along those lines which constitutes a source of substantial growth and improvement. He is a member of the Dickey Baptist church in which he is serving as chorister, and in all things pertaining to the welfare of the community he is interested. He owns a handsome residence on Claremont avenue and resides at 79½ Center street in Ashland, being regarded as one of the representative business men and most prominent stock dealers of the county.

DAVID ALLISON PHILLIPS.

David Allison Phillips, early realizing how forceful a factor in the business affairs of life is unremitting energy, has throughout his entire career manifested this quality in large measure. As a contractor he has contributed to the improvement of Ashland as well as to his individual success. His birth occurred in Holmes county, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1851, his parents being Enoch and Adaline (Craig) Phillips, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and of Holmes county, Ohio, respectively. In his boyhood days the father accompanied his parents to the latter county where he was reared, educated and married. He died in early manhood, passing away when his son David was but a young lad. The mother afterward became the wife of DeWalt Guth, removing to Loudonville, Ashland county, Ohio, where they resided until 1862, when they took up their abode in the county seat.

In this city, therefore, David Allison Phillips was living when he attained his majority. He pursued his education in the public schools and in Savannah Academy. When a boy of ten years he was ambitious to make money for himself and he peddled fruit, nuts and other edibles at the trains as they passed

through Loudonville. After coming to Ashland he worked for the street commissioner and at fourteen years of age was doing a man's regular work. The money which he earned in this way enabled him to pursue his academic course and after the completion of his education he returned home and secured employment in the Ashland Flax Mill. A year later he entered the employ of his step-father and subsequently became a partner in the huckster business, in which he engaged for six years. On the expiration of that period he conducted an independent venture in the produce business, with which he was identified until 1897, when he began contracting. During the latter years of his connection with the produce business he had not met with the success he had anticipated and his capital had therefore become depleted. When he took up the contracting business, therefore, he began operations on a small scale and in this he undoubtedly found the task for which nature intended him for he has met with continuously growing success since that time. He first dug cellars and other small contracts, but his business steadily developed until his first large contract was the building of five miles of pike in Montgomery township. Since that time he has been constantly employed in the execution of important contracts. He has built all of the pike roads of Ashland county, has improved sixteen streets in the city, paving thirteen of these with brick, and has done extensive contracting for the Erie Railroad, making grades for the double tracks on the road from Nankin Station to Pope Station. He was also awarded the contract for the grading from Ashland switch to Milton tower and the grading from the Olivesburg road to Madison Summit. In 1904 he laid out, graded and paved the streets and put in the sewers of the John Sherman estate in Mansfield. He also did the grading of West Arch street, Daisy street, Hammond street and East First street in Mansfield, built the main street through Loudonville which was the first improved street in that place and did the grading for the traction line from Silver Creek to Wadsworth in Medina county, moving ten thousand yards of dirt in less than thirty days. At one time in 1907 he had contracts aggregating between eighty and one hundred thousand dollars. He keeps thirty head of horses and ten head of mules and is fully equipped for taking care of large contracts. His business is now very extensive and of an important character and returns to him an excellent income.

On the 7th of November, 1871, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Mary B. Reep of Ashland, Ohio, and unto them have been born eight children, six daughters and two sons: Clara A., the wife of William E. Leinard of Ashland; Helen B., the wife of J. E. Arnold, also residing in Ashland; Catherine C., the wife of Arthur L. VanOsdall, residents of Ashland; Mary B., the wife of Charles E. Enck, residing in the same city; John G., at home; Frederick A., who was born November 12, 1884, and died November 7, 1886; Tina C. and Josephine D., both at home.

In his political views Mr. Phillips is a democrat and on that ticket has been elected to the city council, his service covering a period of ten years, during which time he has greatly promoted the welfare of the interests of the city. He is prominent socially, holding membership in Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., since 1880. He is also a member of Ashland Encampment, No. 130, and of Canton Ashland, No. 41, I. O. O. F. In the lodge he has filled all of the chairs.

He and his family are members of the Christian church and for many years he has served as one of its trustees. He stands as a splendid example of the typical American business man whose advancement cannot be retarded by difficulties or obstacles for he uses these as an impetus for renewed effort. Starting out in life empty-handed, he educated himself and the prominent position which he occupies today in the business world is due entirely to his determination to succeed. Reliable and enterprising, he has advanced along legitimate lines of business, and has not only won prominence but by his straightforward dealing has gained the unqualified confidence and good will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN FIRESTONE McCONNELL.

John Firestone McConnell, a well known and prosperous merchant of Rowsburg, was born in Perry township, Ashland county, Ohio, November 2, 1849. His parents were David C. and Matilda (Firestone) McConnell, the former born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1812, and the latter in Ohio on the 5th of January, 1814. Their marriage was celebrated in March, 1836. When but two years of age David C. McConnell was brought by his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, remaining under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he was married and started out in life on his own account. Coming to Ashland county, he first purchased a farm of fifty-three acres, to which he afterward added by additional purchase until his holdings comprised a tract of ninety-three acres on which he spent his remaining days. When it came into his possession the land was in a wild and undeveloped state but as the years passed he converted it into rich and productive fields which annually returned golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed on them. His first residence and barn were constructed of rough logs and he underwent many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in this county. His time and energies were devoted to agricultural pursuits and he was truly a self-made man, his success being entirely the result of his own well directed industry and enterprise. He was, moreover, a man of unfaltering integrity, superior judgment and excellent executive ability and took the greatest delight in ministering to the comfort and welfare of his family. Though denied school privileges in youth, he became a well informed man through reading, experience and observation and provided his children with the best educational training available in those early days. He capably served in the position of township trustee for two terms and was a most loyal, public-spirited citizen whose aid and influence could ever be counted upon in any movement instituted to advance the general welfare. He passed away in 1896, having for two years survived his wife, who was called to her final rest in 1894.

Their family numbered eleven children. James C. McConnell, the eldest, who is now a resident of Turner, Kansas, served for three years in the Union army as a member of Company C, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Garfield. He was taken prisoner at the first siege of Vicksburg but after a

short time was paroled. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. David C. McConnell were as follows: Sarah, a resident of Rowsburg, Ohio; Mrs. Rachel Flory, a widow residing in Youngstown, Ohio; Nancy, who likewise makes her home in Rowsburg, Ohio; Mrs. Annice Shoemaker, of Tiffin, Ohio; William P., who died at the age of two years; John Firestone, of this review; David, of Ashland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Alice Spotts, of Reedsburg, Ohio; Mrs. Florence C. Howie, who is living in Leroy, Ohio; and Margaret R., who passed away at the age of three years.

On attaining years of maturity John F. McConnell became identified with agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood and was successfully engaged in farming until 1904, when he took up merchandising at Rowsburg, where he has since conducted a general store. His reasonable prices, well selected stock of goods and reliable dealings insure him a liberal and growing patronage and have gained him recognition among the representative and successful business men of his native county. He owns a well improved farm of eighty acres, has several lots both in Rowsburg and in Ashland and is a stockholder in the savings bank of Ashland.

On the 6th of November, 1873, Mr. McConnell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fulk, a daughter of Jacob Fulk, a farmer living near New Washington, Crawford county, Ohio. Mrs. McConnell passed away on the 24th of February, 1909, her demise being deeply mourned not only in her immediate family but also throughout the entire community, for her many excellent traits of heart and mind had won her the warm regard and esteem of many friends.

Politically Mr. McConnell is a stalwart advocate of the democracy and has served as township trustee for several terms. Like his father, he is interested in all measures for the promotion of the material, intellectual and moral development of the community and is widely recognized as a leading and influential citizen. In religious belief he is a Lutheran and is a devoted and faithful member of that church. Throughout his entire life, or for a period of three score years, he has been a resident of this county and that his career has been an honorable and upright one is proven by the fact that those who have known him from his boyhood and youth are still numbered among his staunch friends and admirers. Brooking no obstacle that could be overcome by determined and persistent effort, he has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes and has reason to be proud of what he has accomplished.

CLEMENS PIERCE WINBIGLER.

Clemens Pierce Winbigler, a leading and successful lawyer of Ashland, was born in Mohican township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1853, his parents being John J. and Tabitha (Funk) Winbigler. The paternal grandfather, John Winbigler, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Ashland county, this state, at an early day, entering a tract of land of one hundred and thirty acres from the government. On that farm, which was located in Mohican township, he spent his

remaining days and at the time of his death the property came into possession of his son, John J. Winbigler, whose birth had occurred on the old homestead place in 1826. Here the father has continuously resided to the present time and is widely recognized as one of the substantial agriculturists and worthy native sons of the county. He is a stalwart democrat in his political views and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to various positions of public trust and responsibility. He served for two terms as sheriff of Ashland county, held various township offices for a number of years and also served as justice of the peace, discharging the various duties entrusted to him in these connections with promptness and fidelity. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Disciple church and his honorable and well spent life has made him fully worthy the high regard and esteem which is uniformly accorded him.

Clemens Pierce Winbigler was reared on the old home farm and supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in the public schools and the Ashland high school, by a course of study at Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he began reading under the preceptorship of Judge R. M. Campbell and in the fall of 1880, entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1881. While reading law in the office of Judge Campbell he also taught school for one term and following his graduation from the Cincinnati Law School he engaged in teaching for five months. He then located for the practice of his profession in Edgerton, Williams county, Ohio, where he remained for two years, on the expiration of which period he came to Ashland and has since been numbered among the most successful and able legal practitioners of the city. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. He likewise served as secretary of the Ashland Steel Range & Manufacturing Company from the time of its organization until the fall of 1908, is now acting as attorney for the Wayne Building & Loan Association and has also been attorney for the Ashland Building & Loan Company since the time of its organization.

In 1886 Mr. Winbigler was united in marriage to Miss Veda Roberts, a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Rasher) Roberts, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They have one child, Howard D., who is a high school student.

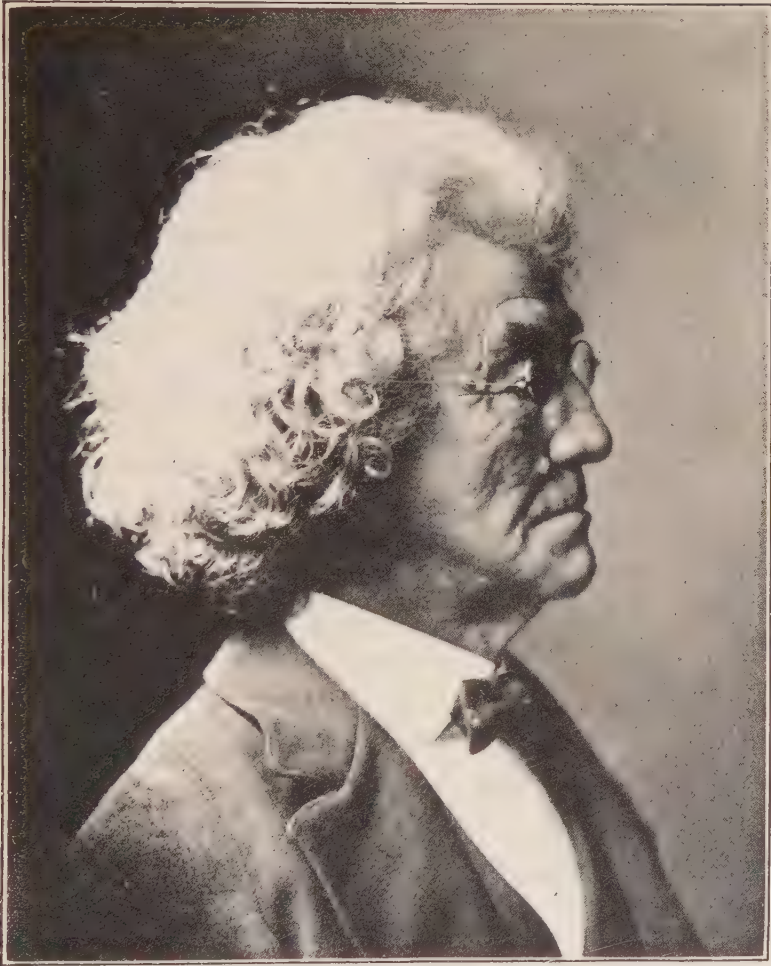
Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Winbigler has given his political allegiance to the democracy and has been an active and prominent worker in its ranks. From 1884 to 1886 he served as city solicitor of Ashland and has also been the chief executive of the city, his term covering the period between April, 1903, and January, 1906. During his administration, which was characterized by reform and improvement, the opera house was built, the sewer system was completed and considerable street paving was done. He has also been on the school board for one term, has served as a member of the educational board for six years and has acted as county examiner for two terms and as city examiner for five years. His membership relations include the Colonial Club

of Ashland and the Disciple or Christian church. He is known as one worthy of the trust and confidence of his fellowmen, not only in professional but in private life as well, and Ashland numbers him among her most respected and honored citizens.

MICHAEL K. SEIBERT.

Michael K. Seibert, numbered among the veterans of the Civil war and long a representative of farming interests in Ashland county, was born near Millbrook, Wayne county, Ohio, March 19, 1832. He was the sixth in order of birth in a family of ten children, whose parents were Samuel and Mary (Mong) Seibert. The father's birth occurred in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and the mother was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1800. In his youthful days Samuel Seibert went to Virginia, where he attended school and was married. He and his wife began their domestic life in that state and there remained until after the birth of four of their sons. In the year 1828, they sought a home in Ohio, settling in Wayne county. The father was a farmer and miller and operated a grist and sawmill on his farm in Wayne county. About 1848, he removed to Ashland county and operated the Rochester mill on the Mohican in Lake township, for four years. Both he and his wife spent their last days at Lake Fork, where his death occurred when he had reached the age of eighty-nine years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-five. They reared a family who were a credit to their name. There were nine who reached adult age, while one died in infancy. The others were as follows: Aaron, who devoted his entire life to farming and spent a number of years in Missouri covering the period of the Civil war, died in Lake Fork. He was married but left no children. Moses H. died at the age of twenty-three years. John W. died in September, 1908, in the state of Washington. His death resulted from grief over the loss of his son Rollo, who was killed by an Indian while aiding the sheriff in capturing some red men in that locality. Samuel J., who acquired his education at Delaware University and taught school in early manhood, went to California in 1851 and there died in 1904. He was a man of considerable literary talent and wrote a number of practicable poems. Mary Ann, who is the widow of Lemuel Miller, resides at Lake Fork. Michael is the next of the family. Cyrus S. is also living at Lake Fork. Benjamin Franklin, of Mohican township, enlisted in McLaughlin's Squadron of Cavalry and served for nearly five years. He then reenlisted and served for several months after the war closed. He was held as a prisoner of war for several months at Andersonville. Joseph D., who enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Captain McKinley, was shot while color bearer on the boat, City Bell, while on the Red river expedition under General Banks.

Michael K. Seibert spent the first sixteen years of his life at the place of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Rochester Mills on the Mohican in Lake township, Ashland county, where the family home



M. K. SEIBERT

was maintained for four years. He then removed to Lake Fork and has spent the greater part of his life in Mohican township to the present time. Immediately after his marriage, however, he resided for six months in Wayne county and for a year and a half lived in northeastern Missouri. He remained upon the farm until 1859, when he established a grocery store at Lake Fork and conducted it and also acted as postmaster until 1870. His time and energies, however, have mostly been given to farming and trucking and he now operates fifty acres of land for a widowed sister. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting on the 2d of May, 1864, as a member of Company I. One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Joseph R. Remley. He first served for one hundred days at the opening of the siege of Petersburg. In his political views Mr. Seibert has always been a stalwart republican, voting first for John C. Fremont, since which time he has given his allegiance to every republican candidate at the head of the ticket. He has also voted for several republican candidates for governor of Ohio, save when he cast a ballot for Pattison, the democratic governor. He is a member of Andrews Post, No. 32, G. A. R., in Ashland and he belongs to the United Brethren church at Lake Fork. In the work of the church he takes an active and helpful interest and is serving as one of the teachers in the Sunday school.

Mr. Seibert was married December 21, 1854, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Stoler, who was born at Lake Fork, July 18, 1833, a daughter of John and Sophia Stoler. This union was blessed with six children, as follows: Alice, the wife of Phil Hess, of Wooster, Ohio; Myron S., who lives in Columbus; Helen L., the wife of F. S. Finley, of Kendallville, Indiana; Howard E., also of Kendallville; and Sam Luther and Ida May, both of whom died in infancy. The wife and mother departed this life July 19, 1876.

JOHN F. KILAVER.

John F. Kilaver, who for fifty-seven years has carried on agricultural pursuits in Ashland county, is a native of Wolfshlugen, Germany, his birth there occurring September 10, 1839, his parents being John and Katie (Shrote) Kilaver. When but twelve years of age he lost his father and the family, consisting of six children, scattered, John F. Kilaver coming to the United States in 1852 in company with his sister, Hedwig. Upon arriving at New York city they found that they were without funds and were compelled to seek work by which to earn their living. Mr. Kilaver consequently became connected with the dairy business, while his sister was employed at house work.

They tarried in New York, however, for only four months, and in September, 1852, the brother and sister continued their westward journey, arriving in Ashland county, Ohio, where the former entered upon agricultural pursuits. He secured work as a farm hand in the employ of John Fritz, who later became his father-in-law, and continued in this capacity for seven years, or up to the time of his marriage. Hard labor and careful saving enabled him at this time to

purchase a half interest in Mr. Fritz's farm and he subsequently bought out the interest of the heirs, becoming sole owner. The farm consisted of eighty acres, but as he prospered he has added to his original holdings until his property today aggregates one hundred and sixty acres on section 8, Green township. He has erected substantial buildings upon the place, which today bears evidence of the care bestowed upon it by the owner, while his highly cultivated fields prove a source of gratifying income. In 1860, at the country's call for aid, Mr. Kilaver left his wife and children under the care of his father-in-law and enlisted as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving for a term of three years. In December, 1864, he contracted malaria and was sent to the hospital, where he remained until the close of the war. When hostilities ceased he returned to his home and again took up the work of the farm.

In 1859 Mr. Kilaver was married to Rachel Fritz, a native of Massillon, Ohio, and they became the parents of two daughters: Sarah, the wife of Sol Copus, of Putnam county, Ohio; and Katharine, who died at the age of thirty-five years. Nine months after his return from the Civil war Mr. Kilaver lost his wife, her death being caused by consumption, and in 1867 he again married, his second choice being Mary Frantz, who was born August 25, 1840, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wittemere) Frantz, natives of Pennsylvania. Unto this union were born two children: Frank, who wedded Nellie Covert and is with his father on the home farm; and Anna, the wife of Godfrey Myers, of Green township, who by her marriage became the mother of five children. At the death of his sister he also received into his home and reared her five children, four girls and one boy. In this locality where he has for so long made his home Mr. Kilaver has made many friends and his energy and perseverance, combined with his sterling traits of character, have won for him a high place in the regard and esteem of his fellowmen.

FRANCIS L. STAMAN.

The farm on which Francis L. Staman now resides on section 11, Mifflin township, was his birthplace, his natal day being April 21, 1860. He has always resided here and his entire life has been given to general agricultural pursuits. He was the eighth in order of birth in a family of nine children, whose parents were Jacob and Fannie (Lantz) Staman, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The father, who was born November 5, 1812, died February 3, 1866, while the mother, whose birth occurred January 14, 1823, was called to her final home on the 24th of July, 1902, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Both came to this county with their respective parents, the former in 1827 and the latter in 1822. Their last days were spent upon the farm which is now the home of their son Francis. Their children were as follows: William, a resident of Indiana; Abraham, living in Missouri; Anna, the wife of Reuben Balliet, of Van Wert county, Ohio; Mary, the wife of Henry Koogle, of Mifflin township; Curtis, living in the same township; Fannie, the wife of William Reed,

of Van Wert, Ohio; Hattie, the deceased wife of Hudson Williams; Francis L.; and Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Barr, of Ashland.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Francis L. Staman in his youthful days. He has always resided on the farm which is now his home and cultivates one hundred and ninety-three acres of rich and productive land, all in one body, situated on section 11, Mifflin township. This includes ninety-six acres of his father's old homestead and is a well improved farm, supplied with good buildings, modern machinery of all kinds and well kept fences, while large crops are produced and good grades of stock are raised.

In 1886 Mr. Staman was married to Miss Flora Kagey, who was born on a part of the farm whereon she lives in February, 1866, her parents being Samuel and Esther (Croninger) Kagey, natives of Mifflin township. The father died in this county, while the mother now resides in Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Staman became the parents of three sons: Dennis K., Jacob W. and Samuel E. The parents are members of the Lutheran church of Mifflin and are people of the highest respectability to whom the hospitality of the best homes is freely extended. In his political views Mr. Staman is a republican and is one of the present township trustees, which position he has filled for three years. He is never unmindful of his duties of citizenship but gives to public measures his generous support and rejoices in all that the county accomplishes in the way of general progress and improvement.

LEWIS A. FUNK.

Lewis A. Funk, who is the most extensive landowner in Perry township, has for many years been numbered among the most prosperous and progressive farmers and stockmen of the county. He was born in Perry township, Ashland county, Ohio, April 1, 1860, on the same farm where he now resides, his parents being Amos and Matilda (Kramer) Funk. The father, who was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, accompanied his parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Roush) Funk, on their removal to Plain township, Wayne county, in the early '20s. At that date this section of the state was still covered with timber and he assisted in clearing the land, later devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and also to the sawmill and lumber business for a number of years. Energetic and persevering, he prospered in his undertakings and was widely recognized as a prominent citizen whose high principles and genuine personal worth made him well worthy the respect and esteem which were uniformly accorded him. He passed away in September, 1882, while his wife was called to her final rest in March, 1880, their remains being interred in the cemetery at Reedsburg. For many years they had been devoted members of the Church of God, taking an active and helpful interest in its work. Their family numbered eight children, namely Elizabeth, Benjamin, two who died in infancy, William, Lewis A., Stanza Ellen and Abner.

Lewis A. Funk was reared on the old homestead farm and acquired his education in the district schools and the Hayesville high school. He assisted his father in the mill and subsequently was employed as a fireman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for about a year, on the expiration of which period, in the spring of 1882, he abandoned that work in order to give his father the benefit of his aid in the cultivation of the home place and the care of the stock, while in the winter months he attended the Hayesville high school. After his marriage he settled on the old home farm, comprising eighty-seven acres, which has since continued his place of residence. His attention has been given to general farming and the raising of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, there being no finer herd in the county than his. For some years he raised melons on an extensive scale and has always been a large potato grower, having the record of raising five hundred and forty bushels of potatoes to the acre. As his financial resources have increased he has purchased more property from time to time until he is now the largest landowner in Perry township. He has extended the boundaries of the home farm until it now comprises one hundred and eighty-seven acres and likewise owns two hundred and fifteen acres elsewhere in Ashland county, while in Wayne county he has a farm of one hundred and twenty-six and a half acres, his total holdings embracing five hundred and twenty-eight and a half acres of rich, productive, well improved and highly cultivated land. Starting out in business life on his own account with a debt of six thousand dollars, he set to work with a resolute and determined spirit and the years have witnessed his steady progress until he is now numbered among the most substantial and influential citizens of his native county.

On the 29th of November, 1884, Mr. Funk was united in marriage to Miss Ella Kreiling, a daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Fulk) Kreiling, the former still a resident of Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, while the latter is deceased. Samuel Kreiling, an agriculturist by occupation, was formerly very extensively known as a large stock buyer and feeder. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Funk have been born eight children, as follows; Glen W., Sherman J., Delpha May, now the wife of Samuel Martin; Edith V.; Blanche; Paul A.; Harvey R.; and an infant. The four sons assist their father in his farming operations.

In politics Mr. Funk is a staunch republican and though private interests make heavy demands on his time and attention, he is a most public-spirited and loyal citizen, serving his fellow townsmen in various positions of trust and responsibility. He was trustee of Perry township for five and a half years and then resigned the position on being chosen county commissioner in 1904. The fact that he won the election by eighty-seven votes in a county that usually gives a democratic majority of from six hundred to one thousand, is ample proof of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen—confidence that proved to be well founded. In 1906, he was a candidate for reelection and, though his extensive private interests prevented his making an active canvass, he was defeated by only sixteen votes. At the urgent solicitation of many tax payers of both parties, he was again a candidate for commissioner in 1908, this time being defeated by only about two hundred votes. He has the record of polling the largest vote ever given a republican

candidate in Ashland county. In the spring of 1909 he was appointed trustee of Perry township to fill a vacancy but declined on account of private business affairs. For many years he has served as a member of the district school board, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. He and his family are members of the Reformed church, to which they contribute liberally of their time and means. Having resided in this county throughout his entire life, he has a wide and favorable acquaintance within its borders and that his career has ever been an honorable and upright one is indicated by the fact that the associates of his boyhood and youth are still numbered among his staunch friends and admirers. His life has been characterized by the performance of each day's duty as it has come to him and, brooking no obstacle that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he today stands among the successful few.

GODFREY MYERS.

Godfrey Myers, who successfully carries on general farming and stock raising on his farm of one hundred and fifteen acres on section 5, Green township, was born near Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 31st of October, 1862. His parents, George and Louisa (Keuerleber) Myers, spent their entire lives in Germany, the father being a carpenter by trade. Their family numbered four children, namely: Godfrey, of this review; Frederick, who still makes his home in the fatherland; William, deceased; and Mary Trost, also a resident of Germany.

At the age of fourteen Godfrey Myers began learning the plasterer's trade and followed the same until eighteen years of age, when he determined to seek his fortune in the new world and in February, 1881, arrived in Ashland, Ohio, having since made his home in this vicinity. He was first employed by John F. Kilaver for four years, on the expiration of which period he was married and started out on his own account, working land on shares until 1897, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides on section 5, Green township. The place comprises one hundred and fifteen acres of rich and productive land and the many substantial improvements on the property are indicative of the enterprise, thrift and progressive spirit of the owner. The old log house and barn which were on the farm when he took possession of it have been replaced by substantial and commodious structures and his land has been developed in keeping with the most progressive ideas of modern agriculture. In addition to cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is also engaged in stock raising, both branches of his business proving a good source of remuneration to him.

Mr. Myers has been married twice. In 1885 he wedded Miss Sarah Shinnebarger, a native of Green township, who died in 1890, leaving one son, George, now at home. In 1892, Mr. Myers was again married, his second union being with Anna Kilaver, whose birth occurred in Green township in 1877, her father being John F. Kilaver, of whom mention is made on another page of this

volume. By this marriage there are four children, as follows: Emma, Nellie, Pearl and Franklin J.

Politically Mr. Myers is a stalwart democrat, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church of Perrysville. He is likewise identified with Mohawk Grange, of Lucas, and is well known and highly esteemed throughout Ashland county, where he has now made his home for more than a quarter of a century. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for in this country he has found the opportunities which he sought and through their utilization has worked his way upward, becoming one of the successful representative farmers of the community, his life indicating what may be accomplished by determination and well directed energy.

EDGAR HORACE FUHRMAN.

Edgar Horace Fuhrman, traffic manager for F. E. Myers & Brother, pump and haytool works, has been connected with this enterprise for sixteen years, his ability, fidelity and diligence winning him promotions from time to time until he has reached his present position of responsibility. He was born at Pleasant Home, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 17th of October, 1872, and is a son of Michael and Rhoda Ann (Roddy) Fuhrman. His grandfather in the paternal line was George Fuhrman who served with official rank in the German army and came from his native country to America. He became one of the first settlers of Wayne county, Ohio. Among the pioneer residents of that county was also numbered the maternal grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Ireland and was quite prominent in governmental affairs in that country. Attracted by the republican form of government in the new world he came to the United States and when this country became engaged again in war with England he joined the American army for service in the war of 1812. He was a cousin of John R. Roddy, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, who was the only white man ever chosen chief of an Indian tribe, holding that relation, however, with the Sioux.

Michael Fuhrman, the father of our subject, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, and, removing westward, became one of the most prosperous farmers and highly respected citizens of Wayne county, Ohio. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married there to Miss Rhoda Ann Roddy, who was born on the old Roddy farm in Wayne county, which is now owned by the Fuhrman heirs and which has been in the possession of the family for over a century. Both Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fuhrman were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were among its financial leaders also, contributing generously to its support. His death occurred November 11, 1904, when he was sixty-nine years of age, while his widow passed away February 14, 1906, at the age of sixty-five years.

The uneventful life of the farm boy brought to Edgar H. Fuhrman the experiences of his early youth, but there is much to be gained in close contact

with nature that is denied the city-bred lad. His early education was acquired in the district schools but, ambitious to enjoy better educational privileges he was accorded the opportunity of attending the West Salem high school, where he pursued a literary course. He afterward entered Oberlin College in 1889 and in 1891 became a student in the Zanerian Art College, of Columbus. He ranked among the best for his age in pen art and public school drawing in the state, possessing much natural ability in this direction, which was greatly augmented by his training. From early youth also he displayed a deep love of music and from his boyhood has been interested in both vocal and instrumental music. After leaving school he engaged for some time in teaching and was successful in that field of labor, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired, but thinking to find a more profitable field of labor he entered commercial circles as an employe of F. E. Myers & Brother, pump and haytool works. As previously stated, he has been with that house for about sixteen years and has worked steadily upward to his present position as traffic manager. That he enjoys the full trust of the company is indicated in his long continuance therewith. He is also interested in several manufacturing enterprises and displays sound judgment in placing his investments.

On the 17th of May, 1899, Mr. Fuhrman was married to Miss Effie Myers, a daughter of George Myers, and they have one child, Frances Rhoda Fuhrman, an interesting little daughter who was born on the 28th of February, 1908. Mr. Fuhrman gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day, his study thereof bringing him to the belief that the democratic platform contains the best elements of good government. He does not seek nor desire office, however, preferring to give his attention outside of business hours to other things. He is a charter member of the Colonial Club, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Methodist church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. His long residence in Ashland county and his many sterling traits of character have brought to him a wide and favorable acquaintance here and many friends extend to him the hospitality of their homes.

C. L. SMITH.

C. L. Smith, who conducts the largest livery stable in the city of Ashland and is also engaged in the buying and shipping of horses, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, March 24, 1860. His parents, George and Johanna (Mortz) Smith, were natives of Germany, who, on emigrating to the new world in 1848, took up their abode on a farm in this county. Here the father is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years but the mother was called to her final rest on the 26th of April, 1907. Unto this worthy couple were born twelve children, all of whom still survive.

C. L. Smith remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and was then engaged in the operation of a rented farm for three

years. Subsequently he worked for the Ashland County Agricultural Society at Ashland for a period of six years, at the end of which time he became proprietor of a livery, feed and sales stable, which he has since conducted with a gratifying and well merited measure of success, having a first-class line of vehicles of all descriptions. He likewise buys, sells and ships horses of various grades and is numbered among the substantial and representative business men of his native county.

In 1891, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Wortman, a native of Ashland county and a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Keller) Wortman, whose family numbered six children. The father passed away in September, 1893, but the mother still survives and now makes her home with our subject. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children: Mildred May, whose birth occurred September 9, 1894, and is now attending the high school at Ashland; and Don W., born December 21, 1897.

Politically Mr. Smith is a democrat and has served as alderman for several years. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 85, at Ashland, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, with which his wife is also identified. They own a fine residence on Claremont avenue and are widely and favorably known throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives.

ELZA N. FRIDLINE.

Elza N. Fridline, one of the enterprising, progressive and prosperous agriculturists of Perry township, was born in this township on the 16th of November, 1873, his parents being Ludwick and Elizabeth (Buffmeyer) Fridline. The paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Fridline, came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1821, the grandfather entering one hundred and sixty acres of land in Perry township which still remains in possession of the family. Conrad Fridline devoted his time and energies to farming and stock raising with gratifying results and reared a family of five sons and five daughters, namely: David, who is now deceased; Ludwick, the father of our subject; Samuel, who served in the Union army during the Civil war and passed away May 26, 1898; Harrison and Jacob, who likewise defended the interests of the government during the Civil war and died from the effects of wounds received at Vicksburg; Polly, who is also deceased; Sarah; Catherine and Susan, who have likewise been called to their final rest; and Lydia, who is the only child of her father's second marriage.

Ludwick Fridline, father of Elza N. Fridline, also followed general farming and stock raising throughout his active business career and became the owner of four hundred and fifteen acres of rich and valuable land, being widely recognized as one of the substantial and influential citizens of his community. His political allegiance was unfalteringly given to the republican party and he was active and helpful in the promotion of all measures calculated to advance the general welfare. He was moreover a man of high character and a great Bible student,



LUDWICK FRIDLINE AND FAMILY

his life being in harmony with his professions as a member of the United Brethren church, to which his family also belonged. His demise, which occurred on the 1st of March, 1907, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for his many sterling traits of character had endeared him to an extensive circle of friends. His children were thirteen in number, namely: Harry; Irvin; Jacob; Sarah, deceased; Mary; Grant; Alvin; Elzora and Emma, who have also passed away; Elza N., of this review; Elizabeth, who is likewise deceased; Clara; and Alonzo. The mother also yet survives.

Elza N. Fridline spent his youthful days on his father's farm and obtained his education in the country schools. He is now successfully and energetically cultivating one hundred and twenty acres of the old home place in Perry township and in addition to tilling the fields also engages in the raising of stock and likewise grows potatoes, meeting with a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity in his undertakings.

On the 21st of October, 1905, Mr. Fridline was united in marriage to Miss Leah McClain, a daughter of Maze and Lydia (Donaldson) McClain, of Vermillion township. They now have one child, Pauline.

Politically Mr. Fridline is a stalwart republican and is active in the local ranks of the party, having served as central committeeman for two years and also as a delegate to county conventions. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the United Brethren church, of which he is a local minister, having supplied many pulpits during the past ten years. He was president of the Perry Township Sunday School Association for four years and has always been actively and helpfully interested in the Sunday school, now serving as superintendent and also as a class leader. He is likewise president of the board of trustees of his church and has been a frequent delegate to state Sunday school conventions. He belongs to the Washington Grange and is now secretary of the Ashland County Farmers Institute of Jeromeville. Although still a young man he has already won for himself an enviable place in the public regard as a citizen of worth and value, and in this county, where he has spent his entire life, the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

ALONZO FRIDLINE.

The farming interests of Ashland county find a worthy representative in Alonzo Fridline, who is now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Perry township, the fields annually yielding golden harvests in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them. He was born in Perry township, February 19, 1880, a son of Ludwick and Elizabeth (Buffmeyer) Fridline, and extended mention of the family is made in connection with the sketch of Elza N. Fridline, a brother of our subject, which is given on another page of this work.

In the acquirement of an education Alonzo Fridline attended the common schools and since putting aside his textbooks has given his entire time and

attention to the development and improvement of the old homestead farm, which was entered by his grandfather, Conrad Fridline, in 1821 and has been in possession of the family continuously since. Here he makes his home with his mother and sister Clara. The neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner and in the conduct of his general farming interests Mr. Fridline has gained a measure of success that entitles him to recognition among the prosperous and enterprising citizens of his native county.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Fridline has given his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the United Brethren church. For almost nine decades the name of Fridline has been prominently and honorably identified with the agricultural development of this county and he whose name introduces this review has ever fully sustained the creditable reputation of his father and grandfather. A young man of social, genial nature, he is popular with a large circle of friends and enjoys the esteem and regard of all with whom he has been associated.

JACOB SMITH.

Jacob Smith, who since 1882 has been connected with the business interests of Loudonville as a grocery merchant, was born four miles southeast of Loudonville, in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1854. His parents were Michael and Katharine (Peters) Smith, natives of Alsace, Germany, who emigrated to the new world immediately after their marriage, the father being at that time twenty-one years of age. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives on farms within five miles of Loudonville, his demise occurring on a place of two hundred and seventy acres which he owned in Lake township. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, namely: Mary, who is the widow of Valentine Derr and resides near McZena, Ashland county; Katharine, who is the widow of John Bernhart and makes her home in Loudonville; Caroline, the wife of S. P. Carr, residing near Mansfield, Ohio; John, of Loudonville; George, deceased; and Jacob, of this review.

When twelve years of age Jacob Smith removed with his brother to Lake township, Ashland county, his parents taking up their abode here two years later. At the age of sixteen years our subject began learning the shoemaker's trade, following the same at Perrysville for four years. On the expiration of that period he located in the village of McZena, in Lake township, and established himself in the shoe and harness business, likewise serving as postmaster there for several years. In his undertakings he met with success and was recognized as the leading business man of the little town. In 1882 he came to Loudonville and purchased his present store, having since conducted an extensive and profitable trade as a grocery merchant. He is likewise a stockholder in the Farmer's Bank of Loudonville and in the telephone company, being widely recognized as a substantial, progressive and representative citizen of the community.

In February, 1875, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Emma Long, a native of Lake township, Ashland county, and a daughter of Peter B. and Salome (Kantzer) Long, who were born in Alsace, Germany. They were married, however, in Ashland county and both passed away on a farm of eighty acres in Lake township which is now in possession of Mr. Smith. They had a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children, as follows: Edward L., a dentist of Loudonville; Nettie S., the wife of Dr. J. M. Hyde, of Walnut Creek, Ohio; and Clyde, at home.

Politically Mr. Smith is a staunch democrat and has been called to serve his fellow townsmen in positions of public trust. He was a member of the council for six years and also served on the board of education for a similar period, the cause of public instruction finding in him a warm friend. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, which he joined in 1882, and in 1887 he became a charter member in the Knights of the Maccabees. His entire life has been spent in this portion of Ohio and he has made steady progress in the business world, being recognized as a man of strict integrity and worth and one whose success in life has been honorably gained.

GEORGE HARTMAN

George Hartman, a retired agriculturist now residing in Ashland, was born in Milton township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 14th of July, 1843, his parents being Henry and Barbara (Albart) Hartman, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The father crossed the Atlantic to the United States in the early '30s, taking up his abode in Ashland county, Ohio, where he was married in 1840. Being a tailor by trade, he followed that occupation for several years in this county and later purchased land here, both he and his wife maintaining their residence in Ashland county until called to their final rest. Unto this worthy couple were born four children, namely: George, of this review; Katherine, the wife of John Stoner, of this county; Elizabeth, deceased; and H. A., who makes his home in Milton township.

George Hartman supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in Hayesville College and remained under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he began the operation of a rented farm, being thus engaged for three years. At the end of that time he bought a tract of land of ninety-eight acres on section 23, Milton township, which is still in his possession and on which he successfully and energetically carried on agricultural pursuits for thirty years. When his well directed labor and capable business management had brought him a comfortable competence he determined to retire from the active work of the fields and in 1900 built a handsome residence at No. 72 Clarmont street in Ashland, where he has since made his home. He also owns a tract of land of five and one-fourth acres within the city limits and is widely recognized as a substantial, enterprising and public-spirited resident of his native county.

On the 11th of February, 1869, Mr. Hartman was united in marriage to Miss Lavina Wertman, whose birth occurred in Milton township, October 30, 1850, her parents being Solomon and Rebecca (Ohls) Wertman, natives of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wertman came to this county in 1830, locating in Milton township, where they continued to reside until called to the home beyond, the father passing away in 1895 and the mother in 1904. Their family numbered five children. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, as follows: John F., whose natal day was March 24, 1870, and who is now married and lives in Indiana; Norma J., born April 25, 1871, who is the wife of L. E. Meekling, of Galena, Ohio; Henry E., born March 14, 1873, who is a farmer of Ashland county; and Mina, born July 18, 1875, who is the wife of Joseph Freer, of Richland county, Ohio.

Politically Mr. Hartman is a staunch democrat and has served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years, his decisions being ever strictly fair and impartial. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Lutheran church of Ashland and are widely and favorably known throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives, their genuine personal worth having won for them the kindly regard and esteem of all with whom they have been associated.

GEORGE W. EAGLE.

General farming and stock raising occupies the time and attention of George W. Eagle, who lives on section 22, Mohican township. He has resided in this township continuously since 1870 and is one of the county's native sons, for his birth occurred in Lake township on the 11th of April, 1862. His parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Austin) Eagle. Both the Eagle and Austin families were of English lineage. The paternal grandparents were William and Rebecca Eagle, natives of Virginia, who were among the first settlers in this county, establishing their home about two miles below Lake Fork. For some time William Eagle resided in this locality, where he became the owner of two hundred acres of rich land which he brought under a high state of cultivation, converting it into productive fields. Following his death his widow removed to Illinois, where her last days were passed. Their son, George W. Eagle, was born in Mohican township in March, 1823. When a young man he spent five years in Indiana, but the greater part of his life has been passed in this county and during most of the time he was a resident of Mohican township. He made general farming his life work, owning and cultivating two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. He married Elizabeth Austin, who was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, in October, 1830, a daughter of John and Susan (Newman) Austin, natives of England and of Mohican township, Ashland county, respectively. Her father came from England with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Austin, and spent his remaining days in Ashland county, Ohio, his remains being interred in the Jeromeville cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Eagle were widely known in this section of the state, their many

good traits of character winning for them the high regard of all who knew them. Mr. Eagle was a life-long democrat with firm belief in the principles of the party. His religious faith is that of the United Brethren church and in his daily life he closely adhered to its teachings. He passed away August 11, 1893, and is still survived by his widow who now lives among her children. In their family were eleven children: John, whose home is in Mohican township; Charles, also of the same township; Celestia, the wife of John Shutt, of Jackson township; Emma, who died at the age of forty-eight years; Laura, who is the widow of Nelson Cameron and lives in Mohican township; George W.; Edward, deceased; William, whose home is in Sturgis, Michigan; Elsie, deceased; Mary, the wife of Thomas Heffner, of Mohican township; and one who died in infancy.

George W. Eagle spent his youthful days under the parental roof. He was a lad of eight years at the time of the removal of the family to Mohican township, and with its agricultural development he has since been associated. He remained with his parents until his marriage and then began farming for himself on the tract of land which he has since cultivated. He has sixty acres on section 22, constituting a well improved farm with good buildings which are new and substantial. He erected his residence in 1899 and his barn, which is a bank barn forty-five by sixty-eight feet, in 1903. During the past twenty years in addition to cultivating his own place he has also planted one hundred and thirty acres adjoining which belongs to his mother. Everything about the place presents an attractive appearance, the farm presenting an air of neatness and thrift, owing to the excellent condition in which it is kept by Mr. Eagle. His labors are of a most practical as well as progressive character and as the years have gone by he has won gratifying success in the management of his affairs.

In September, 1883, Mr. Eagle was united in marriage to Miss Katie Pearce, who was born in Mohican township on the 11th of July, 1864, and is a daughter of Leander and Katie (Wolf) Pearce, both of whom are natives of this county. Their family numbers nine children: Floyd; Alla, the wife of E. F. Kelbey, of Marshville, Wayne county, Ohio; Clyde, who for the past two years has lived in Oklahoma; Gladys; Fern; Chloe; Bryan; Adair; and Ray. Mr. Eagle has always stood loyally in support of the interests which are for the welfare of the community and his influence and support are factors in promoting general progress and improvement. His long residence in the county and his upright life has gained for him the good will and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and he is one of the native sons and representative citizens of Ashland county who well deserves mention in this volume.

MARTIN W. CLARK.

Martin W. Clark, well known as an extensive and successful dealer in live stock in Ashland, was born in Pennsylvania, August 14, 1841, and was the third in a family of six children whose parents were Jesse and Hattie (Shirk) Clark, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the former born in 1809 and the latter in 1812. The father made farming his life work,

carrying on general agricultural pursuits in the Keystone state until 1870, and though in later years he met with success, he faced many hardships and privations in early life. His parents died during his childhood when he was too young to know anything of them, and was bound out to a farmer. At the age of fifteen he started out in life on his own account, having in the meantime had but meager educational privileges. He possessed courage and determination, however, combined with willingness to work, and as the years passed he met with substantial success, his business dealings being at all times characterized by undaunted enterprise and unfaltering business integrity. In the year 1870 he left Pennsylvania and came to Ashland county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of ninety-five acres, upon which he spent his remaining days. His attention was largely given to live-stock interests and he was one of the best judges of draft horses in this section of the state at that day. He dealt extensively in horses, always having some for sale when a prospective purchaser called. He never engaged in raising stock but bought and sold continuously and in addition to dealing largely in horses he also bought, fed and sold many cattle annually. While this constituted the principle feature of his business, he also gave considerable attention to the raising of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate. He became recognized as one of the enterprising and reliable business men of his community and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily was it won and so well used. He died in the year 1891 while his wife passed away in 1897. Their children were: David S., who was born May 14, 1836, and died October 30, 1876; Mrs. Fannie Esbenshade, who was born September 2, 1839; Martin W., of this review; Peter S., born April 17, 1844; Mrs. Susanna Snavelly, born May 2, 1846; and John S., born May 20, 1853. The parents held to the faith of the Mennonite church and Mr. Clark gave his early political support to the whig party.

Martin W. Clark was reared on the old home farm in Pennsylvania and pursued his education in the public schools. He was a young man of twenty years when, in response to the country's call, he enlisted in an Ohio regiment. He did this contrary to his mother's wish, however, and as he had not yet attained his majority his father secured his release and brought him home, after he had been with the army for three weeks. Not long after he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits on his own account, and for ten years engaged in general farming, since which time he has largely concentrated his energies upon the business of dealing in stock. He keeps cattle, sheep and hogs, and has dealt in these continuously to the present time, being now in partnership with his brother, John S. Clark. They ship on an average of two earloads of stock each week, principally to Pittsburg and the New Jersey markets. Like his father, Mr. Clark has a wide reputation as an excellent judge of stock in the district over which he buys. He does all the buying and shipping for the firm and his judicious investments are an element in their success.

On the 6th of November, 1863, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Jemima W. Hess, a daughter of Christian and Charity (Plank) Hess. Their children are Mrs. Elnora Miller, Jesse, David E., Mrs. Elizabeth Grindell, Mrs. Jennie Nelson, Ira W. and Floyd H. They also have nine grandchildren.

They have provided their children with good educational advantages, most of them having been students of the Ashland high school.

In politics Mr. Clark is a stalwart republican. He has served as township trustee for two terms and in 1876 was a candidate for county sheriff, but as Ashland is a strong democratic county, he met with defeat, although he ran far ahead of the ticket, a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He served on the federal jury of the United States, which met in Cleveland, on the Lake Front case, being on duty there for seven weeks, during which time two of the jurors died while the remaining ten finished the work. Mr. Clark has ever been a warm friend of the cause of education and has served as clerk of the school board. He is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, political and moral progress of the community. His life has been an active and useful one, crowned with success and with the regard of his fellowmen.

JOHN F. MANG.

John F. Mang, the owner of a well improved farm of seventy-nine acres on section 5, Green township, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 20th of September, 1857, his parents being Henry and Hedwig (Kilaver) Mang, both of whom were natives of Germany but were married in Mansfield. There the father resided until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, first serving as a musician. He returned home on a furlough and then again went to the front in defense of the Union and was killed in battle, thus laying down his life on the altar of his country. By trade he was a blacksmith. Unto him and his wife were born four children, namely: John F., of this review; Maggie, the wife of Sam Mock, of Wood county, Ohio; Lizzie, the deceased wife of Leslie Cribbs; and a son who died in infancy. Subsequent to the death of her first husband Mrs. Mang was again married, her second union being with Frank Myers, by whom she had two children: Katie, the wife of Curtis Shambaugh, of Mansfield; and Lena, the wife of McClure Jones, of Richland county. Mrs. Myers passed away when her son, John F., was about fourteen years of age, her demise occurring in Mansfield.

At the age of twelve years John F. Mang came to Green township, Ashland county, to make his home with an uncle, J. F. Kilaver, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. He remained with Mr. Kilaver until the time of his marriage, when he bought his present farm of seventy-nine acres on section 5, in the development and improvement of which he has since been successfully engaged. Nearly all of the buildings on the place were erected by him and the farm, in its neat and thrifty appearance, indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner.

Mr. Mang has been married twice. In 1882 he wedded Miss Maggie Shambaugh, a native of Green township and a daughter of Jacob and Maria (Hossinger) Shambaugh. By this union there were three children, all of whom died in infancy. In the year 1892, Mr. Mang was joined in wedlock to Miss

Mary Ann Spade, whose birth occurred in Green township, July 6, 1859, her parents being Noah and Katherine (Shambaugh) Spade.

In his political views Mr. Mang is a stanch democrat and is a citizen whose cooperation can ever be counted upon to further the general welfare. He is a member of the Mohawk Grange and of the Lutheran church of Perrysville. The period of his residence in this county now covers forty years and he has gained the good will and regard of those with whom he has been associated, while his friends speak of him in terms of high praise and kindly esteem.

JOHN McCONNELL.

John McConnell, well known as a prominent and worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Orange township, where his birth occurred February 22, 1841, is a son of George and Narcisus (Cox) McConnell. His father was born on the 17th of March, 1811, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 3d of July, 1888. The mother, who was born in 1812, died in June, 1866. They had a family of five children, of whom two died in infancy, while William, who was born June 10, 1835, passed away November 25, 1865, and Elza, who was born July 30, 1838, died January 25, 1898. He was very prominent in financial circles in his part of the county. The subject of this review is now the only surviving member of the family. With them lived Elizabeth Christy, a cousin of the father, who made her home with them until her death.

The McConnells came to Ohio with a vanguard of the pioneers and experienced all of the hardships, privations and dangers incident to frontier life. The grandfather, who bore the name of William McConnell, had many adventures with the Indians and some thrilling escapes. He was a man of wonderful courage and sagacity and these qualities stood him well at a time when one had not only to think quickly but to act even more quickly. His son, George McConnell, the father of our subject, lived a life in many respects like that of his father in that he shared in the hardships and privations that constituted a feature in the early settlement of Ohio. He was very successful in business, overcoming the disadvantages and obstacles of his early life, and in his later years was an extensive landowner and prominent capitalist. The land originally purchased by the family on their arrival in Ohio, and every acre subsequently acquired, still remains in the possession of representatives of the name and now includes nearly nine hundred acres. They have, in addition, large financial interests and are among the substantial residents of this part of the state. George McConnell, the father, became the owner of about seven hundred acres of land and was the most prominent business man of the community, winning well merited success through the cultivation of crops and raising of stock. He made a specialty of sheep, which he handled on an extensive scale. Not only did he conduct extensive business interests, but was also very prominent in public affairs, serving for six years as county commissioner and also for one term as a member of the Ohio legislature from Ashland county.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN McCONNELL

John McConnell, whose name introduces this record, spent his youthful days with his father on the home farm and was educated in the district schools.

His training in the work of the fields was not meager for in his youth he was instructed in the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. In business affairs he displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination, so that he is never at fault in placing his investments, but so utilizes his means as to increase his possessions and add to a gratifying success which he has already won.

On the 11th of October, 1866, Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Juliette Porter, a daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Knealand) Porter. Her father was one of thirteen sons to come over from Ireland and was married in Massachusetts to Miss Knealand, a native of that state. On their removal westward about 1823, they settled at Elyria, Ohio, and Mr. Porter became the first brick-maker in Sullivan, the brick of his kilns being extensively used in the construction of the brick buildings between Cleveland and Sandusky. He died March 25, 1877, while his wife passed away December 1, 1854. They were the parents of nine children: Hannah, James, Clarissa, Samuel, Edward, Caroline, Alexander, Juliette and Julian, the last two being twins. Of this number six are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McConnell was born one daughter, Neva, who died in her eighteenth year.

There is no name more honored in this part of Ohio than is that of McConnell for the record of the family has at all times been such as wins high regard and unqualified esteem. They have always been much given to charitable work, freely helping the needy, while in business affairs the name of McConnell has ever been a synonym for straightforward dealing and enterprise. The record of John McConnell is in keeping with that of the other members of the family. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of a fellowman in any business transactions, being at all times just and considerate, yet watchful of his own interests, seeking his success in the legitimate and commendable lines of business.

JOHN SPRINGER.

John Springer is a self-made man who deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He early realized the fact that there is no excellence without labor and his industry and persistency of purpose have brought to him the success that numbers him among the substantial farmers of Mohican township. His home is on section 26, adjoining the village of Lake Fork on a farm comprising seventy-two acres of rich land.

Mr. Springer was born in Lake Fork on the 14th of February, 1843, and remained there through the period of his boyhood and youth, spending his minority in the home of his parents, John and Margaret (Griffith) Springer, both of whom were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They were married there and about 1830 came to Ohio. They did not at once locate in Ashland county but soon afterward came to this part of the state and both died in Mohican township. The father was a tanner by trade and for many years

conducted business in that line in Lake Fork. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific coast in 1849 or 1850, by way of the overland route and remained in the far west for a year. He then returned by water, spending forty-nine days on a sailing vessel. He made a second attempt to go to California by way of the isthmus route but returned home for he could not cross the isthmus. In his political views he was a whig, supporting the party in early life, while later he became a stalwart advocate of the republican party. He was a son of John and Mary Springer who were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and John Springer spent his entire life there while his wife came to Ohio after his demise. The maternal grandparents of our subject came from Wales. John Springer was one of a family of seven children: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Florinda, who became the wife of Dennis Dove of Ashland; Hayman, who was the twin brother of Florinda and died in infancy; James, who served for one hundred days in the Civil war and now resides in Jeromeville; John, of this review; and William, who died, leaving a family.

John Springer remained at home with his parents until 1864. In that year he offered his services to the government, enlisting for one hundred days on the 2d of May, 1864, as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged on the expiration of his term and in February, 1865, he reenlisted for one year as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out at Columbus on the 10th of September following. He was with the army of the Potomac in 1864 and in 1865 he was on duty in the Shenandoah valley with Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps. After the war he returned to this county where he has since engaged in farming. In early life he was in very straightened financial circumstances and, having no money with which to purchase property, he rented land, cultivating different farms until from his earnings he saved enough with which to purchase a place. He came to his present home in 1880 and here owns and operates seventy-two acres of rich land on section 26, Mohican township, adjoining the village in which his birth occurred. This is a well improved farm, having substantial, new buildings upon it. A part of it has second bottom land and the soil is very rich and productive, so that he annually harvests good crops. The buildings upon the place he erected in 1894 and 1895. He built a bank barn thirty-four by sixty-four feet and also erected an attractive residence, containing nine rooms. This is tastefully and comfortably furnished and everything about the farm is kept in a good state of repair and indicates the careful supervision of the owner.

On the 7th of October, 1869, Mr. Springer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Kahl, who was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1848. When two years of age she was brought to this county by her parents, William and Sarah (Bittinger) Kahl, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and departed this life in Leadsburg, Ohio. In 1904 Mr. Springer was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of June, of that year, her death being the occasion of deep regret to many who knew her. They were the parents of three children: Melvin L., living in Mohican township; Samuel E. a veterinary inspector for the United States government at South Omaha, and

a graduate of the Ohio State University; and Rollin K., who until recently engaged in teaching but is now giving his attention to the operation of his father's farm.

In his political views Mr. Springer is an earnest republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and policy of the party, yet he does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. He attends the United Brethren church and is interested in all that pertains to the material and moral progress of the community. His fellow townsmen know him as a reliable citizen and business man and entertain for him high regard.

SEBASTIAN CULLER.

Sebastian Culler occupies one of the old historic farms of the county, whereon stands a monument that was erected to the memory of four white settlers who were massacred here by the Indians on the 10th of September, 1812. It seems hardly possible when one looks over Mr. Culler's well cultivated fields and substantial improvements that this district could have been the scene of savage cruelty less than a century ago, for the farm today speaks only of peace and progress, being a well developed property of three hundred and sixty acres situated on section 25, Mifflin township.

Mr. Culler represents one of the old families of the county, his birth having occurred May 6, 1833, on the farm which is now his home. His parents were Michael and Barbara (Thomas) Culler. The father was born March 25, 1789, while his wife's birth occurred in 1795. They were both natives of Maryland, in which state they were reared and married and about 1818 they came to Ashland county. Two years before Michael Culler had visited this part of the state and had secured a tract of land, purchasing the farm of Philip Zimmer. The purchase was made on the 6th of May, 1815. He had traveled westward from Frederick county, Maryland, and in Mansfield he met Mr. Zimmer, whose father, mother and sister had been killed by the Indians on September 10, 1812. Martin Ruffner also lost his life at the same time. He had gone to help the Zimmers to defend themselves against the hostile savages, for it was known that the red men were on the war path and that the white settlers were in danger. Frederick Zimmer, the father, was the owner of a large tract of land at the time of his death. Not desiring to remain longer on the place with which were associated such sad memories, Philip Zimmer disposed of the farm to Mr. Culler. He cultivated the land for a time and then returned to Maryland, where he was married about 1818, after which he brought his bride to his new home and here amid the wild scenes of the frontier they began their domestic life and spent their remaining days. The father died July 28, 1874, while the mother passed away July 23, 1873. He was eighty-five years at the time of his demise, while his wife had reached the age of seventy-eight years, five months and eighteen days. In their family were seven children, who were born on the old homestead farm and reached years of maturity, namely: John Peter, who died in Mansfield, Ohio; Michael, who died in Vermillion township; Eleanor, the wife of

George H. Mowrey, a resident of Richland county; Elizabeth, who died at the age of eighty years; Sebastian; Susanna, deceased; and Anna Barbara, the wife of Albert Milligan, of Richland county. Several children also died in infancy.

Sebastian Culler was reared to the work of the home farm, taking his place in the fields almost as soon as old enough to reach the plow handles. His memory goes back to the time when all the farm machinery was very crude in comparison with that in use at the present time, most of the work being done by hand. There were no riding plows, no improved threshers or binders. The farmer tramped along the furrow after the plow, which was drawn by a single horse and when the harvests were ready he cut his grain and bound it into bundles with his own hands. The threshing, too, was very primitive as compared with the methods in use at the present time but the early settlers were resolute, energetic men and made good use of their opportunities. As the years have passed Mr. Culler has kept apace with the work of general improvement and now has a well developed farm property comprising three hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land on section 25, Mifflin township, a mile and a half south of the village of Mifflin. It presents a most attractive appearance and annually responds to the care and labor bestowed upon it in a yield of generous harvests.

In 1882 Mr. Culler was married to Miss Susannah Berg, who was born in Ashland county, November 29, 1852, and died September 8, 1900. Her parents were Jacob and Christina (Deter) Berg, natives of Germany and Maryland respectively. They were married, however, in Ashland county, and each had been previously married. Mr. Berg is now deceased but the mother is still a resident of Mifflin township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Culler were born two sons and a daughter: James, at the age of twenty-four years, now operating the home farm; Blanche, at home; and Michael, who died at the age of two years.

Mr. Culler has suffered a stroke of paralysis, so that he is not able to do any of the work upon the farm. He is a republican in his political views and a member of the Mount Zion Lutheran church. His life has been an upright, honorable one, characterized by loyalty to duty in every relation and those who know him entertain for him warm regard by reason of what he has accomplished and the methods he has ever followed.

WILLIAM FLINN.

William Flinn, who since 1879 has been successfully engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in Ashland, was born in the state of New York on the 7th of February, 1852, his parents being James and Margaret Flinn, both of whom are now deceased. Of the seven children born unto them, six still survive.

In the acquirement of an education William Flinn attended the common schools of his native state and when fifteen years of age began learning the cigar maker's trade, which he has followed throughout his active business career. In the year 1879 he came to Ashland, Ohio, and has here since been engaged

in the manufacture of cigars, meeting with a gratifying measure of prosperity in that undertaking. He owns an attractive and commodious home on Third street and is well known and highly esteemed as one of the city's substantial and representative residents.

At Utica, New York, Mr. Flinn was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Tallman, a native of that city and a daughter of Ira and Sarah Tallman, both of whom have passed away. Mrs. Flinn was one of a family of seven children and by her marriage has become the mother of three, as follows: Frederick T., who is married and is engaged in business in Ashland; Harry, who is also a resident of this city; and Harriett, at home.

In his political views Mr. Flinn is a stalwart democrat and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to positions of public trust. For four years he has acted as a member of the council of Ashland and is also serving on the county election board. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 619, of Ashland. They are popular and prominent in social circles, having won the warm regard and esteem of an extensive circle of friends during the long period of their residence here.

CHARLES EAGLE.

Charles Eagle, devoting his attention to general farming on section 23, Mohican township, is one of the leading citizens of Ashland county, his birth occurring in the township which is still his home. His natal day was February 6, 1852, and his parents were George and Elizabeth (Austin) Eagle. The father was born in Lake township in 1822, representing one of the old families of the county that for almost a century has resided here. His parents were William and Rebecca Eagle, who were among the pioneers of this section of the state, settling in Lake township, where they spent their remaining days, William Eagle being closely associated with the early development of this region as the wild lands were converted into rich farms. Their son, George Eagle, was a life long resident of Lake and Mohican townships, save for four years which he spent in Indiana in early manhood. He, too, made farming his life work and prospering in his undertakings, made judicious investments in land, becoming the owner of over two hundred acres. He married Elizabeth Austin, who was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, about 1833, and as farming people they spent many years in this locality, respected by all who knew them for their sterling worth. George Eagle departed this life in Mohican township at the age of sixty-eight years and his widow now makes her home with her children. He was a member of the United Brethren church at Lake Fork for many years and his was an upright, honorable life, in harmony with his professions. Mrs. Eagle is also a member of the same church and her many good qualities have won her the respect of all with whom she has been brought in contact. Their family numbered eleven children.

Charles Eagle, the second in order of birth, spent his youthful days in his parents' home and has always been a resident of Mohican township, save for four years spent in Lake township in early childhood. He was early trained

to the work of the fields and devoted the summer seasons to such tasks, while in the winter months he acquired his education in the public schools. He continued to assist his father until twenty-three years of age, when he started out on his own account. At one time he owned seventy acres in farming land near his present home but eventually sold that property and bought thirty acres at Lake Fork. Here he has engaged in general farming and also followed teaming for a number of years. His life has been a busy and useful one, winning him a comfortable competence and in all his business transactions he has been thoroughly reliable.

On the 22d of February, 1877, Mr. Eagle was married to Miss Mary Ellen Ewing, who was born near Jeromeville, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 2d of July, 1862, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Mawrey) Ewing. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eagle have been born six children: Charley Wesley; Clara Odessa, who is the wife of Frank Seibert, of Lodi, and has five children, Vera Wave, Everitt Ward, Rhea Pearl, Fay Ellen and Kenneth Eagle; Rosa Pearl, the wife of Royle Kreiling, of Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, by whom she has one son, Welden Royle; and Eli Thurman, Ferne Eleanor and Hazel Marie, who are at home. The family is well known in this part of the county and the members of the household have many warm friends. Mr. Eagle is a representative of one of the oldest families here, a family that has ever stood for improvement and progress, and although never seeking to figure prominently in public life, has taken an active part in the work of promoting the agricultural interests of the county and at all times has stood for those interests which have been effective factors in the best development of the section.

DEWALT PIERCE.

Dewalt Pierce, owning and cultivating a tract of forty acres of fine farming land on section 35, Mohican township, was born in Lake township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 30th of September, 1859, his parents being Leander and Katharine (Wolf) Pierce. The father, who is likewise a native of this county but of Irish parentage, still resides in Mifflin, Ashland county. The mother of our subject, who was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1830, accompanied her parents, John and Margaret Wolf, on their emigration to the new world in 1840, the family home being established in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf passed away in Lake township, while the death of their daughter, Mrs. Pierce, here occurred in 1901. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were seven in number, as follows: Mary, the wife of Cyrus Otto, of Plain township, Wayne county; John W., living in Mohicanville; George J., who is a resident of Mansfield, Ohio; Dewalt, of this review; Matilda, the wife of Clinton A. Anderson, residing near Columbia City, Indiana; Katharine S., the wife of George W. Eagle, who is mentioned on another page of this volume; and Della May, the wife of George Crouse, of Findlay, Ohio.

When two years of age Dewalt Pierce was brought by his parents to the farm which has continued his place of abode to the present time. The property

comprises forty acres of rich and productive land on section 35, Mohican township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he is now devoting his time and energies, meeting with a creditable measure of success in his farming operations by reason of his indefatigable industry and capable business management. Throughout his entire life, covering a half century, he has been a worthy and respected resident of this county, his upright and honorable career having won him the kindly regard and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM HENRY WIRT, M. D.

Dr. William Henry Wirt, president of the Ashland County Medical Society, is numbered among the most prominent and successful physicians of this county, now practicing at Loudonville. He was born near Clinton, Summit county, Ohio, on the 28th of October, 1841. His paternal grandparents were natives of Germany. His parents were George and Mary (Craft) Wirt, the former born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and the latter at Canton, Ohio, in 1808, when there were but a few log houses in the town. When about twenty-two years of age George Wirt removed to Canton, Ohio, was there married and resided on a farm in the Buckeye state until 1858, when he and his wife took up their abode in Mendota, Illinois. There Mr. Wirt was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his active business career, owning about four hundred acres of well improved land in Illinois. His demise occurred at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1892, when he was eighty-seven years of age, and his wife passed away at that place in the previous year, at the age of eighty-three years. Unto this worthy couple were born twelve children, two of whom died in early life, the others being as follows: Mrs. Savilla Hollinger, of Michigan; David, who was called to his final rest when seventy-one years of age; Peter, who died at the age of sixty-seven; Sarah Markham, of Baldwin, Kansas; Louisa Coddington, of York, Nebraska, who died when seventy-one years of age; Aaron W., of Nebraska; William Henry of this review; Kate Stacher, who died when sixty-four years of age at Ottawa, Kansas; George W., of Nebraska, sixty one years of age; and Hiram, of Oklahoma, who is fifty-eight years old.

Dr. William Henry Wirt remained on the farm where his birth occurred until 1858, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Mendota, Illinois, where he attended the Presbyterian Academy and resided until twenty-one years of age. In 1865 he went to Hillsdale, Michigan, pursuing a partial course in the college there and subsequently began the study of medicine under the direction of Drs. E. B. Fuller and A. J. Scott, of Loudonville, Ohio. In 1867 he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1869 and during the following year practiced his profession at Dundee, Ohio. He then located at Loudonville and remained as a medical practitioner here until 1884, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, there carrying on his professional labors until 1896. In that year he returned to Loudonville and has since continued here, his extensive patronage being ample proof of his skill and ability in his chosen calling. He has been a member of the Loudonville board of health

for ten consecutive years and keeps in close touch with the progress made by the medical fraternity through his membership in the county, state and national medical associations, while his high standing among his professional brethren is indicated by the fact that he is now serving for the second term as president of the Ashland County Medical Society. He is likewise vice president of the Sixth District Medical Society, the district including Ashland and seven contiguous counties and is a member of the American Medical Society.

In 1869 Dr. Wirt was united in marriage to Miss Clementine Lorena Smith, whose birth occurred in Ashland county, Ohio, November 7, 1845, and who is a granddaughter of Dr. E. B. Fuller. By this union there were two children. Dr. William Gun Wirt, a graduate of the Ohio Medical University of Columbus, is a practicing dentist of Fremont, Ohio. He wedded Miss Valette Fox, by whom he has six children. The second child born unto our subject and his wife died in infancy.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Wirt has given his political allegiance to the republican party and has been an active worker in its ranks. In 1879 he received the nomination for representative from Ashland county to the lower house of the legislature and in 1895, while a resident of Columbus, was nominated for representative from Franklin county but failed of election in both cases. In 1894 he served as chairman of the Franklin county central committee and for two terms was a member of the board of education of Columbus. For about eighteen years he has served on the board of education of Loudonville and is now acting as president thereof. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested. He is a man of intense and well directed activity, his efforts touching many interests bearing upon the welfare of the community, while his personal characteristics have gained for him the warm regard and friendship of many, and in professional lines he has attained that eminence which only comes in recognition of merit and ability.

GEORGE HILDEBRAND.

George Hildebrand, journalist and political leader, whose opinions and labors have constituted influencing factors in molding public thought and action, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, January 5, 1859. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Hildebrand, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Maryland. The father was a blacksmith by trade and a man of great force of character and native talent. When but thirteen years of age he came alone to America from the fatherland and as the years passed he left the impress of his individuality upon the community in which he made his home. He was closely and prominently associated with many of Ashland's early enterprises and was also a recognized power in politics. He ever regarded it as the duty as well as the privilege of every man to support the political principles in which he believed and thereby promote the welfare of the country.



GEORGE HILDEBRAND

In the public schools of Ashland George Hildebrand pursued his education, passing from grade to grade until he completed the course with the class of 1877. He had earned his own way from the age of fourteen years and manifested notable enterprise and activity in that line as well as in his studies. He always led his class in school and the same laudable ambition has actuated him in his later career. He has always had a liking for newspaper business and entered that field of labor at the first opportunity which came when he was offered the chance of learning the printer's trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship of three years. In those days people did not specialize in one branch of a business but, serving the regular apprenticeship, became familiar with each department of the trade. Mr. Hildebrand has filled every position in the Times office from the beginning of his apprenticeship until he became editor and owner. His service has extended over thirty-two years and his interests in this connection have brought him a wide acquaintance and a comprehensive knowledge of the history and needs of the community. He entered the printing office immediately after leaving school and with the exception of one year in the west has been continuously engaged in the printing and publishing business in his native town. He was sole owner and proprietor of the Ashland Times from 1889 until 1893 when a stock company was formed to purchase both the Times and Gazette. In this he had a controlling interest. As a reward for his faithfulness and industry he had been offered a fourth interest in the Times in 1882 and this holding was increased to a third interest in 1883 when W. H. Reynolds purchased the other interests. In 1887 Mr. Reynolds was killed in a justice court at Nankin and after managing the business for two years subsequent to his death Mr. Hildebrand then became sole owner and so continued until the consolidation of the Times and the Gazette. With the new company he holds the position of manager and editor and the Ashland Times is recognized as one of the leading papers of the state, equal in point of interest to the city journals and having a circulation that is large and gratifying.

Mr. Hildebrand is also postmaster of Ashland, having in charge the largest postoffice in the congressional district and the largest office in a town of this size in the United States. He has added many improvements to its service, has carefully systematized the work and has given excellent satisfaction through his capable administration of its affairs. He was appointed to the position in 1906 by President Roosevelt as a reward for many years of active and efficient service for his party. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and from 1889 until 1903 served in the state senate, during which time he was on most of the important committees and was largely concerned in framing regulative and constructive legislation. He has long been recognized as a political leader in this district and was chairman of the republican campaign committee for thirteen years, filling the position for a longer time than any other one man in Ashland county. He has also represented his party in many district and state conventions nor has his interest been concentrated alone upon political activity. In many lines relative to public progress he has put forth earnest and effective effort. He is now vice chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a director in the Commercial Club and also of the Board of Trade, is a trustee of Ashland College and a national committeeman for the good roads movement

for Ashland county. In fact he has been a cooperant factor in many movements that have had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the county and the value of his service is proof of the nature of his work.

On the 4th of October, 1900, Mr. Hildebrand was married to Miss Laura E. Eddy, a member of a well known colonial family and she shares with her husband in his active work in the community. They are both members of the Congregational church in which he served as trustee for twelve years. He is also a popular and valued representative of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. His lines of life have been so cast that he has been brought into prominent relations with the public in many ways and his labors have at all times been of substantial benefit.

CHARLES I. HELBERT.

Charles I. Helbert is the senior partner of the firm of Helbert & Ridgley which was organized in 1888 for the conduct of a shoe store. In all of his business affairs Mr. Helbert has displayed aptitude for successful management together with keen discrimination and unfaltering enterprise. He was born October 14, 1875, at Mohicanville, Ashland county, Ohio, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Winbigler) Helbert. The father was one of a family of thirteen children and his birth occurred near Shellsburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1825. When a young man he was attracted by the discovery of gold in California and went to that state where he spent the years of 1850 and 1851 and there met with substantial success. As he was one of a large family his opportunities in youth were limited and from an early period he had to make his own way in the world. Following his return from California he followed the blacksmith's trade for a time and later in life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in which he continued for several years, principally in the vicinity of Jeromeville, Ohio. He was diligent, persistent and energetic and these qualities brought him substantial success, enabling him in his later years to live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. It was about 1888 that he put aside business cares although he still retained the ownership of his farm of two hundred acres. In 1905 he removed to Jeromeville, Ohio, where he passed away June 23, 1908. In his political views Mr. Helbert was a stalwart democrat and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day but always refused to hold political office. He belonged to the Lutheran church and was an exemplary citizen who occupied a prominent position in regard to those whom he met in social and business relations. His history stands in exemplification of the fact that success does not depend upon birth or environment but may be obtained through earnest, persistent and honorable labor.

Charles I. Helbert was reared under the parental roof and largely acquired his education in the public schools of Jeromeville. However, he further qualified for the responsible and onerous duties of a business life by a commercial course in Oberlin College and later entered mercantile circles. Since March, 1888, he has been continuously connected with the shoe trade in partnership

with R. H. Ridgley under the firm style of Helbert & Ridgley. They are conducting an excellent and gratifying business, being recognized as leaders in the shoe trade in Ashland, their sales showing a marked annual increase. They have always conducted their interests on a belief that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and their straightforward dealing, moderate prices and earnest desire to please have secured them a very gratifying patronage.

On the 23d of December, 1897, Mr. Helbert was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Remley, a daughter of Joseph R. and Margaret Remley, residents of Jeromeville. Her father is a veteran of the Civil war, having served under two enlistments. He first joined the army as a private and in the second enlistment he organized a company and was chosen the captain, leading his men on a number of hotly contested battle fields. Although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight he always escaped without injury, returning to his home with a most creditable military record because of his unfaltering valor and undaunted patriotism. He was recognized as one of the highly respected citizens of his community, his worth as a citizen and a business man being widely acknowledged. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Helbert has been born one daughter, Pauline, whose birth occurred May 5, 1899, and who is now a pupil in the Ashland schools.

Mr. Helbert is a Methodist in his religious belief and at all times is interested in the moral, intellectual and material progress of the community. He is widely known because of his long residence in this county and his close connection with its business interests. He possesses a determined spirit and unfaltering energy, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and the same practical methods mark his endorsement of and cooperation with public affairs as is manifest in his management of his private business interests.

ROBERT WATSON COWAN.

Robert Watson Cowan, deceased, was recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Ashland, and because of his devotion to the general welfare and his marked personal capability he was several times called to public office and positions of trust. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, a son of George and Jane (Conn) Cowan. The father was born in Ireland in 1779, while the mother was a native of Delaware. In 1834 they removed with their family to Hancock county, West Virginia, Robert W. Cowan being then a lad of three years.

Robert Watson Cowan remained in West Virginia until some time in his teens and there learned the harness-maker's trade. In 1857 he became a resident of Licking county, Ohio, and following his marriage in 1858 he established a harness shop of his own, conducting it in Licking county until 1868, when he came with his family to Ashland. Here he continued in the same line of business and was well known as a worthy and prominent representative of the industrial interests of the community. In all of his business affairs he displayed an untiring energy and unfaltering perseverance, and these traits,

combined with his good workmanship, gained him a liberal patronage and made his business a profitable one.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Robert Watson Cowan and Miss Mary Sterett, who was born in 1837, and unto them were born two sons and three daughters, Ross H., Park W., Mrs. Blanch Fitzinger, Bertha and Maud G. Two of their grandsons, Robert C. and Don K. Cowan, became members of the United States navy.

In his political views Mr. Cowan was ever a stalwart democrat and interested in the success and growth of his party, earnestly desiring to advance its principles because he believed that the best interests of the government would be promoted thereby. He had been a resident of Ashland for only a brief period when he was elected one of the trustees, and during President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed postmaster of Ashland and served for one term. On his retirement from that office he resumed the harness-making business in which he continued until his demise. At one time he was candidate for clerk of the court but was defeated by a very small majority. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and his life was ever in harmony with his professions. He died February 28, 1899, when sixty-eight years of age, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for all who knew him had learned to esteem and honor him because of his sterling worth. He was indeed a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term and his life was characterized by many excellent qualities, including devotion to his family, loyalty in friendship and fidelity to the principles of upright, honorable manhood. He was never lacking in public spirit and at all times was ready to aid in any cause which he deemed would prove beneficial to the community. His life was one of intense and well directed activity, widely acknowledged by all.

JOHN SPRENG.

John Spreng, carrying on general farming on section 2, Mohican township, was born a half mile east of McZena, in Wayne county, Ohio, just across the Ashland county line, on the 14th of May, 1845. His parents were Jacob and Margaret (Faber) Spreng, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former coming to America when but eighteen years of age, while the latter crossed the Atlantic to the United States with her widowed mother when fourteen years of age. They were married in Wayne county, Ohio, where John Spreng was born, and both spent their last days on the old homestead farm near Lake Fork, Ashland county, the father departing this life at the age of eighty-four years while the mother died at the age of seventy-six years. He was the owner of three hundred and fifteen acres of land at the time of his death, for as the years went by he had prospered in his undertakings and had wisely purchased land, thus making the safest of all investments. His life was one of well directed energy and activity. He worked persistently, earnestly and indefatigably and year by year was thus able to add to his holdings. He held membership in the Evangelical church after coming to the new world, but in Germany had belonged

to the German Lutheran church. In the family of this worthy couple there were born thirteen children. Philip J., who served for three years in the Civil war and then reenlisted in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, participated in some of the most hotly contested engagements in that long and sanguinary struggle, and never sustained a scratch. He is now living in Grand, Oklahoma. Barbara became the wife of John C. Smith and died in Illinois. Katharine became the wife of Ambrose Austin and died at Lake Fork. John is the fourth of the family. George C. is a resident of Hudson, Ohio, and Jacob F., his twin brother, is living in Mohican township. Rev. Isaac H. was for six years a minister of the United Brethren church but is now deceased. Rev. Otto is living in West Salem, Ohio, and is pastor of the Evangelical church. Mary Ann is the wife of Rev. D. P. Fullmer, a Methodist Episcopal minister now located at Lodi, Ohio. Lydia Ann, the twin sister of Mary Ann, died in childhood. Rev. Enos M. has been connected with the Evangelical Publishing Company of Cleveland for the past sixteen years. Martha is the wife of Alfred Weltmer, residing two miles east of Ashland. Edward A. died on his farm near Lake Fork, leaving a widow and one son. He was the owner of ninety-five acres of the old homestead.

John Spreng was about ten or twelve years of age when his parents removed to a farm in Mohican township near Lake Fork. There he resided until the time of his marriage, his youthful days being devoted to the acquirement of an education in the district schools and to the work on his father's farm. In 1865 he spent about four months in the employ of Casper Swartz at Blatchersville, being there at the time when the news of President Lincoln's assassination was received. He was married in September, 1866, at which time he began cultivating another farm for his father and others. It was his ambition, however, to own property and on the 23d of September, 1869, he came to his present farm, consisting of sixty-four and a half acres of good land. His property is well improved with substantial buildings which were erected by Mr. Spreng. When he took possession of the place there was a log house upon it and a small stable. In 1875 he built his present barn and in 1878 erected his dwelling. In 1894, when the Ashland & Western Railroad was built through his farm, he sold the company the right of way. Later the railroad company put in a switch here and in 1905 Mr. Spreng built a grain elevator and began to handle grain, coal and other commodities. In 1907 he erected the general store which is now operated by his son-in-law, W. G. McLain. He has now leased his grain elevator to the Orville Milling Company, while he devotes his attention to other things. The little station on his place bears the name of Spreng. For the past thirty years Mr. Spreng has engaged in auctioneering and for sixteen years was a partner of A. W. Shearer, under the firm style of Shearer & Spreng. They had an extensive business for many years in this part of the state. In all of his different interests Mr. Spreng has manifested adaptability and capable management and his success has resulted entirely from his close application and indefatigable energy.

In September, 1866, Mr. Spreng was married to Miss Matilda B. Beard, who was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, July 26, 1849, a daughter of Alfred and Eliza Ann (Brandonburg) Beard, natives of New York and Ohio

respectively. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spreng have been born four children: Alfred A., a painter residing at McCutcheon, Ohio; Isaac, a jeweler of Carey, Ohio; Mary Maude, the wife of C. H. Funk, of Menlo, Georgia; and Blanche, the wife of W. G. McLain, a merchant at Spreng.

In his political views Mr. Spreng is a stalwart republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Grant, since which time he has given continuous support to the party. He belongs to the United Brethren church of Lake Fork, with which he has now been identified for the past fifty years. He acted upon the building committee of the new church, has been superintendent and class leader and also trustee, taking an active part in all of the work of the church, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His life has been actuated by the highest principles and he has endeavored closely to follow its teachings. He has a cousin, the Rev. S. P. Spreng, who is a bishop in the Evangelical church, now located in China. John Spreng has always resided in this part of the state and is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. While he has won success in his business, he has not neglected his duties to his fellowmen and to the community at large, having on the contrary met every obligation as a reliable and consistent Christian gentleman.

P. M. CULLER.

A good farm of one hundred and thirty acres on section 36, Mifflin township, pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by P. M. Culler, one of Ashland county's native sons whose birth occurred in the township where he yet resides June 13, 1859. He is a man of considerable local influence for his ability and public spirit are widely recognized by those who know him, causing his work to carry considerable weight among those with whom he is associated.

Mr. Culler represents one of the old pioneer families of the county. His paternal grandparents were Philip and Mary (Feaster) Culler, natives of Frederick county, Maryland, who arrived in Ashland county in 1825 and met the usual experiences of pioneer life in an effort to establish a home on the frontier. As the years passed Philip Culler prospered and made extensive investments in real estate, becoming the owner of eight hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land which he held at the time of his death. He passed away at the age of seventy-five years and his wife died when fifty-six years of age. His children were Samuel, John P., Joseph, Benjamin, Jacob, Henry, Susan, Elizabeth, Caroline and Mary. Henry died in childhood and all are now deceased. Mary and Samuel are the only ones that married, the former becoming the wife of Andrew Mower.

Samuel Culler became the father of our subject. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, November 26, 1809, and was a youth of fifteen years when in 1825 he came with his parents to this county, the family home being established on the southeast quarter of section 36, Mifflin township. He continued to reside in this neighborhood until called to his final rest. He remained with his parents

on their original farm until his marriage and then removed to the northeast quarter of section 36, where he continued to make his home until his death. He always followed farming and had one hundred and forty-one acres when he came to this farm. He continued to buy and sell different tracts of land and at the time of his death owned one hundred and seventy-three acres in addition to that which he inherited, making a total of four hundred acres. His business interests, carefully managed, brought to him a measure of success that was most creditable. For many years he was justice of the peace and his decisions, being strictly fair and impartial, "won golden honors from all sorts of people." Public confidence was reposed in him on many occasions as is indicated by the fact that he was frequently chosen as guardian for children and settled nearly all of the estates in his part of the county. He was a good legal adviser and attorneys frequently urged him to take the examinations necessary for admission to the bar. He possessed excellent business ability, manifested sound judgment and was most reliable in all of his undertakings. In politics he was a life-long republican and his personal popularity is indicated in the fact that although he lived in a democratic township, he was elected and served as justice of peace for thirty-two consecutive years, filling the office before his marriage. Later he married many people at his own home while continuing in the office of justice. He was a prominent and influential member of Mount Zion Lutheran church throughout his entire life and almost continuously held official positions therein. He died in his eighty-fifth year, leaving to his family not only a good property but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His business integrity and reliability were ever above question and his progressive spirit made him a valued citizen. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Culler were twelve children: Philip M., of this review; Henry D., who is living on the old homestead; Margaret Lucetta, at home; William H., of Mifflin township; John F., a practicing physician of Lucas, Ohio; Mary S. and Sarah A., at home; Thomas J., also at home; Samuel, living in Green township; Laura E., at home; Elmira V. who resides with her cousin Ezra in Vermillion township; and Joseph E., who is living five miles north of Mansfield.

In a home of culture and refinement where full recognition was accorded the value of intellectual progress as well as of activity in business, P. M. Culler was reared. He attended the public schools and was also thoroughly trained in the work of the fields so that he was well qualified to engage in farming on his own account when he started in business for himself after attaining his majority. He now cultivates one hundred and thirty-eight acres on section 36, Mifflin township, having there an excellent farm in the midst of which are good buildings and all modern improvements and accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. The latest improved machinery is used to facilitate the work of the fields, the buildings are commodious and substantial and altogether the farm gives evidence, in its fine appearance, of the prosperity and progressive spirit of the owner. On the 11th of March, 1880, Mr. Culler was married to Miss Margaret V. Scott, who was born in Vermillion township, January 23, 1855, a daughter of David and Margaret (Gray) Scott, the former a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter of Ireland. They were for many years residents of Ashland county where they passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs.

Culler were born but two children, and the younger, Mary Margaret, died at the age of three years. The surviving son is Ralph W. The parents are members of the Mount Zion Lutheran church, in which they take an active and helpful interest, contributing generously to its support and doing all in their power to promote its influence. Politically Mr. Culler is a republican, unfaltering in his advocacy to the party principles. He holds to high standards of manhood and citizenship, is a broad-minded, intelligent man and is honored and respected wherever known and most of all where best known.

JOHN HARVEY VAN HORN.

John Harvey Van Horn, who devotes his time and energies to the pursuits of general farming and stock raising, was born on a farm situated a mile and a half southeast of Perrysville, in Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the 2d of May, 1854, his parents being Silas and Rebecca Jane (Byers) Van Horn. His paternal grandparents were John and Katharine (McKinley) Van Horn, who came to Ashland county from Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1814, being among the first settlers in this section of the state. The grandfather entered a tract of land on section 33, Green township, on which he spent his remaining days. His children were as follows: Peter, William, John, Silas, James, Mary and Eliza Anna, deceased.

Silas Van Horn, the father of our subject, was born in Green township, January 8, 1821, and passed away here April 28, 1856, having spent his entire life on the farm on which his birth occurred. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Jane Byers, was likewise a native of this county, having been born on the farm on which John Harvey Van Horn now resides, her natal day being April 28, 1823. Her parents, James and Eleanor (Caldwell) Byers, were both natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, the former born March 17, 1787, and the latter on the 29th of January, 1790. They were married in the Keystone state on January 14, 1817, and in 1820 made their way to Ashland county, Ohio, locating on the farm on section 23, Green township, on which Mr. Van Horn of this review now makes his home, it having never left possession of the family. James Byers first came alone to this county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cleared and also built a cabin thereon, afterward returning to Pennsylvania for his wife and children, whom he brought to the little home which he had prepared for them in this pioneer region. On the farm which he had entered from the government both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Byers being called to his final rest September 20, 1870, while Mrs. Byers survived until June 20, 1886, when she, too, passed away. Their family numbered ten children, five of whom died in early life, the others being: John A., now deceased; Rebecca Jane; Mary Ann, who makes her home with John H. Van Horn; James Smiley, who has also passed away, and Margaret Eleanor Coe, of Worthington township, Richland county. Mrs. Van Horn, the mother of our subject, likewise died on the farm which her father had entered from the government and on which her son,



MR. AND MRS. J. H. VAN HORN

John H. Van Horn, now resides, her demise occurring September 28, 1899. She had become the mother of three children, namely: Nancy E., who has passed away; John Harvey, whose name initiates this review; and Anna, who died in infancy.

John Harvey Van Horn was but two years of age when his father died and he was then taken by his mother to the farm of her parents, on which he continued to make his home until the time of his marriage. Subsequent to that important event in his life he returned to the place on which his birth occurred, there residing until 1888, when he took up his abode on the farm on section 23, Green township, which has since remained his home. The property comprises one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land, one-half of which belongs to his aunt, Miss Mary Byers, who lives with him. He also owns ninety acres of the farm on which he was born and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, both branches of his business returning to him a gratifying annual income. He has been vice president and director of the First National Bank of Loudonville since its organization and is numbered among the substantial and worthy native sons of this county.

Mr. Van Horn has been married twice. On the 30th of November, 1881, he wedded Miss Geneva Ayers, whose birth occurred in Green township in 1852, her parents being Isaac and Sarah Ayers. She passed away in December, 1896, and on the 21st of December, 1898, Mr. Van Horn was again married, his second union being with Luella Appleman, who was born in Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio, June 16, 1878. Her parents, Robert Simpson and Julia Love (Lynn) Appleman, were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, and the father is still living at Wooster but the mother is deceased. Unto Mr. Van Horn and his second wife have been born four children, as follows: John Harold, whose birth occurred May 29, 1900; Mary Bernice, born March 8, 1903; Robert Lynn, who was born July 18, 1906; and Mabel Jeannette, whose natal day was October 22, 1908.

In his political views Mr. Van Horn is a staunch republican and is now serving as school director, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. He is likewise an elder in the Presbyterian church at Loudonville, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested. He has an extensive circle of friends throughout the community in which his entire life has been spent and is a worthy representative of two of the prominent early families of Ashland county, having fully sustained the honorable reputation which they bore.

SAMUEL S. CASNER.

Samuel S. Casner is successfully engaged in the cultivation of a farm of sixty-nine acres which he owns on section 24, Green township, situated three miles north of Loudonville on the Ashland road. His father, Frederick Casner, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was reared near Mount Pleasant, that state, and subsequently accompanied his parents on their removal to Bethany, West Virginia, both his father and mother there passing away. A

millers by trade, he followed that occupation at various places, and when twenty-seven years of age he was married in Canal Dover, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Benner, a native of that town. Subsequently Frederick Casner removed with his family to Fredericksburg, Wayne county, there conducting a mill for some years, after which he lived in various localities but in 1882 took up his abode on a farm of sixty-nine acres on section 24, Green township, on which he spent his remaining days. His political allegiance was unfalteringly given to the democratic party and he was a public-spirited citizen, lending his aid and influence to every movement and measure instituted for the general welfare. He was very fond of reading, possessed a remarkable memory and, though not identified with any religious denomination, was an eager Bible student. His demise occurred in August, 1905, when he had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years and six months, while his wife had been called to the home beyond in 1888, at the age of sixty-two years.

Unto this worthy couple were born fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, namely: John, a resident of Huntington, Indiana; Clarinda, the wife of Dr. I. E. Lawrence, of Columbia City, Indiana; Fred, who passed away in infancy in Canal Dover; Susan, the wife of J. W. Murphy, of Green township; Violet, who lives with her brother, Samuel S., on the old homestead place in Green township; James, who went to Colorado twenty-eight years ago to engage in mining and has never been heard from since; George, who makes his home in Holmes county, Ohio; Mary, the wife of Dr. E. L. Eberhart, of South Whitley, Indiana; William, also a resident of South Whitley, Indiana; Joseph, of Columbia City, Indiana; Samuel S., who resides on the old home farm in Green township with his sister Violet; Ella, who died in infancy; and Lovenia and Lizzie, who passed away in childhood.

As before stated, Samuel S. Casner still remains on the old home farm, to the improvement and development of which he devotes his time and energies. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, so that rich harvests annually reward his efforts and he is numbered among the representative and prosperous agriculturists of the community. Both he and his sister Violet, who lives with him, are well known throughout the locality and have gained the warm regard and esteem of those with whom they have come in contact.

EMIL LAMPRECHT.

Emil Lamprecht is a well known florist of Ashland whose present success has largely been acquired since he came to this city nine years ago. He was born in Germany in 1872 and is a son of Constantine and Magdalena (Golling) Lamprecht, both of whom were natives of the fatherland. The son came to America in 1886 when a youth of fourteen years, at once making his way to the its opportunities. These proved to him an irresistible attraction and though state of Ohio. He had acquired his education in the schools of Germany and in his youthful days he heard interesting reports concerning the new world and he had no money with which to enable him to make a start in the United States

he crossed the Atlantic, possessed of firm determination to win success if it could be accomplished by persistent and honorable labor. He had very limited capital, and that was saved from his earnings, when he came to Ashland nine years ago. He has since engaged in business here as a florist, starting on a small scale but gradually increasing his interests until now he has about nine thousand feet under glass. His business is showing substantial annual growth and indicates what can be accomplished through good management, energy and well applied industry. He has the only retail business of the kind in Ashland where he has a large sale for cut flowers and plants, his trade continually increasing. In addition to his business he also owns a good home in Ashland and is now in prosperous circumstances. His brother, August C., is connected with him in this enterprise, under the firm style of Lamprecht Brothers. He came to America eight years in advance of Emil, who was also a florist. They combined their interests in 1900 and have since been associated in the upbuilding and promotion of their present enterprise. August Lamprecht was married in 1894 to Miss Anna Cost.

In 1904 Emil Lamprecht was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Maud Keister, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1884. They now have an interesting little daughter, Thelma Margaret, born in 1905. Since coming to the United States Mr. Lamprecht has made two trips back to his old home, visiting his mother who is still living in Germany, at the age of seventy-three years. While he has a natural love for the land of his birth he regards America as the better place of residence and has the deepest attachment for this country and its institutions.

JAMES J. WELSH.

James J. Welsh, a well known and popular real-estate dealer of Loudonville, was born on a farm in Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, March 20, 1870. His parents, Patrick and Mary (Hartelney) Welsh, natives of county Limerick, Ireland, came direct to this county in 1849, shortly after their marriage. The father followed railroading for about seventeen years but spent the greater part of his life on the farm which he owned in Green township, remaining a respected and worthy resident of Ashland county until called to his final rest. Unto him and his wife were born seven children who reached maturity, namely: Catharine and Margaret, both of whom are now deceased; Samuel, who is acting as principal of the school at Perrysville; Elizabeth, the widow of H. B. Case, of Loudonville; Ella M., the wife of Captain J. B. Ferguson, of Cambridge, Ohio; Mary A., the wife of J. C. F. Wallace, of Green township; and James J., of this review.

The last named remained with his parents on the old homestead farm in Green township until eighteen years of age, dividing his time between the work of the fields and the mastery of the lessons assigned him at the district school. When eighteen years of age he entered the Ada Normal College, where he spent two and a half years and subsequently taught for ten winter terms in the

district schools of Green township, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. During the summer seasons his attention was devoted to general agricultural pursuits. Subsequent to his marriage he removed to a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Green township, which had been given to his wife by her father, and successfully conducted the place for ten years. In November, 1907, however, he took up his abode in Loudonville, erecting his present residence on South Water street. On the 1st of January, 1909, he established himself in the real-estate business in Loudonville, where he has since carried on his operations with a gratifying measure of success, being a man of excellent executive ability and keeping well informed on realty values. He still retains and manages the farm of two hundred and forty acres and also another tract of eighty acres, which he purchased in 1904.

In September, 1896, Mr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Idella Garst, a native of Mohican township, Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Wallace) Garst. The father, who was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, came to this county in childhood days and passed away in Mohican township in 1904, when he had attained the age of eighty-four years. His wife, who was born in Green township, this county, and there resided until the time of her marriage, also passed away in Mohican township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Welsh have been born three children: John Garst, Alice Lenore and Paul Herbert.

A stalwart democrat in his political views, Mr. Welsh has served as assessor of Green township for two terms, discharging his official duties with promptness and fidelity. He and the members of his family belong to the Presbyterian church of Loudonville and are widely and favorably known throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives. He has attained a creditable measure of prosperity for one of his years, and his laudable ambition and his determination prompts him to put forth an effort which insures larger successes in the future.

GEORGE SCHROLL.

Jeromeville numbers among its citizens several who in former years were closely identified with agricultural interests, but are now living retired. To this class belongs George Schroll, whose business record was at all times commendable while his success was gratifying. He carefully managed his interests and in developing the fields annually produced good harvests whereby his prosperity was increased year by year. He was born in Milton township, Ashland county, Ohio, December 1, 1846, and is the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children, whose parents were David and Nancy (Layman) Schroll, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born in the year 1812. They resided there through the period of childhood and youth, were married in their native county, and in 1837 came to Ashland county, locating on a farm, where the birth of their son George occurred and where they made their home until called to their final rest. The death of David

Schroll occurred in 1877, while his wife passed away in 1882. They were the parents of seven children: Mrs. Barbara Scheffler and Jacob, both deceased; David, who is living in Macon county, Illinois; George, of this review; John, a resident of Decatur, Illinois; Henry, residing in Storm Lake, Iowa; and William, whose home is in Wabash county, Indiana.

George Schroll has spent his entire life in this county and resided at the place of his birth until his marriage. He is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed and in the periods of vacation he was early trained to the work of the farm, becoming familiar with the best methods of cultivating the crops. Following his marriage he resided for two years in Sullivan, and since that time has made his home in Mohican township. In early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade which he followed until his marriage, but immediately afterward gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits. However, his knowledge of carpentering and joining proved of great value to him, enabling him to keep everything upon his place in excellent condition.

It was on the 23d of May, 1869, that Mr. Schroll was united in marriage to Miss Susan Walker, who was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, April 19, 1846, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Swickard) Walker. The father's birth occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the mother was born in Washington county, of the same state. They came to Ohio with their respective parents in their childhood days, were married here and spent the remainder of their lives in Wayne and Ashland counties. Mr. Walker died at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife passed away when seventy years of age. Their family numbered nine children, of whom one died in infancy while the others are: Mrs. Sarah Jane Wells, of Richland county, Ohio; Mrs. Schroll; Samuel, residing near Ashland; Cyrus, deceased; Daniel, living in South Dakota; Mary and Harrison, both of whom died in childhood; and Elmer, living in Chicago.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Schroll was blessed with eight children. The first two, Ivadore and Isadore, were twins. The former is the wife of John Glenn, of Mohican township, and the latter is the wife of John Knapp, also of Mohican township. Agnes, the third member of the family, married David Ficker, of Mohican township. Harley follows farming in the same township. Stella became the wife of Ben Baker and died September 12, 1908, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving two children. Zellah, a twin sister of Stella, died at the age of nine months. Grace is the wife of Ed Leader, of Ashland, and Joy is at home.

Following his marriage Mr. Schroll continued to engage in farming until about fifty-six years of age, when he retired and removed to Jeromeville, where he now makes his home. In his political views he is a democrat, interested in the welfare and success of his party and although he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking he served for six years as trustee of Mohican township and has been a member of the school board in Jeromeville for twenty-five years. He has lived in the one school district for thirty-five years and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion. He likewise belongs to the Lutheran church, of Jeromeville, and his influence and aid are

ever given on the side of progress, improvement and advancement. His life record illustrates the force of business activity guided by sound judgment, for with the passing years his well directed labors brought him the comfortable competence that now enables him to live retired.

THOMAS HOLLINGER.

Thomas Hollinger, always identified with general agricultural pursuits, has resided since 1872 upon the farm on which he now lives, on section 10, Mohican township. It is a splendid tract of land of two hundred and fifty-six acres, highly cultivated, and it lies within three-quarters of a mile of his birth place. His natal day was March 28, 1848, his parents being Jacob and Sarah (Brown) Hollinger. His grandparents were Isaac and Susannah (Bott) Hollinger, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and arrived in Ohio in 1812. Both spent their remaining days here. Isaac Hollinger passed away in 1826 while his wife survived for forty years and died in 1866. Their only child was Jacob Hollinger, the father of our subject. His birth occurred July 22, 1821, in the same house in which Thomas Hollinger was born. He died in 1852 at the age of thirty-two years, but his son Thomas was but four years of age. He had married Sarah Brown, who was born in Canandaigua county, New York, in 1818, and came here with her parents when eight years of age. She was a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Sowers) Brown, natives of county Cork, Ireland. Thomas Brown came to America in 1800 when eighteen years of age and was married in New York. He died at the very venerable age of ninety-seven years, while his wife passed away in 1852. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, including Mrs. Sarah Hollinger, who long survived her husband and was called to her final rest in January, 1905. There were three daughters in the family, all older than the subject of this review, namely: Susannah, now living in Mohican township; Elizabeth, the wife of J. M. Gill, of Jeromeville; and Rhoda, the wife of Jacob Clippinger, of Jeromeville. She was twice married, her first husband having been Solomon Garn.

Thomas Hollinger has always resided in Mohican township. The county schools afforded him his educational privileges and he was trained to the work of the farm by his mother. Since 1872, or from the age of twenty-four years, he has lived on the place which is now his home. He owns two hundred and fifty-six acres of rich and productive land, all in one body, has three sets of buildings upon it and has two tenants. His land lies in sections 10, 3 and 4, Mohican township, his home being on section 10. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising, always keeping good grades of stock, while his farm in the various departments of work presents a neat and thrifty appearance. In addition to carrying on his agricultural interests Mr. Hollinger has settled a half dozen estates, being entrusted with considerable important business of that character. He was also receiver for the Glass estate which for over seven years was in litigation.

Mr. Hollinger has been married twice. In 1869 he wedded Sophronia Beard, who was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1847 and died in 1882. She was a daughter of Alfred Beard and at her death she left three children: Estella, now the wife of Almond Austin, of Mohican township; Alfred, at home; and Esther, the wife of L. C. Ebright, of Ashland. Having lost his first wife Mr. Hollinger was married in 1885 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Clippinger, a native of Pennsylvania.

In his political views Mr. Hollinger has been a life-long republican. He was three times nominated for the office of sheriff but was defeated, for the county is strongly democratic, there never being but one republican sheriff in the history of the county. He belongs to the Brick Bethel church and is one of the holders in trust of the Church of God. He serves as its deacon and trustee and is greatly interested in all of the church work. For the past forty years Mr. Hollinger has kept a diary and can tell what he has done each day in all that length of time. The little volume also contains reference to many important events of this locality which have had bearing upon the history of the community. He has lived in the same neighborhood for more than six decades and has therefore been a witness of many of the events which have shaped its history and molded its policy. He is well known as an enterprising farmer who manifests a spirit of progress in all that he does and by his well directed efforts has won substantial success.

JAMES B. NELSON.

James B. Nelson, a worthy representative of an old pioneer family of Ashland county, is successfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits in Milton township, on the farm which has always been his home. He was born on the 7th of November, 1856, a son of Scott and Rose Ann (Wells) Nelson.

The father, whose birth also occurred on the old family homestead in Milton township, his natal day being January 21, 1821, was one of a family of thirteen children and thus was early thrown upon his own resources. Subsequent to the death of his parents he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home place and thus became the owner of the farm of eighty-three acres which was entered by his father, Robert Nelson, in 1819, and has remained in possession of the family throughout the intervening ninety years. Scott Nelson was a loyal defender of the Union at the time of the Civil war, serving as a member of Company E, Forty-second Regiment, under Captain Barber. Though deprived of educational privileges in youth, he was a student by nature and through reading, observation and experience gained much practical and valuable knowledge. He was prominent in public affairs and served for many years as justice of the peace, while throughout almost the entire period of his manhood he acted as a school director. His influence and aid were always given on the side of right, truth, justice and progress and his kindly, genial nature and deference for the opinions of others won him the esteem and regard of an extensive circle of warm friends. He was a devout and faithful member of the Lutheran

church, in which he served as deacon for many years and also had charge of a Sunday school class until within a few years of his demise.

On the 25th of June, 1854, Scott Nelson wedded Miss Rose Ann Wells, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 10, 1827, and was a daughter of James Wells, a pioneer settler of Ashland county. The death of Scott Nelson, which occurred September 19, 1901, was deeply mourned, not only by the members of his immediate family but also throughout the entire county in which his life had been so honorably and usefully spent. His wife had been called to her final rest on the 23d of August, 1894.

James B. Nelson, who was an only son, has always continued to reside on the old homestead place in Milton township, caring for his parents in their declining years. His time and energies have always been devoted to the pursuits of general farming and for twenty-six years he likewise engaged in threshing, winning a commendable and gratifying degree of prosperity in his undertakings by reason of his unfaltering diligence and capable business management. Following his father's demise he bought out the other heirs to the home farm and as the years have gone by he has brought the property under a high state of cultivation and improvement, the fields annually yielding bounteous harvests of golden grain. On the 24th of May, 1900, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Alma J. Burke, a daughter of Henry Burke. They now have two children: Blanche Ann, who was born in 1904; and Marshall Scott, whose birth occurred May 3, 1909.

In his political views Mr. Nelson is a stalwart advocate of the democracy and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, while in religious faith he is a Lutheran. Living in Ashland county throughout his entire life, his record is familiar to many of our readers and the fact that he is best liked where best known is an indication of an honorable, upright career.

SAMUEL A. LEECH.

A farm of two hundred and forty-six acres pays tribute to the cultivation bestowed upon it by Samuel A. Leech, whose life of well directed thrift and enterprise has brought him to his present position as one of the men of affluence in Mohican township. He has now passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey but still gives supervision to his place. It was in the neighborhood of his present home, upon a farm in Mohican township, that he was born June 12, 1835, and in this locality he has always lived, so that his life history is well known to his fellow townsmen. They find in it no estoerie chapter, for his record has been such as would at all times bear close investigation and scrutiny. He represents one of the old families that Pennsylvania furnished to Ashland county. His parents, Gilbert and Sarah (Shearer) Leech, were both natives of Center county, Pennsylvania, and in that state were reared and married. The year 1831 witnessed their arrival in Ohio and the remainder of their days were spent as farming people in Ashland county. The father died ere the first half of the nineteenth century had reached its close, his



MR. AND MRS. S. A. LEECH

death occurring July 6, 1849, when he was fifty-six years of age. His wife passed away in 1884 at the age of eighty-three years, her birth having occurred in 1801. She had long survived her husband and had here reared her family, numbering nine children, three of whom were born in Pennsylvania ere their removal westward to become pioneer settlers of Ashland county. In order of birth these sons and daughters of the family were: Matthew and William, both deceased; James, who died in childhood; Robert, who died in April, 1868; Samuel A.; Mrs. Martha Stentz, of Mohican township, who has been twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Sugler; Sarah, the deceased wife of Levi Metcalf, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Margaret, who died at the age of three years; and David, now living in Iowa.

As a farm boy Samuel A. Leech was reared, his time being divided between the attainment of an education in the early rural schools, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. His training at farm labor was not meager, for at an early age he began to assist his father in the cultivation and development of the fields upon the old homestead. The occupation to which he was reared he determined to make his life work and since 1871, or for a period of thirty-eight years, he has resided upon his present farm. He now owns two hundred and forty-six acres of productive land on which are two sets of farm buildings. This is a well improved property, for the buildings are substantial and in good repair and the fields are highly cultivated. The residence, the barns, sheds and cribs were all erected by Mr. Leech and stand as monuments to his thrift and progressive spirit. He early realized that there is no royal road to wealth and that the present and not the future holds the opportunity. He has therefore improved each passing hour as it has gone by and each day has contributed in a measure to his success as he has carried on general farming and stock-raising. At one time he bought and shipped considerable stock and this proved a gratifying source of income. He has now in part left the work of his farm to others but still gives to it his personal supervision and in his management displays keen discernment.

In 1864 Mr. Leech was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Botdorf, who was born in Mohican township, in October, 1841, and died on the 31st of December, 1901, at the age of sixty years. She was a daughter of George Botdorf and by her marriage became the mother of one child, Hattie Bell, who is now the wife of John Metcalf, who is operating her father's farm. They have one child, Helen May, who was born July 24, 1904, and is now the light and life of the household. Comparatively few residents of this county have longer resided within its borders than has Samuel A. Leech, who is a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families here. His own memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, for he can remember when the homes were largely log cabins heated by a fireplace, over which hung the crane supporting the kettles, in which many savory dishes were boiled. The baking was done in the coals upon the hearth. The outdoor life and exercise gave a zest to appetites that made the meals greatly relished. In the fields the work was done by machinery that was quite crude in comparison to the farm implements in use at the present day. All farm work at that time was done by hand and energy and persistency of purpose constituted the

features that enabled the agriculturist to till his fields and care for his crops. Mr. Leech has lived to see many changes in the methods of life, witnessing the introduction of the telegraph and the telephone, the building of the canals and later the building of the railroads. In his boyhood it would have seemed impossible for any one to ride over the country in carriages without horse power but the automobile is today a common sight. Rural mail delivery has also been everywhere introduced and invention has brought to the farm all of the conveniences and comforts known to the city. The farm of which Mr. Leech is the owner indicates the spirit of progress that has been abroad in the land for many years and its cultivation has brought to him a substantial financial return.

W. H. SAMPSEL, M. D.

Dr. W. H. Sampsel, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Ashland whose prominence in the profession is indicated in the liberal and growing patronage accorded him, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 17, 1850. His parents were David S. and Lydia (Brown) Sampsel, natives of Columbiana and Stark counties respectively. The father was born in 1821 and represented one of the old families of Columbiana county, into which his parents removed on leaving their old home in Union county, Pennsylvania. David S. Sampsel, Sr. was one of five brothers, all of whom were physicians and at one time there were forty-two members of the medical fraternity in the family. The brothers of Dr. David S. Sampsel, Sr. were: Dr. Nicholas Sampsel, of Delaware, Ohio; Dr. J. B. F. Sampsel, of Ashland; Dr. P. W. Sampsel, of Elyria, Ohio; and Dr. Henry William Sampsel. All are now deceased, the last named having died in California.

In the county of his nativity Dr. D. S. Sampsel, Sr., read medicine under the direction of Dr. Beymer and later was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He entered upon active practice in Louisville, Stark county, Ohio, and was there married. Subsequently he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained for a short time and then went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, but in 1851 returned to this state and located in Ashland, where he remained in active practice for a period of forty-four years or until the time of his demise, which occurred December 10, 1893. He was an able and learned man not only in the strict path of his profession but in other lines of knowledge as well. In early life he read law, was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice for two years. He was an able public speaker, possessing marked oratorical power and was always active in the ranks of the democracy, not only addressing the public upon the issues of the day during campaigns, but also serving in various official positions. For three terms he was mayor of Ashland and gave to the city a businesslike administration characterized by reform and progress. In all of his work in behalf of the municipality he was practical and his labors proved resultant factors. Under his administration the first street paving was done and stone sidewalks were laid. There has probably never been a citizen in Ashland who has done more real valuable service for the city than Dr. Sampsel.

He was also spoken of as the most active resident that Ashland has ever had and his record was at all times an honor and credit to the county which honored him. Highly gifted by nature, he used his native talents and acquired ability for the benefit of his fellowmen and for the adoption of higher ideals in all those departments of activity which constitute essential factors in the public life. At the time of the Civil war, constrained by a spirit of lofty patriotism, he put aside all business and personal considerations and went to the front as captain of Company K, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was injured while crossing the river on a log at the battle of Bull Run and was therefore compelled to resign, after which he returned home and resumed his professional duties in Ashland. He was several times a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket but the republican strength in this county has always been too great to permit of the election of democratic candidates. In all personal relations he was honored and respected by all who knew him and he still has a firm hold upon the affections of those who knew him in life, for by them his memory is cherished and the recollection of his good work remains as an inspiration to all who were associated with him. Four of his sons followed in his professional footsteps, namely: Dr. D. S. Sampsel, who is mentioned on another page of this volume; Dr. J. B. F. Sampsel, now deceased; Dr. W. H. Sampsel, of this review; and Dr. C. B. Sampsel, of Chicago, Illinois.

In his youthful days Dr. W. H. Sampsel attended the public schools of Ashland and supplemented his high school course there with a scientific course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He afterward attended Bryant & Stratton Business College at Cleveland and was there graduated in 1870. Subsequently he returned to Ashland and took up the study of law under Judge Thomas Kinney, in whose office he continued his reading for a year and a half but, thinking to find the practice of medicine more congenial, he entered his father, a well known, capable and prominent physician. In further preparation for this calling W. H. Sampsel, in the fall of 1873, entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he completed the regular course and was graduated with the class of 1876. He then returned home and for a year was associated with his father in practice but his health failed him, owing to the fact that he was poisoned by chlorine gas in experimental work while in college. He went south to recuperate and spent four years in eastern and southern Texas, after which he returned to Ashland in 1882 and for two years practiced independently. He then again became associated with his father and the business relation between them was maintained up to the time of his father's death in 1893. Since that time Dr. W. H. Sampsel has practiced independently. His business experience and his study of the law have stood him in good stead. He has served repeatedly as expert witness in various murder and will trials and it was said of him by Judge Ryan, of Cleveland, that Dr. Sampsel was the best expert witness he ever had before him on the stand. He is moreover one of the most skilled physicians of Ashland, for he has been a most thorough and discriminating student and has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge bearing upon his chosen life work. He has pursued special courses in chemistry under Dr. Leffman, and in surgery under

Dr. William H. Pancoast. He has also taken a special course in minor surgery under Professor Samuel F. Gross. Ill health has again forced him largely to put aside the active duties of the profession and for four years he has spent the winter months in Florida.

In 1886, Dr. Sampsel was married to Miss Mary Louise Knoth, of Ashland. While he usually votes with the democratic party, he is broad and liberal in his views concerning politics and all vital matters of citizenship. He is now a non-affiliating member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Knights of Pythias lodge and has filled offices in those organizations. Having been a resident of Ashland county through the greater part of his life, he has a wide acquaintance here and his social qualities and genial disposition have made him popular. Nature and culture have vied in making him an interesting and entertaining gentleman and wherever he goes he wins the favorable regard of those whom he meets.

JOHN PETERSON WOLF.

John Peterson Wolf, formerly identified with agricultural pursuits in Washington township, but now living retired in Loudonville, was born March 22, 1848, in Green township, Ashland county, Ohio. A son of Warring and Sarah (Peterson) Wolf, he is the youngest in the family of four children. Reared under the parental roof, his time and attention were largely given to the duties of farm life and he remained on the homestead assisting his father in the cultivation of his crops until twenty-six years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account, renting a farm northwest of Perrysville, which he operated for three years. At the expiration of that period he purchased eighty acres of farm land in Washington township, Holmes county, about three miles northeast of Loudonville, and later added eighty acres more, his farm embracing altogether one hundred and sixty acres. Here he engaged in general farming for twenty-one years, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation. During this period he prospered and became so successful that eventually he was enabled to retire from the active work of the farm and enjoy in well earned retirement the fruits of his former toil. In the spring in 1898 he removed to Loudonville, where he owns a comfortable home on Wood street. He retains however, the ownership of the farm, which continues to be a source of substantial income to him.

In the year 1874, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Anna L. Workman, who was born March 2, 1855, in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, a daughter of Morgan and Jerusha (Priest) Workman. Her parents both spent their entire lives in the vicinity of Loudonville, where the Workman and Priest families settled during the early pioneer days and traded with the Indians. They are among the old families of the locality and both are represented extensively throughout this section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf became the parents of two children: Iona Pearl, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and Iva Leone, the wife of George W. Carey, who resides with Mr.

Wolf, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children, Stanton Wolf and Kenneth Eugene.

Mr. Wolf is a member of the Baptist church of Loudonville, of which his father was one of the charter members, and is a trustee and deacon, being interested in the different phases of the church work. In politics he is a democrat but he has never held nor desired public office, preferring rather to concentrate his energies and attention upon his private interests which, carefully managed, have brought him a gratifying measure of success. Public-spirited in his citizenship and upright in his manhood, he has won the regard and esteem of his fellowmen and has drawn about himself a wide circle of warm friends.

GEORGE W. CAREY.

Although still a young man in years, George W. Carey has, through diligence and perseverance, advanced step by step in the business world until he now occupies a creditable place in business circles of Loudonville. A native of Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, he was born September 6, 1875, and with the exception of a year or two, has always lived in this locality. His parents, Charles Lincoln and Sarah E. (Stull) Carey, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, the father having spent almost his entire life on the farm upon which the son was born.

Upon the homestead farm George W. Carey passed the days of his boyhood and youth, assisting his father in the work of the fields until 1899, when he removed to Montana and secured work there on a ranch. He remained thus actively engaged for only one year, when he returned to his former home. During his sojourn in Montana he had a very narrow escape, having been mistaken for another man and shot at three times, the bullets ploughing the earth at his feet. He subsequently came to Loudonville and was here employed in a furniture factory for six months. He then started to learn the barber's trade and after an apprenticeship of about six months he established himself in business on his own account. Beginning with a small three-chair shop, he gradually extended his business until eventually his enterprise was the largest of this kind in Loudonville. His connection with this line of activity extended from 1904 until 1908. In the latter year he sold his shop and became interested in the automobile business, to which he is now devoting his entire time. He is the agent for the Buick and Cameron air-cooled machines, and his energy and perseverance, combined with good business ability, are important factors in the success of the companies he represents in this district.

In 1903 was celebrated the marriage of George W. Carey and Iva Leone, a native of Ashland county and a daughter of John Peterson and Anna L. (Workman) Wolf, both natives of Ohio, who now reside in Loudonville. Extended mention of them is made on another page of this volume. In politics Mr. Carey is allied with the republican party, although the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, the duties of his private business affairs demanding his entire time and attention. He has been quick to recog-

nize his opportunities and each change that has come to him has been a forward step in his business career. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have many friends in this city who entertain for them a warm regard.

JOHN KUFFMAN STAMAN.

It is not alone the long years of his residence in Mifflin township that entitles John Kuffman Staman to representation in this volume, but the kind of life that he has led, whereby he has become a valued citizen in the community. He has long been identified with its growth and industrial interests and at the same time has not been unknown in connection with public affairs. Today he is conducting his place as a summer resort as well as for the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and the Staman farm is popular with many summer visitors. Ashland county was a part of Richland county at the time of the birth of our subject, whose natal day was March 8, 1833, and the place of his nativity Mifflin township. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Barbara (Hershey) Staman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father built a mill in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, during the war of 1812, as did his brother-in-law, Jacob Musser. At that time wheat was selling at three dollars and sixty cents per bushel but when the war was over the price fell to sixty cents and they suffered heavy losses, resulting in their failure. About eight years later they came to Ohio. The maternal grandparents of John K. Staman were Dr. John and Barbara (Brubaker) Kuffman, natives of Pennsylvania. The Staman, Kuffman, Brubaker, Hershey and Musser families, together with many others, were Swiss Mennonites and were the first families who located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by the invitation of William Penn in 1709. Later many of their descendants came to Ohio. After that first settlement colonies of Mennonites made the voyage to the new world and practically settled Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The name of Staman was originally spelled Stehmann but has undergone various changes since the first of the name came to the new world, various spellings being adopted, including Staman, Stamen and Stemen. Removing westward to Ohio, Jacob and Barbara (Hershey) Staman spent their last days in Ashland county. Their son, Benjamin Staman, was the father of our subject. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as was his wife, Anna Kuffman. However they came to Ashland county with their respective parents about 1827 and were married here, spending their remaining days in Mifflin township. The death of Mrs. Staman occurred when she was seventy-three years of age, while Mr. Staman reached the age of seventy-six years, surviving his wife a number of years. He was a farmer and miller and lived a life of well directed industry and thrift. Unto them were born a family of five children: John K.; Jacob B., who died at the age of nineteen years; Christian C., who is a neighbor of John K.; Barbara Ann, who died at the age of four years; and one who died unnamed in infancy.

John Kuffman Staman has spent his entire life in this county and has a very wide acquaintance here. During his boyhood days he was an invalid and

at times it was thought that he would never reach manhood. The outdoor life however, proved beneficial and he gained his strength and vigor as the years went by. Through the period of his minority he worked on the home farm and in his father's sawmill. He had charge of the mill for forty-nine years as head sawyer, being employed there from the time that he was old enough to do any work in connection with the mill. He had advanced only a little distance on the journey of life when he took up the work of dressing lumber, and he became thoroughly conversant with every department of the business. As opportunity offered he acquired his education in the common schools and also taught school for one term. Afterward going to Ashland he there pursued some preparatory work and subsequently again engaged in teaching through two winter terms, having about ninety pupils for eleven days one term and one day nearly one hundred while teaching in the village of Mifflin. As it was impossible for one person to hear all of the classes he had the older scholars assist him in teaching the younger ones. It was regarded in the community as a splendid school, the work done being of a thorough and practical character. After he had taught his first term he commanded the highest price of any teacher in the township. Putting aside the work of the schoolroom, however, he concentrated his energies upon farming and milling. For three years, however, he had an interest in a tannery in Mansfield in association with the lumber. He was at one time the owner of one hundred and forty acres of the old homestead which comprised one hundred and eighty acres of land, being made up of parts of three quarter sections in Pleasant township on the north side of the village of Mifflin.

Mr. Staman now has a fine home and good outbuildings upon his farm, his residence being situated on a hill which is a natural building site and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. With his own hands Mr. Staman aided in the erection of all of the buildings, for he is a natural mechanic and can do almost anything in wood or iron work. His life has been a very busy and useful one, in which there have been few leisure moments. He has made every hour count to the utmost and his place bears evidence of the care and labor which he has bestowed upon it. This is indeed one of the most beautiful spots in the county and during the past thirteen years Mr. Staman has entertained people from all parts of this country and has also had visitors from England, France, Switzerland and Holland, and no one has ever been dissatisfied with the accommodations afforded.

In 1869 Mr. Staman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Graybill, who was born in this county in 1847, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Graybill. Her father was a Swiss Mennonite, who went to Germany and thence came to the new world. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Staman has been blessed with five children: Annie, the wife of Harry Lemon, of Ashland; Clara D., at home; Willard G., living in Mifflin; Frank K., who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Ray M., at home.

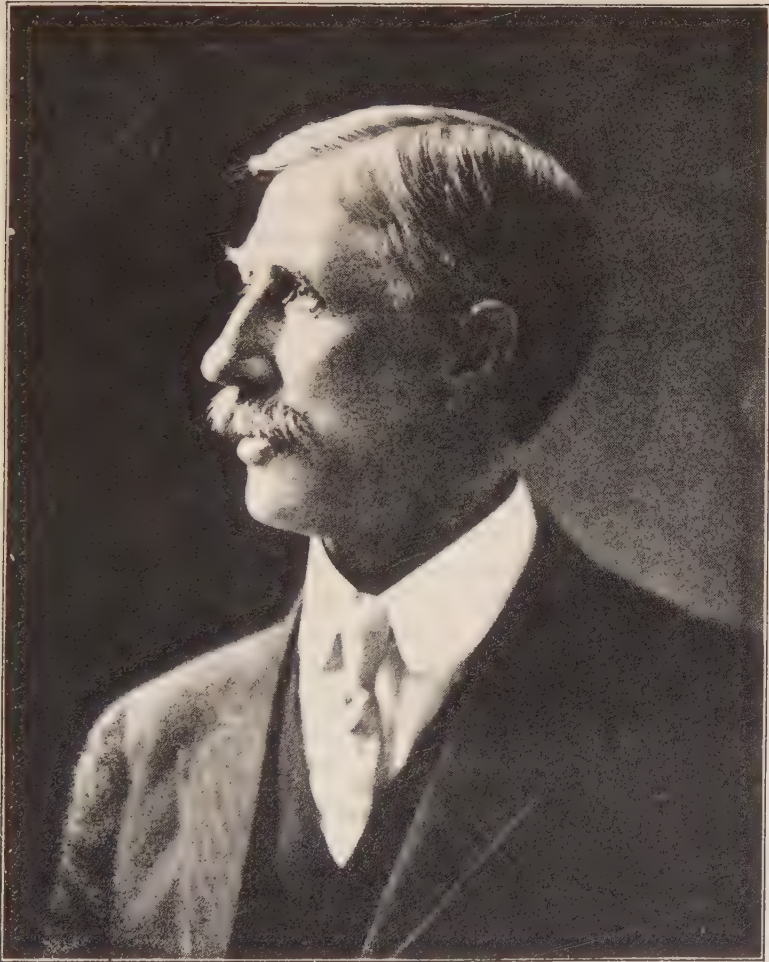
In his political views Mr. Staman is a stalwart republican. The family were originally whigs but all voted for Fremont, espousing the cause of the new republican party on its organization. Mr. Staman of this review has voted the state and national ticket since that time, never missing an election, for he believes that its principles contain the best elements of good government. He

well remembers when William Henry Harrison visited this district during his presidential campaign, although he was but a little lad of seven years at the time. He has held school offices during the greater part of his life and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart champion, for he recognizes the value of intellectual training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. Religiously he is connected with the Lutheran church of Mifflin. He has now reached the age of seventy-six years and is still an active factor in the business interests of the township in which he has always lived. His record is indeed a creditable one, winning for him the confidence and good will of all who know him.

JAMES B. CHASE.

James B. Chase, superintendent of the Ashland county infirmary, in which connection his service has been entirely satisfactory to all concerned, was born near Navarre, in Stark county, Ohio, August 27, 1856. He is a son of Hon. James E. and Jane (Doty) Chase, natives of Vermont and Ohio respectively. Both spent their last days, however, in Ashland county, where Mr. Chase died in 1900 at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife passed away in 1888 at the age of sixty-six years. He had taken up his abode in Stark county, Ohio, during his childhood days, accompanying his parents on their removal to this state, and there he was reared to farm life. He not only was prominent as an agriculturist but was also active in political circles and did not a little to mold public thought and opinion. For two terms he served in the state legislature as the representative from Stark county and after the Civil war broke out he represented Ashland county in the general assembly, his first election being followed by his selection for the position for a second term. It was in February, 1862, that he removed to this county and spent his remaining days upon a farm in Jackson township. He held a number of township and other local offices and was a life long democrat. His chief political service, however, was as a member of the Ohio assembly, where he gave earnest support to various valuable measures that are now found upon the statute books of the state. He was actuated in all that he did by a desire for the public good and his loyalty and patriotic service stood as an unquestioned fact in his career. Unto him and his wife were born seven children. Mary and Ellen were twins, the former now the widow of J. J. Moore of Effingham county, Illinois, while the latter is the widow of David Wise and resides in Polk, Ohio. Samantha A. is the wife of P. A. Myers, of Ashland. James B. is the fourth in order of birth. Orlin D. is living in Cleveland. Sherwood M. is a resident of Columbus, and Nelson H., is residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

James B. Chase was five years of age when his parents removed to Ashland county, settling on a farm two miles south of Polk. There he was reared, his experiences being such as usually fall to the lot of farm lads. His early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in the Polk high school and in the Lodi Academy and the Vermillion Institute at Hayes-



J. B. CHASE

ville. His education was all acquired in this county and after teaching for one term in the county, he spent five terms as a teacher in the schools of Effingham county, Illinois, and three terms in Dakota territory. While in that section of the country he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Spink county, began the improvement of the place and resided thereon for nearly five years.

Mr. Chase was married while in Illinois, the lady of his choice being Miss Fannie L. Landenberg, who was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1858, and was a daughter of Aaron and Susan (Foster) Landenberg, who were natives of Kentucky but died in Illinois. It was on the 4th of January, 1883, that their daughter Fannie gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Chase. While they were living in Dakota the wife's health failed and they returned to Ashland county in 1887. Mr. Chase then engaged in farming in Jackson township until appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Ashland county infirmary. His appointment was made on the 22d of October, 1903, and on the 1st of January, 1904, he assumed the duties of the position, in which he has since continued by annual reappointment.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born two sons: Don L., a student in the Ohio State University, where he is pursuing a civil engineering course; and Fay E., who resides on his father's farm of fifty-three acres in Montgomery township. He married Dora Long, a daughter of David Long. The wife and mother passed away February 17, 1890, and on the 27th of April, 1892, Mr. Chase was again married, to Miss Lilly V. Landenberg, a sister of his first wife.

In his political views Mr. Chase is a democrat, always giving staunch support to the party. For two years he was appointed county infirmary superintendent when the board had a republican majority. While living in South Dakota he was clerk of the school board for three years, the board having charge of two civil townships. During his incumbency four schoolhouses were built and nineteen hundred dollars worth of bonds were sold. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ashland. Throughout his entire life he has commanded the confidence and good will of all who know him and his personal worth as well as his business ability entitles him to the position which he is now filling in a most creditable manner.

MAURICE FRINK.

John and Mary Frink, remote ancestors of the subject of this review, came to this country from England in 1631, on the sailing vessel Lion, and settled in Massachusetts. The family is remarkable from a military point of view, having representatives in many of the country's wars, the great-great-grandfather, John Frink and four of his sons having participated in the struggle for American independence, in which conflict Thomas Frink, one of the sons, was fife major, the fife he played also being used by his son Thomas in the strife with Great Britain in the war of 1812, and again by a relative during the Civil war. It is

a prized heirloom and highly treasured by Mrs. Trimble, a relative, as an evidence of the valuable services which her ancestors have rendered this country. The great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather of Maurice Frink were with General Washington at the battle of Saratoga, in which they acquitted themselves with bravery and distinction.

Maurice Frink's mother's people came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the early '30s, settling in Orange township, this county, his paternal ancestors having also been pioneers of this part of the country, both families having engaged against the great odds of pioneer days with other settlers in their struggle to place themselves in circumstances favorable to their subsistence. Perry W. Frink, his father, wedded Mary A. Ling. He came with his parents from Madison county, New York, in 1836, and settled near Wellington where they remained for a year, subsequently removing to Sullivan township, which at that time was a dense forest. Mr. Frink later applied himself to his trade of shoemaking, conducting a shop until the year 1856, his business prospering to such an extent as to require the employment of several hands, this number being required since in those days, there being no machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes, these products had to be made solely by hand. In this business he acquired considerable means and finally gave up the occupation and resorted to farming, having purchased a tract of valuable land, on which he pursued agriculture until his death, February 1, 1903, and he was buried February 4, of that year on his eighty-third birthday anniversary, his wife departing this life October 13, 1892. Of their family those surviving are: Maurice; Jennie M., widow of A. S. Clarke, residing in Bradford, Pennsylvania; and Edwin P., who for many years was a railway mail clerk on the Pennsylvania lines but is now engaged in the real-estate business in the state of Washington.

Maurice Frink was employed on his father's farm, where he spent his boyhood days and youth, in the meantime acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools and subsequently pursuing a course of study in Oberlin College, after leaving which institution he taught in the district schools, of Medina county for four years during the winter term, working on the home farm the remaining months of the year. Following his marriage which occurred in 1879 Mr. Frink continued the pursuit of agriculture until 1892 when he established himself in the hay and grain business in Sullivan in company with his brother-in-law, George C. McConnell, continuing in this business until 1907, when he withdrew from the concern and now confines his energies to performing the duties of postmaster, to which station he was appointed in 1896.

On December 10, 1879, Mr. Frink wedded Miss Addie C. McConnell, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Miller) McConnell, her father being a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Jackson township, and to this union were born two children: Clara M., who passed away in 1900 in her seventeenth year and who had been graduated from the Sullivan high school and was esteemed for her rare attainments; and Leon M., who wedded Lulu, daughter of Ernest A. and Ina Johnson, residents of South Dakota, the young couple having two children, Yvonne and Enid A. Mr. Frink has served Sullivan township in a number of political capacities, having been assessor for three years and justice of the peace for nine years, declining to serve longer in the last named office

and aside from being a notary public, the duties of which office he has been performing for a long season, he is clerk of the township and of the board of education. In politics he is a republican, active in the affairs of his party and is an ardent supporter of measures purposing the betterment of the conditions of the community. Being a public spirited citizen, who desires the business progress of the community, he has engaged in promoting a number of enterprises and was active in the organization of the Sullivan Telephone Company, which has developed into a strong local concern, of which he is secretary, being a man of excellent executive judgment, he has been successful in all his business undertakings, having by his industry and enterprise accumulated a comfortable fortune and is now living in retirement as a substantial citizen of this place, justly meriting the reputation he courts as a leading and worthy citizen.

NATHANIEL McDOWELL COE.

Nathaniel McDowell Coe was numbered among the honored veterans of the Civil war and was a citizen whose influence was always given on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He had long been connected with agricultural interests and was thus identified with the business affairs of the community, his home being located on section 33, Green township, where he owned and cultivated one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was born near Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, May 26, 1834, a son of James and Maria (McDowell) Coe, natives of Jefferson county, Ohio, and Washington county, Pennsylvania, respectively. The father died on the old home farm in Hanover township, this county, while the mother afterward spent eight years in the home of her son, Nathaniel, and then passed away. They were the parents of ten children, of whom one son, Joseph, was mortally wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and died a few days later.

Nathaniel M. Coe, whose name introduces this record, spent the first eleven years of his life in the county of his nativity and the work of the farm in all of its various phases became familiar to him. In 1845 the family removed to Ashland county, settling in Hanover township upon a farm bordering Clear Fork. There Nathaniel Coe remained until his marriage, when he purchased the farm that now belongs to his widow, making his home thereon until his death. He was an enterprising, practical and progressive man, his place of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 33, Green township, a mile and a half south of Perrysville, being a well improved property. He brought the fields under a high state of cultivation, erected good buildings upon his land, divided the place into fields of convenient size, had well kept fences and secured the latest improved machinery to promote the farm work. He taught school in early life but otherwise gave his attention entirely to general agricultural pursuits throughout his business career.

There came an interruption to his work, however, in his service in the Civil war for in May, 1861, Mr. Coe responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company E, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at

the call for seventy-five thousand men to serve for three months. On the expiration of that term he reenlisted on the 10th of October, 1861, becoming a member of Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until December 4, 1864. He then again offered his services to the government, veteranizing as a member of Company H, Sixth Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry on the 22d of March, 1865. Under this enlistment he served until the 21st of March, 1866. He was sergeant during his three years' term of service and did clerical duty in the adjutant general's office during his third enlistment. He was three times wounded and on other occasions his clothing was pierced by bullets. At the battle of Chickamauga he sustained a wound in the leg and fell into the hands of the rebels but was exchanged on parole on the 28th of September, 1863. He returned to the regiment which, in the following May, participated in the Atlanta campaign, and he was wounded in the battle of Franklin, but not severely. That was the most hotly contested engagement in which he participated throughout the war and he was in the thickest of the fight. He continued on military duty until almost a year after the surrender of General Lee and his record was that of a brave and fearless soldier who never faltered in his allegiance to the old flag and the cause which it represented.

Following his return from the war Mr. Coe was married in 1867 and not long afterward purchased a farm, turning his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He also gave his attention to other pursuits, having in 1888 purchased the Perrysville mills, which he operated until 1894. As stated it was in 1867, that Mr. Coe was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Letitia Jane Tannehill, who was born August 24, 1838, on the farm where she now resides and which has always been her home. Her parents were Melzar and Sarah (Oliver) Tannehill, the former born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1801, while the mother's birth occurred in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1797. He was a son of Melzar and Eleanor (Lyle) Tannehill. The Tannehill family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America by John Tannehill, the father of Melzar Tannehill, Sr., who, with two brothers, came to America about 1745. He married Rachael, a daughter of John and Rachael Adamson, who were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. John Tannehill had eight sons, of whom Adamson, Josiah and Bazil, the three oldest, served in the Revolutionary war, the first two holding official rank. The last named died on board the old Jersey prison ship. Adamson Tannehill was born June 23, 1750, in Maryland, and was the first to volunteer for service in the war for independence. He enlisted from Maryland in 1775 as a duty sergeant in a company commanded by Captain Price and in September following he was promoted to the third lieutenant in the same company while before Boston, and soon afterward was commissioned with rank of first lieutenant and later Captain. He was present at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton and was also at Princeton when the enemy abandoned that place. The remainder of the campaign was spent in the enemy's lines with a special command from General Washington. In 1777 he joined the celebrated Partisans Rifle Corps (sharpshooters) under General Daniel Morgan and acted as his body guard on the day on which Burgoyne surrendered his troops to Morgan at Saratoga. Subsequently he marched

to Frederickstown with a detachment of prisoners taken on that occasion and was later ordered to Fort Pitt with the remainder of Rawling's regiment which he commanded after the reorganization of the American army. At the close of the war he was breveted lieutenant colonel, spending his remaining days in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the time of the second war with England he again offered his aid to the country and served as a brigadier general in the war of 1812. He was a very prominent and influential man in his part of the state and was twice elected to represent Allegheny county in congress. He died December 23, 1820. The other two brothers, although perhaps less distinguished, were no less faithful to their country in the time of peril. Melzar Tannehill, Sr., another son of the same family, having arrived at years of maturity, was married to Miss Eleanor Lyle, who was born September 10, 1767, in Ireland and in her girlhood days went to Pennsylvania with her parents, Charles and Letitia (Campbell) Lyle. They established their home in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1774 and afterward went to Pittsburg. They had three daughters and one son, including Mrs. Melzar Tannehill, Sr. In 1810 Melzar Tannehill, Sr., came to this county and entered from the government a farm upon which his granddaughter, Mrs. Coe, now resides. In the following spring he removed his family to the place and established his home in the midst of the western wilderness. Two of his sons, Charles and Bazil, had come ahead of the family, had cleared a field, planted some corn and built a cabin, so that some preparation had been made for the other members of the household upon their arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Melzar Tannehill, Sr., spent their remaining days upon this place. They had a family of ten children, one of whom died in Pennsylvania, while the others came to Ashland county. During the spring after his arrival Mr. Tannehill set out an orchard which was propagated by seed given by that well known philanthropist who realized what it would mean to future generations to have orchards planted throughout the country, so largely distributing free seeds that he was called throughout the west "Johnnie Appleseed."

His son, Melzar Tannehill, Jr., was but ten years of age when the family arrived in Ohio and here he was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life. Having arrived at adult age he wedded Sarah Oliver, a daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Kinney) Oliver. Her paternal grandparents were Daniel and Mary Oliver, who removed from New Jersey to Washington county, Pennsylvania, after the Revolutionary war. Her maternal grandparents were Louis and Mary (Brower) Kinney, natives of New Jersey, who removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and afterward to Ashland county, Ohio, where their last days were passed. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in New Jersey, November 9, 1762, and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Allen Oliver, who was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in May, 1759. They became the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Coe. Mr. Oliver died near Perrysville, Ohio, September 28, 1823, and his wife died in the same locality October 13, 1828. It was their daughter Letitia Jane who became the wife of Mr. Coe. She was one of a family of five children. Elizabeth became the wife of James A. Van Horn and after his death married Wilson Enos. Her death occurred in 1900. Charles Lyle, the second member of the family, died February 12, 1908,

at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he spent the greater part of his life. Nancy Eleanor resides with Mrs. Coe. Mary died in 1884. Mrs. Coe is the youngest and by her marriage became the mother of seven children: Stella Grace, Eleanor Winifred and Anna Louise, all at home; Mary Leila, the wife of H. M. Doty, residing in Reading, Pennsylvania; Sarah Letitia, the wife of L. F. Ayers, whose home is about a mile west of Loudonville; and Olive Maria, at home. The only son of the family, J. Willard, died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Coe was a stalwart republican and his fellow townsmen called him to serve in several local offices. He filled the position of township trustee and was also officially connected with the schools. He was deeply interested in the intellectual and moral progress of the community and was a devoted and consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Perrysville, in which he served as an elder for twenty-four years and as a trustee and treasurer for many years. He belonged to Zeigler Post, G. A. R., of Perrysville, and was very active in temperance work, and in fact supported every movement which he believed would aid in uplifting humanity and promoting the moral progress of the community. In matters of citizenship he was as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields. Friendship was to him no mere idle term. He was always loyal to those in whom he reposed confidence and he judged men, not by their position, but by their character worth. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and in Ashland county those of his household who survive him are proving themselves, as he ever did, worthy citizens of the community. After a useful and well spent life he passed away February 15, 1897.

SOLOMON HOHENSCHIL.

Eighty years ago Chester township was an almost unbroken portion and in the midst of a heavily wooded district stood a little log cabin in which Solomon Hohenschil was born, his natal day being January 6, 1829. His parents were Conrad and Barbara (Painter) Hohenschil, both of whom were natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents came from Germany and settled in the Keystone state prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war. The grandfather Hohenschil acted as teamster for the colonial army during the progress of hostilities and when away from home the British troops made a raid upon his place and burned the house.

In the early years of the nineteenth century John Painter, the maternal grandfather, came to Ohio and entered the land upon which his son-in-law, Conrad Hohenschil, located in 1822. At that time the entire tract was covered with forest, the trees were very thick and in fact the wooded regions were so dense that a clearing had to be made for a space upon which to build a little cabin home.

In that primitive dwelling Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Hohenschil began their married life. The house had a puncheon floor and the wide fireplace served both for heating and cooking. There was much wild game to be had and it

furnished food and also offered excitement to those who enjoyed hunting. Mr. Painter had three tracts of land entered, two of one hundred and sixty acres each and one of eighty acres, upon which Conrad Hohenshil located. There in the little cabin home he reared his family. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, Peter, Mary, John, Solomon, Lydia, Sarah, Caroline and Ely. The last named died in youth, while the others all grew to manhood and womanhood and remained residents of Ohio with the exception of Lydia, who died at her home near Bay City, Michigan, in the spring of 1908. The other sisters are all living but Solomon Hohenshil is the only son who survives. The father was a shoemaker by trade and worked at that occupation during the winter months. He cleared his land and tilled the soil during the summer seasons until his sons were able to take charge of the cultivation of the fields, after which he gave his entire time and energies to shoemaking until his death, which occurred December 2, 1873. His wife died July 2, 1838. He had accumulated a substantial competency, having given his entire attention to his business affairs. He was a quiet and conservative man and in early life a devoted member of the Lutheran church, while later he became connected with the United Brethren church. He reared his family to reverence God and morality and to follow the strictest principles of integrity.

Solomon Hohenshil remained on the old home farm until nineteen years of age and obtained his education in a little log schoolhouse in the midst of the forest. He then took up the tinner's trade under the direction of a cousin, Jacob Painter, at Congress, Wayne county, Ohio, and after completing his apprenticeship acted as manager of a tin shop in Pittsburg, Ohio, for one year and also spent a year in the same way in Lattsburg, Ohio. In March, 1851, he engaged in the tinning and hardware business on his own account in Rowsburg and is the only business man now living who resided in that village when he took up his abode there. In addition to conducting a hardware store he has also handled farm implements and has been recognized as one of the reliable and representative merchants of the community, winning the trust and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact through business or social relations.

On the 1st of May, 1850, Mr. Hohenshil was married to Miss Catherine McHose, a daughter of Isaac McHose, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio late in life. In the east he had engaged in the milling and hotel business. Mr. and Mrs. Hohenshil have one daughter, Allavista S., now the wife of F. E. Myers, a prominent manufacturer of Ashland. Mrs. Hohenshil departed this life June 5, 1900, and was laid to rest in a cemetery at Rowsburg. She had for many years held a prominent place in the life of that village and her many admirable qualities won her the friendship and love of those with whom she was associated.

In his political views Mr. Hohenshil is a democrat in his belief concerning principles, yet he is so strongly partisan that he will not vote for a republican when he thinks the best interests of the community will be conserved thereby. He has held the office of township treasurer for more than twenty years, was justice of the peace six years and was school director for many years. In all these positions he has discharged his duties with a singleness of purpose that none has questioned and his reelection indicates the trust reposed in him. His

influence is always on the side of justice, truth and right. When twelve years of age he joined the United Brethren church and has since been loyal to its teachings. He has held various offices in the church, has been superintendent of the Sunday school for years and has always been a church and Sunday school worker. He wisely values his own self-respect and that of his fellowmen as infinitely preferable to wealth, fame or position and while he is now comfortably situated in life, he has never won his success at the cost of his honor nor at the sacrifice of the interests of others.

GEORGE W. EMERICK.

George W. Emerick, one of the county commissioners, serving now for the third year while his incumbency will continue for two years more, is also accounted one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturalists of Lake township. He owns and occupies a farm that has long been in possession of the family. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Green) Emerick and a grandson of John and Mary (Troutman) Emerick. His grandfather died here of smallpox many years ago, after which the grandmother went to Van Wert county, Ohio, for a visit and there passed away ten years following her husband's demise. They had a family of five sons and five daughters, all of whom reached adult age.

Jacob Emerick, father of George W. Emerick, was born in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, and accompanied his parents to Ashland county in 1820. He purchased a farm of about four hundred acres on the west side of Mohican creek in Lake township, there built a cabin and made a clearing, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and the following year brought his family to this state. The remainder of his life was here passed. He entered his land from the government and gave his time and attention to its cultivation and development throughout his remaining days. He was prominent in public affairs and served as county commissioner for some years. He wedded Miss Sarah Green, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, and they became the parents of five sons and five daughters. The father departed this life in 1864 at the age of fifty-six years, while the mother died in 1885 at the age of eighty years. Of their children seven are deceased, while one brother and one sister of our subject are yet living.

George W. Emerick is the youngest of the three who survive. He has always resided on the farm which is now his home and which is a tract of rich land of one hundred and sixty acres, covering the southeast quarter of section 3, Lake township. There are good buildings upon it and it is a well improved property, lacking in none of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm. Mr. Emerick has built two barns and his own dwelling and has remodeled the other dwelling upon the place, which is occupied by Noah Stull and wife. There are two entire sets of buildings upon the farm and everything is kept in a state of good repair, indicating the enterprising spirit of the owner.



MR. AND MRS. G. W. EMERICK

Mr. Emerick carries on the work of the fields and the raising of stock, and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

In 1864 occurred the marriage of George W. Emerick and Miss Caroline Crumlick, who was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, October 2, 1841, and there resided until her marriage, spending her girlhood days in the home of her parents, John and Katharine (Stinger) Crumlick, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They became early residents of Wayne county, Ohio, where they lived until called to the home beyond. Their family numbered ten children, of whom two died in infancy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Emerick were born seven children: Lillian, at home; Philora, the wife of Stewart Greenlee, living in Mansfield; Thurman, who died at the age of eight years; Noah, a resident of Ashland county; John, residing in Vermillion township; Dora, the wife of Charles Kick, of Mohican; and Cloyd, whose home is in Cleveland.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Emerick has been a stalwart supporter of the democracy and is recognized as one of the leaders of the party in this portion of the county. He is proving a most acceptable official in the office of county commissioner, in which he has already served for three years, while his present term will continue for two years more. He was also a trustee of Lake township for about eighteen years and has ever been most prompt and faithful in the discharge of his official duties. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is entirely free from ostentation and display and is recognized as a representative man whose strongly marked characteristics are those which make for good citizenship as well as for enterprise in business. The farm which he owns has never been out of the possession of the family, having had but two owners, Mr. Emerick of this review, and his father.

F. COWAN, M. D.

Dr. F. Cowan, one of the best known physicians of Ashland, was born here in 1848, a son of Dr. J. P. and Mary Jane (Hooker) Cowan. The father was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1823, and located in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1846. The mother, whose birth occurred in 1828, is still living in Marion, Ohio. Dr. J. P. Cowan was a graduate of the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and practiced in Ashland county from 1846 until his death, which occurred in 1895. His medical skill and surgical ability gave him an excellent reputation throughout this section of the state and he was frequently called for consultation by the members of the fraternity, being particularly successful in surgical operations, in which he was noted for his care and exactness. He took a deep interest in politics and was very influential throughout the county. He was a member of the Ohio state legislature from 1855 until 1859 and was a member of congress in 1874, serving one term in that honorable body. He was not only well known for his professional abilities and political advancement but also as a business man for he dealt considerably in

real estate, being quite successful in his transactions. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a democrat in politics, a strong and able advocate of the principles of his party, to whose candidates he was always loyal. Amid his pressing professional and business affairs he never lost sight of his religious obligations and attended divine services at the Methodist church, of which he was a member. Being a man of good character, he entertained an excellent reputation throughout the county wherein his usefulness as a physician will long be remembered. In his family were nine children, the surviving ones being: Dr. F., born in 1848; William F., born in 1859; Lucy Horseman, whose birth occurred in 1861 and who resides at Marion, this state; and Edgar H., who was born in 1864 and who also resides in that city.

The common schools of this city afforded Dr. F. Cowan his preliminary educational advantages and after completing a course of study in the high school he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of Cleveland, Ohio, subsequently taking a post-graduate course in the Long Island Medical College, of New York, being graduated from that institution in 1872. He then began the practice of medicine in Ashland, where he has since been following his profession. He is a man of wide learning in the department of materia medica and is also a skilled surgeon, his popularity as a practitioner winning him an extensive and remunerative patronage.

In 1872 Dr. Cowan was united in marriage to Miss Retta A. Bushnell, by whom he has had two daughters, Carrie C. (Cowan) Duff, of Ashland; and Helen O. (Cowan) Warner, who resides in Mansfield, this state. Politically the Doctor is a democrat and, having given scrutinizing study to the principles of his party, is convinced of their feasibility to promote the nation's welfare and is always loyal to its candidates. He is prominent in Masonic circles and is a member of the Methodist church. Being a man whose scholarly habits keep him abreast of the times in all the departments of his profession, his career has been attended with the greatest usefulness and he is popular throughout the county as a physician and surgeon and also as an honorable and worthy citizen.

ANSON HYDE.

Anson Hyde, an agriculturist and stock breeder of Sullivan township, this county, was born in Chatham township, Medina county, Ohio, July 5, 1852, a son of Henry and Sarah M. (Johnson) Hyde. His father's family came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and his mother's from Vermont to this state in the early pioneer days, here following agricultural pursuits. The elder Mr. Hyde inherited the land on which his father had settled and which he himself in his boyhood days had helped to clear and improve. He resided upon it with his wife until they departed this life.

Amid the duties and experiences of farm life Anson Hyde spent his boyhood days, attending the district school during the winter season. After completing his studies there instead of going back to the farm he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, with whom he learned the trade, becoming a journeyman. He next

turned his attention to making cheese and butter, which at that time was a lucrative industry in this county and for twenty-one years he conducted a cheese and butter factory in Sullivan township for the same firm. This long period of service with one company bears witness to his skill, business ability and industry. In 1892 he resigned the management of the concern and engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm on which he now resides, the property being commonly known as the old James Dunlap farm. It contains two hundred and five acres, all of which is tillable with the exception of twenty acres of timber land, and the entire tract is well improved, thoroughly drained and is under a high state of cultivation. Here he engages in general farming and, being a student of soils and the rotation of crops, his production is of an excellent quality. In addition to raising general crops he has a herd of milk cows and disposes of their product to local creameries. He has practically spent his entire life in a study of milk giving cattle and perhaps knows as much if not more about the breeding of that class of animal, in order to bring it to its highest state of perfection, than any other man in the county or, in fact, in the state. He handles only thoroughbred Holstein stock, for which he has a wide reputation, and his herds are recognized as among the very best in the state, his kine finding a ready market. He is called upon to ship yearly quite a number of head throughout this and adjoining states. He gives considerable attention to the various kinds of stock and aside from breeding cattle he also raises draft horses, sheep and hogs, doing quite a shipping business.

On January 28, 1874, Mr. Hyde wedded Jennie Gordon, daughter of John and Rebecca (Mellon) Gordon, her father being a well known stockman and agriculturist of Orange township. To this union have been born four children, all of whom are graduates of Sullivan Central high school, namely: Arthur G., a physician of Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles W., who practices medicine in Washington, D. C. Both were students at Hiram College, the former having left that institution in his second year to serve in the Spanish-American war as a member of the hospital corps. David C., another son, is a student in the veterinary department of the Ohio State University, and the fourth child, a daughter, is a trained nurse at St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Hyde is a republican and, being very active in party matters, he is a member of the county central committee of Sullivan township, also a member of the county board of elections and has frequently been chosen as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. Locally he has taken considerable interest in public affairs, having served the township as trustee for fourteen years and at his first election to that office enjoyed the unusual experience of receiving every vote cast in the township. For a period of sixteen years he has been a member of the central district board of education, of which he is now president, and in 1902 he was appointed by the court as receiver for the Ashland Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the tangled business affairs of which he is endeavoring to unravel and will soon be able to make a satisfactory report. He has always endeavored to be of the highest service to the community and is an agitator of good roads and of an excellent school system, is a firm believer in taxation for immediate benefits and, being a public-spirited citizen, is always ready to further every movement which has for its object the better-

ment of the community. Among the fraternal organizations with which he is associated is lodge No. 245, Knights of the Maccabees, and, being a man who is as faithful to his religious obligations as to the performance of his business duties, he and the members of his family attend divine services at the Christian church, to which all are liberal contributors. Through his industry and enterprise Mr. Hyde has been very beneficial to the community and has the respect and confidence of his neighbors.

CLARENCE LEE MORTON.

Clarence Lee Morton is the cashier of the Perrysville Banking Company and has been otherwise connected with the business and public interests of the community, his efforts being a valuable factor in the work of general upbuilding. He was born near Tiro, in Crawford county, Ohio, March 13, 1865, a son of Norman and Elizabeth (Brown) Morton, the former a native of Richland county, this state, born November 30, 1832. He was a carpenter in his younger days but later turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. About 1881 he removed with his family from Crawford county to Richland county, settling near Crestline. He died June 8, 1889, and his widow, a native of this state, now resides in Delaware, Ohio. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter.

Clarence Lee Morton was reared on the old homestead farm where his birth occurred until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Richland county and there lived until twenty-two years of age. He supplemented his public-school education by study in the Ohio Business College at Mansfield and began providing for his own support by clerking in a store and also assisting in the postoffice at Tiro. He likewise spent three or four years in Galion, Ohio, but in 1893 returned to Tiro where he continued to make his home until 1900. That year witnessed his arrival in Perrysville and he accepted his present position as cashier of the Perrysville Banking Company. He was well qualified for the position for in 1896 he had become connected with banking interests in Tiro and his experience brought him comprehensive knowledge of the business. He was also deputy postmaster in Tiro during both administrations of President Cleveland. A resourceful man, energetic and determined, his worth is widely acknowledged in the business circles of Perrysville where he is not only a representative of banking interests but is also the secretary and treasurer of the Twentieth Century Clay Products Company.

On the 15th of February, 1888, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Rosa A. Barr, who died on the 14th of November, 1893, leaving one son, Ansel. On the 10th of May, 1896, Mr. Morton was again married, his second union being with Minnie V. Stark, who died in March, 1898. On the 28th of November, 1901, he wedded Miss Ina J. Moore and they had two children: John A., who was born October 1, 1902, and died July 9, 1908; and Esther E., who was born April 18, 1908.

In community affairs since coming to Perrysville Mr. Morton has taken an active and helpful interest and is now serving for the third term as treasurer of Green township. He has been a life-long democrat and keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day, so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and to the Modern Woodmen Camp. He is a man of discriminating judgment who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and not only in business circles is his worth acknowledged but also in the social life of the community where his circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

GAILLARD B. FULLER, M. D.

The name of Fuller has long been prominently and honorably associated with the practice of medicine in Loudonville, for not only does the subject of this review engage in professional labors of that character but also comes of an ancestry closely associated with the profession, both his father and his grandfather having practiced here. The latter was Dr. E. B. Fuller, who was born in New York, July 8, 1799. Having qualified for the practice of medicine, he located in Loudonville in 1831 and continued to devote his time and energies to the alleviation of human suffering and the restoration of health until his own labors were ended in death in December, 1867. In early manhood he had married Sarah Culver, who was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1804. They were prominent in the social life of the community and aside from his professional duties Dr. E. B. Fuller was also active in various other lines which have been essential factors in the progress, upbuilding and advancement of the community. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his practical Christianity found expression in the aid which he gave to many who needed professional assistance but were unable to pay the customary charge. His political support was given to the democracy and yet he was liberal in his views, not holding strictly to partisan lines. He greatly opposed the fugitive slave law and as early as 1856 fugitive slaves were brought to his home early in the morning. He then fed them and sent them on to the home of Robert Wilson, where they were cared for until the chance came to take them to others who would assist them still farther on their way, preventing their recapture by the United States marshals. He left the impress of his individuality upon the community by reason of his strong intellectuality, his public spirit and his devotion to high ideals. He was the father of ten children: Catharine, who became the wife of Gilbert Pell and after his death married Calvin Hibbard; Hannah, who became the wife of Samuel B. Smith; Susan, the wife of J. W. Hildebrand; Laverna, the wife of Y. C. Case; Sarah M., the first wife of Dr. A. J. Scott; Elizabeth Content, the wife of J. W. Stacker; Christian, the second wife of Dr. A. J. Scott; Amassa Culver; Amos B.; and Elodine.

Dr. Amos B. Fuller, the father of our subject, was born in Loudonville, July 23, 1842, and spent his entire life here. He enjoyed an extensive practice

during the thirty-five years of his connection with the medical fraternity. He took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father and began practice in 1862, when twenty years of age. After the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services to the government and became surgeon of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Following his return from the army he continued his studies in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia from which place he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1867. In 1872 he pursued a post-graduate course in the Bellevue Medical College of New York. He was at all times a close and earnest student of his profession, desiring that his labors should be most efficacious in checking the ravages of disease. He was moreover a man of kindly sympathy and of hopefulness, who inspired his patients by his cheery presence. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stewart, who was born in Loudonville, August 23, 1842, and was therefore just exactly one month his junior. They established their home in their native city and here continued to reside until called to their final rest. Dr. Fuller remained in the active practice of medicine throughout his entire life and for a number of years was a partner of Dr. William H. Wirt. His success was of a substantial character, owing to his thorough understanding of the scientific principles underlying his profession and his correct application thereof to the needs of his patients. He was a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was one of seventeen original members or founders of the Presbyterian church of Loudonville. The latter died May 8, 1891, while the death of Dr. Fuller occurred April 8, 1899, at the home of Fred Swan of Pomona, California. Their demise was a matter of deep regret to many, for they had an extensive circle of warm friends throughout Loudonville and this part of the county. Their family numbered four children: Mary M., the wife of Francis L. Niederheiser, who is city engineer of Bucyrus, Ohio; Grace J., who is principal of the Dorset school; Gaillard B.; and Stewart E., who died at the age of two years.

Dr. Gaillard B. Fuller spent his youthful days in his parents' home and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Loudonville high school in the class of 1895. He then took up the study of medicine with his father and the latter's partner, Dr. W. H. Wirt, and afterward spent two years in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He was also for two years a student in the University of Wooster, subsequent to which time he made an extended trip through the south and west with his father for the benefit of the latter's health, but the change of climate did not bring about the desired cure and Dr. Amos Fuller passed away in California, April 8, 1899, his son bringing the remains back to Loudonville for interment. In the fall of 1900 the son entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1904. He served for one year as resident physician and surgeon in the Easton City Hospital at Easton, Pennsylvania, and, returning to Loudonville in 1905, formed a partnership with his father's former associate, Dr. W. H. Wirt, thirty-five years after the old firm had been formed. This relation has since been maintained and the firm is recognized as one of the most prominent, capable and successful in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Ashland county. Dr.

Fuller remains an earnest student of his profession, keeping in touch with the most advanced thought concerning the methods of practice and is now a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, while of the Ashland County Medical Society he is the treasurer.

On the 27th of December, 1905, Dr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Helene Barbara Stitzel, a native of Loudonville and a daughter of Jacob J. Stitzel, who is a clothing merchant of Loudonville. Unto them has been born one son, Carl Stitzel Botchford Fuller.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Fuller is connected with the Masonic order and religiously with Zion Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a young man of genuine worth, enjoying in high measure the esteem of all with whom he has been associated, while in his profession he holds to high ideals and has already attained success in practice that many an older physician might well envy. His record reflects credit upon the name of Fuller, which has ever been an untarnished one throughout the years which have come and gone since his grandfather first took up his abode in Loudonville.

JONATHAN ALLEN HISEY, D. D. S.

The liberal patronage accorded Dr. Jonathan Allen Hisey is at once proof of his ability in his profession. His success results from his comprehensive knowledge and his correct application of the scientific principles underlying his work together with the superior mechanical skill which he displays. He was born on a farm two and a half miles east of Columbiana, Ohio, in Columbiana county and is a son of John and Elizabeth Hisey. His grandfather, who was of Dutch descent, came to Ohio from the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. In early life he followed the occupation of carpentering, while later he became a farmer and importer of blooded sheep, which he imported from both Saxony and Canada. His wife was a representative of an old Quaker family, her parents coming across the Allegheny mountains on horseback from Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hisey acquired his early education in the district school northeast of Columbiana and later pursued his studies in the Columbiana high school. He was interested in his studies and was ambitious to enjoy good educational privileges. He did not complete his high school course, however, because of delicate health and later he took up the study of dentistry in the office and under the direction of Dr. J. T. Barclay, gaining not only a knowledge of the text-books of recognized authority but also much practical experience as the Doctor's assistant. He afterward entered the Philadelphia Dental College, then located at Tenth and Arch streets in Philadelphia, remaining there from 1869 until the spring of 1871, when he was graduated. In the previous year he had opened an office for practice in Canton, Ohio, and in 1871 he began practice in Columbiana, while in 1873 he came to Ashland, where he has remained continuously since, occupying one suite of rooms for thirty-two years. He has a well appointed office, using the latest appliances to facilitate his work, and throughout

the years of his practice he has kept in touch with the most improved methods of the profession and the latest theories concerning the preservation and care of the teeth. His judgment is accurate so that he readily discriminates between the essential and the non-essential and that his work has given uniform satisfaction is shown by his constantly increasing patronage and the fact that many of his patrons have given him their support for years.

In Washingtonville, Ohio, the Rev. Waggoner performed the marriage ceremony that united the destinies of Dr. Hisey and Miss Malissa Lucretia Hinkle, a native of Columbiana, Ohio. Her parents, however, came to this state from Hanover, Pennsylvania, and were of Dutch descent. Dr. and Mrs. Hisey had five children: Walter Hinkle; Austin Emerson, now deceased; Nora Mae; Susie Corrine; and Rhea Regina.

Dr. Hisey is a stalwart republican in his political views for his study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to the belief that the republican platform contains the best elements of good government. He has served as a member of the city council for four years and was city treasurer for one term, receiving a large vote from the opposition for the two parties are almost equally divided in Ashland. He has always stood for those things which are valuable in citizenship and tend to promote the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. In his religious views he is a Congregationalist and is now serving as one of the trustees of the church to which he belongs. A resident of Ashland for thirty-six years, Dr. Hisey is one of its valued and representative citizens not alone by reason of his professional skill but also on account of his personal worth.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Richard M. Johnson, who for many years practiced law in the courts of this and other counties, is a representative of a family which dates its ancestry back to Revolutionary times, his grandfather having been a major in the Continental army, participating in the battle of Lexington and serving until the surrender at Yorktown. His grandmother was Sarah Ferguson, daughter of Colonel Ferguson, who fell at the battle of White Plains during that period. His parents were John and Almira (Peet) Johnson, his father having been a native of Massachusetts, where his birth occurred September 5, 1797, and his mother of Delaware County, New York, where they were united in marriage. They came to this state in the year 1836. John Johnson was a graduate of the schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and also of Dartmouth College, in the latter institution having been a classmate of Daniel Webster. Upon arriving in this state he taught school for twenty-seven years and after giving up that profession he engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. When he came to this county it was covered with forests and the woodlands were filled with game which not only afforded sport and adventure in hunting but also played an important part in supplying provisions since at that time it was almost impossible to get other kinds of meats. The farm he afterwards cultivated he cleared and

made arable himself and for a long time he harvested his crops with the sickle, cradle and scythe and threshed his grain in a primitive way on a tramping floor. His son also had like experiences and in reverting to those days he said: "I have seen the evolution of farming from the sickle to the selfbinder and from the tramping floor to the separator and stacker." The father departed this life on August 11, 1889, his wife surviving him by one year, her death having occurred on February 1, 1890.

Richard M. Johnson was born March 2, 1841, in that part of Ashland county which was once a part of Lorain county. He was an only child and he acquired his education at the common schools of Lorain county and in 1857, at the age of sixteen years was matriculated as a student in Cornell University in Utica, New York, where he pursued a four years' course of study. Upon leaving the institution, which was about the time the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the Union service on September 7, 1861, in Battery B, First Regiment, Ohio Light Artillery, and continued in the military ranks until July 22, 1865, most of that time serving in the Army of the Cumberland and of the Tennessee. He participated in most of the battles fought by those armies, and took part in twenty-three engagements. Entering the military service as a private he was later advanced to quartermaster and also served for some time as sergeant and while following the army he had a number of thrilling experiences which he vividly recalls, and delights to relate. After receiving his discharge he returned to his father's home where he engaged in farming for two years, at the termination of which time he took up the study of law with R. C. Powers, of New London with whom he remained for two years, when he was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Powers and they continued to practice law together until the year 1887, when Mr. Powers departed this life. Mr. Johnson has been quite a successful attorney and has practiced his profession in all of the courts of the county and state and also in the federal courts. He was recognized everywhere as a man of extraordinary ability and one who possessed the faculty of expressing himself in clear and faultless English. After having followed the profession for many years his health began to fail and shortly after his partner's death he decided to give up his practice, and retired to his farm in Troy township, where he actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until a few years ago when he removed to the village of Nova, where he has since resided.

On February 11, 1878, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Fast, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Baughman) Fast, her father being a wealthy farmer and land-owner of Troy township, whose birth occurred in 1818. Her mother departed this life some years ago. To this union were born four children, namely: Edith E., who became the wife of George McQuade, of Wellington; Thomas B.; John L.; and Claude E. Mr. Johnson, a deep student, is one of the most highly cultured men of the community and being very fond of books he is well read upon almost every subject, being particularly conversant with ancient and modern history and biography.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican and although he has never aspired to office he has always been a loyal supporter of his party and at the same time has taken considerable interest in the affairs of the community, having served several terms as justice of the peace, to which office he was again elected in 1907,

but declined to accept. He is a friend of advanced education and of every movement which has for its object the bettering of local conditions. He is a comrade of C. P. Ogden Post, No. 515, G. A. R., of Nova, and also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Mr. Johnson is a man of high morals whose life has always been such as to command the respect of all with whom he came in contact and he is today one of the most substantial and worthy citizens of the county.

E. L. BERRY.

E. L. Berry, a prominent citizen of Ashland, now holding the responsible position of county surveyor, the duties of which office he has been performing for the past seven years, deserves the title of a self-made man. He was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years with little means and without influence and since that time through his own exertions has acquired an excellent education and step by step on the strength of his ability has worked his way among the citizens of the county until his popularity together with this efficiency in his particular line of work merit him the position he now holds as a county official.

He was born in Jackson township, this county, October 21, 1870, a son of William and Margaret (Shutt) Berry. His father was born upon the same farm upon which his son E. L. Berry first saw the light of day. This property was entered by his grandfather, Jacob Berry, who came to the county from Pennsylvania in 1818, at that time buying the land from the government. Upon the death of the grandfather, William Berry purchased the old home place, which is now owned by a son, M. M. Berry. The father devoted his time in agricultural pursuits together with stock raising and in 1874, when fifty years of age, departed this life as the result of injuries received by being kicked by a horse. At the time of his demise he was justice of the peace, having served in that office with exceptional credit for a period of twenty-five years. He was a member of the German Reformed church of Polk at the time of his death. Jackson township was also the birthplace of Margaret (Shutt) Berry, mother of the subject of this review, and her parents came to this county from the Keystone state about the time of the arrival of the Berry family. She passed away here on May 4, 1883, being at that time fifty-four years of age.

On the home farm E. L. Berry was reared, acquiring his knowledge of husbandry under the instruction of his father and during his boyhood days obtained his preliminary education in the district schools. About two years following the demise of his mother he began his business career as a farm hand in Wayne county, which occupation he followed for about three years. At the termination of that time he spent one year as a pupil at school in Polk, Ohio, after which he returned to Wayne county, where he devoted one year to farming. During the winter he pursued a course of study at the Ohio Normal University in Ada. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Berry went to Colorado, where he was employed as a surveyor, at the same time being connected with a lumber firm in

Pitkin county, that state. Upon returning home in the fall of 1892 he again entered Ohio Normal University as a student in the civil engineering department and was graduated May 13, 1894. After his graduation he spent some time on the old home farm with his brother, and while there engaged in various occupations, teaching the district school during the years 1896 and 1897. In the spring of the latter year he again went to Pitkin county, Colorado, where he formed a partnership with John W. Irion, the firm engaging in surveying lands for the government. This connection existed until he returned to this county, where in the spring of 1898 he was married. He then located upon a farm, where he resided for two years, he and his wife in the meantime teaching school during the winter months, and on the expiration of that period he gave up agriculture and divided his time between carpentry and school teaching until the spring of 1901, when he was nominated on the democratic ticket for county surveyor. He was elected during the following fall, was reelected on the expiration of his term, and is now serving in that position for his seventh year. His work being entirely satisfactory, he has won the reputation of being one of the most popular and efficient officials of the county.

Mr. Berry's marriage to Miss Anna E. Hastings, of Redhaw, Perry township, this county, was celebrated March 19, 1898, and to this union have been born two children: Marie and Gladwyn A. Mr. Berry is an excellent type of the self-made man who, depending entirely upon his own resources, started out in life fired with laudable ambition and determined to exert his energies in the direction of success, and although his row has been hard he has been favored at each step and now enjoys a measure of prosperity justly due him for his untiring zeal and noble purpose. He is a democrat in politics, whose study of the principles of his party has convinced him of the feasibility of its policies in promoting the highest interests of the government, and he is always a loyal supporter of its candidates. He is popular throughout the county and is held in high regard particularly for the high grade services he has rendered in his present office.

ISAIAH K. DONALD.

Isaiah K. Donald is now living retired in Loudonville. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1844, a son of David and Mary Ann (Clark) Donald. The father was born in America but his parents were both natives of Scotland. The mother was also of American birth but came of Scotch-Irish parentage. David Donald followed the miller's trade throughout his entire life and was an industrious, energetic man. He continued his residence in Butler county, Pennsylvania, until about 1845, when he removed to Westmoreland county, that state, and in 1854 became a resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In 1856, he brought his family to Ohio, locating near Nashville in Holmes county. Here he turned his attention to milling and in following that pursuit provided for his family, which numbered six children. Henry the eldest, started for the Mexican war and was never heard from again. Ann

and Mary are both deceased. Elizabeth is the wife of G. G. Fraim, of Oklahoma. Isaiah K. is the next of the family. Hosea was drowned at the time of the disaster of the Sultana, on which he was a passenger. He had enlisted from Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and was a member of McLaughlin's squadron.

Isaiah K. Donald was only a year old when his parents left his native county and after about nine years' residence in Westmoreland county he accompanied them to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Since 1856 he has resided continuously in Ohio, living in Holmes county until after the outbreak of the Civil war when, on the 14th of August, 1861, he responded to the country's call for troops, joining Company B, of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under command of Captain William Spangler. He participated in the engagements at Cumberlandlands Gap, Powells Gap, Tazewell, Tennessee; Chickasaw Bayou; Fort Hinman, Kansas; Fort Gibson, Mississippi; and Champion Hills, and at the last named place on the 16th of May, 1863, he received a gunshot wound in the left ankle. He was sent to the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, and afterward was granted a furlough and returned home. He then reported to the Seminary Hospital at Columbus and was transferred to the invalid camp at Dennison, Ohio, where he received an honorable discharge on the 28th of December, 1863.

In the meantime his parents had removed to Lucas, Richland county, and Mr. Donald joined the family there. In July, 1864, he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was married in that city on the 8th of June, 1865, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan Linhart, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1842. She was a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Brown) Linhart, who were natives of Pennsylvania and spent their last days near Turtle Creek, in Allegheny county, that state, Mrs. Donald being reared in Allegheny county from the age of five years. Their family numbered four sons and four daughters: William, who is now living in Stewart, Pennsylvania, and who served for three years as a soldier of the Civil war; Evaline, deceased; Mrs. Sarah McCune, of Nebraska; Henry, who was for four years a soldier of the Civil war and has now departed this life; Mrs. Donald; John, of Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elizabeth Mats, of Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania; and James, deceased. The mother of these children, who was born November 1, 1808, died on the 31st of July, 1905. The father died April 20, 1876, when nearly eighty years of age.

Following his marriage Isaiah K. Donald returned with his young wife to Lucas, but because of the injury sustained in the war he was able to do little manual labor until 1869. He has resided in Ashland county for forty-one years and since 1873 has made his home in Loudonville with the exception of five years spent on a farm. In the village he has engaged in house-moving and through his well directed business efforts, his energy and his careful expenditure he has acquired a comfortable competence that now enables him to live retired. He also did business as a huckster for eight years and up to the time of his retirement lived a most active, busy and useful life. He has owned a home here since 1874 and two years ago he erected his present residence, which stands as a monument to his thrift and enterprise.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Donald have been born five children: Margaret, at home; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Low, of Cleveland; Henrietta, the wife

of W. A. Mosier, who is living near Wooster, Ohio; Henry H., a structural iron worker; and George G., a railroad engineer.

In his political views Mr. Donald has always been a stalwart republican, giving his vote for all presidential candidates of the party and remaining as loyal thereto at local elections. He is a member of Fisher Post No. 309, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades, serving as post commander and adjutant ever since the organization of the post. The greater majority of the soldiers were literally "boys," many of them not having passed beyond their teens, among which number was Mr. Donald, but they never ceased to feel the keenest interest in their comrades-in-arms and there is no old soldier who does not enjoy meeting at the camp fires those with whom he marched on the long campaigns or who, like himself, were ranged up in battle array facing the enemy's bullets. Mr. Donald was not only a brave soldier but has always been a progressive citizen, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR LATIMER.

William St. Clair Latimer is one of the venerable and respected citizens of Ashland county. He started upon the journey of life on the 8th of April, 1815, his birthplace being about two miles east of Canton, in Stark county, Ohio. Few can recall from personal knowledge the condition of things in the state at that time. It was by no means unusual to see bands of roving Indians and there were dense forest tracts into which the white men had scarcely penetrated. Comparatively few roads had been laid out, the streams were unbridged and the trees uncut. Wild game of various kinds could be found in the forest and there were also many wild animals. Life, too, was very different from that of the present time. The homes were widely scattered and the settlers depended upon their own labors for nearly everything which they used. Not only did the fields and the farm yield supplies of harvest and of stock which were converted into food products, but also the garments of the settlers were largely home woven and home made. The houses were lighted by tallow candles and later by kerosene lamps and fireplaces were used for heating purposes as well as for cooking. Today the average farm has all of the conveniences known to the city and this result has been wrought through the efforts of such enterprising, industrious and public-spirited men as William St. Clair Latimer, who has lived upon his present farm since 1826, or for about eighty-three years.

Mr. Latimer came to Ashland county with his parents, James and Elizabeth (Travis) Latimer, who were natives of Pennsylvania and were reared and married in that state. They afterward removed to Stark county, Ohio, and in 1826 established their home in Ashland county upon a farm on section 24, Miffin township, whereon they spent their remaining days. The father died when in the eighties and the mother passed away at the very venerable age of ninety-four. Their family numbered ten children: Rebecca, who died in childhood; John; George, who died at the age of ninety-five years; Samuel;

Betsy, who became the wife of Daniel Harlan; Nancy, who married Henry Brown; Margaret, who married William Roberts; Martha, the wife of Benjamin Cole; Joseph; and William. All were married and lived to a ripe old age with the exception of Rebecca.

William St. Clair Latimer is the youngest and the only one now living. He can well remember the journey to this county which was made by wagon through the forest. Here he assisted in the arduous task of clearing away the trees, preparing the land for the plowing and cultivating the first crops. As the years went by he continued to engage in general farming and in due course of time became the owner of one hundred and five acres of his father's original tract which consisted of the southwest quarter of section 24, Mifflin township. When the former took possession but twelve acres had been cleared and a cabin had been built in the little opening. As his years and strength increased Mr. Latimer assisted more and more largely in the work of the farm, so that he was well qualified to assume its management when he began farming on his own account.

Not only as an agriculturist but in other lines Mr. Latimer became well known. He had himself been educated in a log schoolhouse and he assisted in raising the first log schoolhouse in Mifflin when he was but eighteen years of age. He was always active in the Methodist church and after coming to this county attended services at Hayesville, whither he rode on horse-back, a distance of six miles. After the birth of two of his children he and his family attended services in a log church three miles west of their home in Richland county. He is now a member of the Methodist church of Widowville near the site of the old log schoolhouse where he first attended.

It was in 1839 that Mr. Latimer was married to Miss Sarah Nutter, who was born in West Virginia in March, 1814. She came to Crawford county, Ohio, with her parents as a young lady and resided there until her marriage. Her death occurred April 14, 1885, when she was seventy-one years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Latimer were born nine children. James, the oldest, who enlisted for three years in 1861 as a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from this county under Captain McKinley, died while in the service in Vicksburg in February, 1862. Elizabeth, who acquired her early education in the common schools, afterward attended Vermillion Institute and Ashland College and successfully engaged in teaching for three or four years. She was first married to J. M. Tawney, a soldier who had been wounded in the service. After being thus injured he returned home but reenlisted and died a year and a half after they again came to the north, his death being the result of his injuries. Having lost her first husband Elizabeth became the wife of Mathew Neely. She is again a widow and for the past thirteen years has devoted her time to caring for her aged father. Nancy Jane, the third of the family, died February 13, 1897, at the age of fifty-four years, five months and eleven days. Harriett is the wife of Henry Sigler, a resident of Columbia Station, Lorain county, Ohio. John is living in Noble county, Indiana. William and Zachariah are both residents of Mifflin township. Sarah died at the age of three years. Amanda is the wife of Alfred Thomas and resides in Brookings county, South Dakota.

In his political views Mr. Latimer was originally a whig and voted for William H. Harrison. He has never failed to vote at each succeeding presidential election since that time. On the dissolution of the whig party he joined the ranks of the new republican party with which he has since been affiliated. The only office he has ever held was in connection with the schools and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion. While in his ninety-fifth year he is as straight as an arrow and walks about without the aid of a cane unless he is going some distance. His mind is clear and his memory good. He was able to do a hard day's work when seventy-five years of age and he is today the oldest man in Ashland county, a venerable citizen who is honored by all who know him.

WILLIAM SHIDLER.

William Shidler, prominent in the affairs of Ashland, who has served as county treasurer and is now devoting his attention to general farming and stock raising, was born in Orange township, this county, September 2, 1847, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Wise) Shidler, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and came to this county with their parents in childhood. The father passed away here October 23, 1866, and the mother February 5, 1877. They reared two children, namely: Jane Ann, the wife of Hugh Merry, residing in this county; and William.

On his father's estate William Shidler was reared, engaging in agricultural duties during the summer months and in the winter season acquiring his preliminary education in the village schools. Subsequently he completed a course at Savannah Academy and remained upon the home farm until he became of age, at which period of his life he rented the homestead for two years. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Orange township, which he occupied for two years, and then sold and established himself in the livery business in the village of Ashland, in which enterprise he continued for a couple of years. On selling out he returned to the old home farm, which he purchased and upon which he remained until 1893, when he disposed of the estate and engaged in the hardware business in Ashland but, after conducting this enterprise for two years and finding it unprofitable, he sold out the business. Becoming interested in politics he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which he held for four years, and at the expiration of that term he bought a farm containing eighty-four acres, upon which he built a nice residence, a substantial barn and other out-buildings and put it into such shape as to make it one of the finest farms in Montgomery township. He took possession of the property in 1900 and has since resided there in the pursuit of general agriculture, giving some attention to stock raising.

On November 2, 1872, Mr. Shidler wedded Miss Elizabeth Myers, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, who when two years of age located in this county with her parents, John B. and Barbara Myers, both of whom are deceased. They reared a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living. To Mr.

and Mrs. Shidler have been born, Maud and Lloyd J., both deceased; Charles J., who is married and resides at home; and Etha May, the wife of C. G. Helbert, residing in Barberton, Ohio.

Mr. Shidler is a staunch supporter of the democratic party, in the affairs of which he has been very active, and he was elected assessor of Orange township in which capacity he served for six years. At present he is one of the county commissioners. He belongs to Ashland Lodge, K. P., and to Lodge No. 151, A. F. & A. M., meeting at Ashland. Mr. Shidler attends divine services with his wife at the Progressive Brethren church, of which she is a member and a liberal supporter. He is a man of admitted administrative ability, able to handle public affairs and courts the respect and esteem of his neighbors, both for his industry and excellent qualities of character, and is numbered among the influential and substantial citizens of the county.

HENRY H. MAURER.

Henry H. Maurer is a well known and respected representative of the farming interests of Ashland county. He now lives on section 12, Green township. He was born in Lake township on the 19th of June, 1856, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Stowe) Maurer and a grandson of Henry and Hannah (Lautner) Maurer. Henry Maurer was born in Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and in 1830 became a resident of Ashland county, settling on a farm in Lake township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, owning and cultivating one hundred and sixty acres. For nearly forty years he filled the office of justice of the peace and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. He was also township trustee, clerk and treasurer and discharged his official duties in a most prompt and capable manner. His political allegiance was always given to the democratic party. In 1856 he lost his first wife, who died in early womanhood and in 1862 he wedded Mary A. Smith. His death occurred in 1864. He was the father of nine children: Jacob, John, Daniel, Samuel, Mrs. Sarah Dillier, Mrs. Rebecca Metcalf and Mrs. Hannah Wyatt, all born of the first marriage; and David and Mrs. Jane Robinson, who were children of the second marriage.

Samuel Maurer, a native of Pennsylvania, was born December 16, 1831, and was therefore very young when his parents removed to Ohio, so that practically his entire life was spent on a farm in Lake township. He always lived quietly, devoting his attention to the tilling of the soil, and at his death he owned one hundred and sixty acres of good land. His wife, who was born July 23, 1832, in Holmes county, Ohio, died May 1, 1906, at the old home in Lake township, and Samuel Maurer survived only until the 14th of September of the same year. They were the parents of five children: Anna, the deceased wife of B. F. Paullin, who was at one time a county official of Ashland county; Henry H.; Isabelle, the widow of Luther Smith and a resident of Loudonville; John, who married Ella Raney and lives in Wooster, Ohio; and George who married Isabelle Garst and is living in Palmer county, Texas.



MR. AND MRS. HENRY H. MAURER

Henry H. Maurer was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of the work of the fields for him in his youthful days. At the time of his marriage he removed to his present home in Green township and has here resided continuously since 1879. His life of well directed thrift and industry has made him one of the men of affluence in the community and that he has attained success is indicated in the excellent appearance of his farm, in the midst of which stands a fine home, which he erected in 1906. He has also remodeled the barn and has built commodious sheds and cribs for the shelter of grain and stock. He now owns seventy-seven acres of land on section 6, Lake township, where he was born, in addition to his home farm of ninety acres on section 12, Green township, and he cultivates both tracts of land.

In 1879 Mr. Maurer was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Covert, who was born in Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, near Perrysville, October 10, 1855, and successfully engaged in teaching school prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of Esley and Elizabeth (Byers) Covert, natives of Lake township and Green township respectively. The father died in April, 1894, at the age of seventy years, while the mother resides in Stayton, Oregon. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom have now passed away with the exception of Mrs. Maurer and Mrs. Alice Clow, who is with her mother in Oregon. Five of the children became successful school teachers and three died in early life. Mrs. Covert was a second cousin of James G. Blaine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Maurer have been born nine children: Beryl, the wife of William A. Simms, of Lake township; Blanche; Evelyn; Samuel Grover; Eugene; Anna; Ruth; Mary; and Ida.

Mr. Maurer has always voted with the democracy and is a stanch advocate of the principles of the party, but not an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and also to the Modern Woodman camp, of Loudonville. He has a wide acquaintance in this county, where his entire life has been passed and where his many substantial traits of character have won him the good will and friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

H. E. ZIMMERMAN.

H. E. Zimmerman, editor of the Loudonville Advocate, was born June 2, 1873, in the village which is still his home and in which he has spent the greater part of his life. He is a son of Leonard and Mary Ellen (Cowel) Zimmerman, who were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, both having been born, reared and married in that locality. Leonard Zimmerman was the eldest son of David and Susan (Hiner) Zimmerman, and was born near Springdale, Ohio, August 6, 1840. When a young man he learned the trade of wagon-making, which he followed for a number of years, pursuing the occupation in Shreve and in Perrysville. In 1871, he located in Loudonville where he conducted a wagon-making shop for three years, and in 1874 removed to a farm west of the town, making his home thereon during the last thirty-four years of his life. He was

one of the most highly respected citizens of Hanover township, a man of irreproachable integrity, straightforward in all his dealings and not only upright but also a gentleman of kindly manner and genial disposition. He was married on the 15th of October, 1862, to Miss Mary Ellen Cowel, and to them were born five sons and three daughters, who are all yet living. The death of Mr. Zimmerman occurred February 21, 1908, and the county lost thereby a valued and representative citizen, one who had always been loyal to the interests of the community and whose worth as a citizen and business man went unquestioned.

H. E. Zimmerman was only a young lad when his parents removed to the farm about two and one half miles west of the town. There he was reared attending the district schools in his youthful days, while later he pursued a course in the Loudonville high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He taught school for thirteen consecutive years and during the first two terms he carried his high-school work while teaching. His connection with educational interests as a teacher was mostly in Hanover township and in his work he always held to high standards. In 1905, he turned his attention to journalism through the purchase, on the 19th of August of that year, of the Loudonville Advocate, of which he has since been editor, manager and publisher.

On the 10th of October, 1898, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Miss Lottie E. Smith, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of J. G. and Mary Ellen (Goon) Smith, who are now residents of Ashland county. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have one daughter, Vera Marie. They are well known in Loudonville and this part of the county where they have long resided, and it is well known that Mr. Zimmerman is a stalwart champion of all those movements and measures which feature in good citizenship and general progress.

BYRON W. HILEMAN.

Byron W. Hileman, who for many years has been prominently associated with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Sullivan township, this county, is a native of Troy township, where his birth occurred April 3, 1858. He is a son of Heron B. and Nancy S. (Shank) Hileman, his parents having come from Wayne county to Ashland county in the year 1854, settling in the township where he was born. There his father was an extensive landowner and engaged in general farming and stock raising until he departed this life in November of the year 1900 and is still survived by his widow. In the family were eight children, seven of whom are now living.

Byron W. Hileman, the second of the family, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, actively engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and in the winter season attending the district school, where he acquired his education. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left home, and after his marriage he settled on a farm in Huntington township, Lorain county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for thirteen years. In 1892 he removed to Sullivan township, Ashland county, settling on the farm on which he now resides. His land embraces two hundred and twenty-

six acres, all of which is of the best quality of soil, thoroughly drained, under a high state of cultivation and provided with all necessary improvements with which to pursue the occupation of farming. His dwelling is of a modern type while his barn and other buildings are substantial and in addition he has plenty of machinery to carry on his work. In fact the farm is supplied with every modern convenience. Everything about the place is indicative of thrift and progress and in every particular his farm is one of the most desirable in the community. Aside from producing general crops such as hay, oats and wheat, he also pays some attention to all kinds of stock, keeping on hand a number of head of the best specimens of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs and at the same time engages to some extent in the dairy business. He is one of the most progressive farmers in the township and, having made a study of soils and of the adaptation and rotation of crops, he is usually successful in deriving from his fields the maximum yield per acre.

In February, 1883, Mr. Hileman wedded Miss Ella M. Smith, a daughter of Gustavus and Effie Smith, of Troy township, and they now have three children, namely: Alta, who became the wife of Charles Chapman; Blanch, wife of Clayton Arndt; and Edith.

Politically Mr. Hileman is a republican who takes an active interest in the affairs of the party and has frequently been chosen as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He is decidedly a man of affairs, ready to further any matter devised for the advancement of the community, being especially an advocate of good roads and general public improvements, and is serving a second term as township trustee. He is also officiating as a member of the school board. He belongs to the Maccabees and with the members of his family attends divine services at the Congregational church in the village of Sullivan. Mr. Hileman is one of the aggressive men of the community, whose industry has done much for the general betterment of the township and whose upright life has always merited him the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

ALONZO SHAMBAUGH.

Alonzo Shambaugh is a representative of agricultural and financial interests in the southeastern portion of Ashland county. Since 1874 he has resided upon the farm in Green township which is still his home and he is also the vice president of the Perrysville Banking Company. He was born in Green township on the 10th of January, 1843, and is a son of John and Lydia (Lepley) Shambaugh, both of whom were natives of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, the former born in 1821 and the latter in 1823. They came to Ohio with their parents in childhood days, arriving about 1830, and were married in Ashland county, where the remainder of their lives were passed as farming people. Mr. Shambaugh was a son of John and Katharine (Walters) Shambaugh, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania but became pioneer residents of Ohio and died in Ashland county. Mrs. Lydia Shambaugh was a daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Hynes) Lepley. Her parents, too, were natives of Pennsylvania who cast in

their lot with the early settlers of Ashland county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Shambaugh there were born three children: Alonzo; Curtis, who is now living in Mansfield, Ohio; and Emma, the wife of Frank Snyder, who occupies the old Shambaugh homestead in Green township.

Alonzo Shambaugh was seven years of age when his parents removed from his birthplace to a farm in Monroe township, Richland county, there residing for about six years. On the expiration of that period they returned to Green township and he continued to assist his father in the development and cultivation of the farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war when on the 9th of August, 1862, at the age of nineteen years he responded to the country's call for troops, joining the boys in blue of Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Captain McKinley. He took part in the battle of Vicksburg and subsequently was taken ill and sent to the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. When he had sufficiently recovered he rejoined his regiment at Plaquemine, Louisiana, took part in the Red River campaign and at Snaggy Point, Arkansas, was taken prisoner on the 3d of May, 1864. He was held until the 17th of May, 1865, being incarcerated at Tyler, Texas, until after the close of the war when the victory won by the Union arms led to the release of the northern men who were confined in southern prisons.

Mr. Shambaugh was a faithful and loyal supporter of the old flag and the cause it represented, fearlessly defending the Union interests in various hotly contested battles. When the war was over he returned home and resumed farming with his father, continuing to cultivate the home place until his marriage. In the spring of 1874 he bought his present farm which comprises one hundred and forty-four acres of good land adjoining the corporation limits of Perrysville and about twenty acres within the boundaries of the village on Third street. On this farm he has a large fine residence and substantial out-buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. All were erected by Mr. Shambaugh and stand as monuments to his thrift, enterprise and progressive spirit. His fields are carefully tilled so that he annually gathers good crops and he also augments his yearly income by his sales of stock. He has been the vice president of the Perrysville Banking Company since the bank was owned by home capital and is a man of keen business discernment, rarely, if ever, at fault in matters of judgment relating to the management of his agricultural and financial interests.

In October, 1874, Mr. Shambaugh was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Harlan, who was born in Vermillion township, November 12, 1842, and is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Latimer) Harlan, who were natives of Virginia but spent their last days in Ashland county. They had six daughters and five sons, including Mrs. Shambaugh, who by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Montrose H., now of Perrysville; and Daisy, the wife of Ira Gorhan, of California.

In his political views Mr. Shambaugh is a stalwart democrat, unfaltering in his support of the party principles. He has been township trustee for two terms, was treasurer for seven terms and has also been a member of the village board of education and served for several terms on the jury commission. He belongs to the Baptist church in which he is a trustee and he was a member of

Ziegler Post, No. 512, G. A. R., of Perrysville until it was disbanded. He is today as loyal to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields and takes just pride in what he has accomplished in the village for its substantial upbuilding and improvement.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

George L. Miller, whose spirit of enterprise constitutes an important factor in the business activity and consequent prosperity of Perrysville, is now serving as postmaster of the town and is also identified with several business interests. He was born in Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1858, and there spent the first ten years of his life, on the expiration of which decade he came with the family to Ohio. He is a son of Henry T. and Jane (Herr) Miller, who were also natives of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, the former born August 6, 1818, and the latter on the 6th of January, 1820. They were married in the county of their nativity and resided there until 1868, when they moved westward to Perrysville, arriving on the 6th of November. They both spent their remaining days here, and the father, who had previously given much of his attention to general agricultural interests, devoted his time and energies to the livery business and to the conduct of a meat market in Perrysville. He was twice married and had two daughters by the first union. His second marriage was to Jane Herr and their family numbered two sons, the brother of our subject being Harry Edmund, who was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1861, and died February 9, 1909. The mother passed away August 15, 1874, and the father's death occurred October 15, 1892. In tracing the ancestry farther back it is found that the Miller family is of Irish lineage. The grandfather of our subject was John Miller, a native of the Emerald isle, who served as the first sheriff of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. He had two sons who died unmarried, and Henry T. Miller was the only one who married and reared a family.

In taking up the personal history of George L. Miller we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Perrysville and throughout this part of the county for his sterling traits of character commend him to the friendship and regard of all with whom business or social relations bring him in contact. Since the family home was established in the village, in 1868, he has here lived. The father owned a farm adjoining the town on the east and there resided for seven years, after which he spent two years in the village and then traded for a farm a mile west of the town comprising one hundred and thirty acres, which is now the property of George L. Miller, who resided thereon from February, 1878, until November, 1892. At the latter date he again took up his abode in the village and became engaged in the implement business, which he carried on for three years. In July, 1906, he was appointed postmaster of Perrysville and is now filling that position, at the same time conducting a shoe store in which he carries a large and well selected line of goods. He is, moreover, a stockholder in the Perrysville Pottery Company

and is actuated in all that he does by a spirit of enterprise that is bringing to him substantial success.

On the 1st of December, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Bertha Ross, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, June 20, 1862. She was a resident of Shreve at the time of her marriage and her parents, Daniel and Nancy Ross, still reside there. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have many warm friends in Perrysville and throughout this part of the county and their own home is justly celebrated for its warmhearted and gracious hospitality. In politics Mr. Miller has been a life-long republican who studies the questions and issues of the day and is therefore able to give strong reason for his political faith. He has served for many years as a member of the village council and exercises his official prerogatives in support of various measures for the public good. He has done active work on the board of education during the three years incumbency in the office and he withholds his cooperation from no movement which is deemed of value in promoting the best interests of the community. That he is a popular member of the Knights of the Maccabees is indicated by his relation as commander of the local tent. He also belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a man of genuine personal worth whose life has been straightforward and honorable in all of its varied relations.

FRANCIS VANTILBURG.

For upwards of a century and a half the Vantilburgs have been connected with the farming interests of the state of Ohio and in addition to their valuable accessions to its commercial progress its members have also patriotically devoted themselves to sustaining the dignity of the nation as a world power and given of their martial forces to the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Henry Vantilburg, a native of Holland and grandfather of Francis, settled at New Holland, New Jersey. He served with the Minute Men in the Colonial army during the war for American independence and participated in the battles of Monmouth and Trenton. One day while he was in the army his wife was standing in the doorway of their home with a baby in her arms when she was shot by a Hessian soldier of the British army without provocation. Later he married Julia Ann Sunderland, a native of New Jersey. For his military service he was paid in colonial money, which proved to be of no value and he was left penniless. At the close of the war he came to Ohio and located near Somerset, where he resided until called from this life. He was one of the early pioneers of this state, where he cleared land and like his fellow settlers he resided in a log cabin of his own construction, there rearing a large family. He was known to be a man of great industry and at the time of his death, which occurred in his ninety-seventh year, he left a large and valuable estate. He cleared two large farms and became one of the leading men of the township in which he lived.

Henry Vantilburg, father of the subject of this review, was born in Jefferson county, this state, in 1778, and was noted for his uprightness and integrity, passing his entire life without any business differences necessitating recourse to

law. With the exception of the money he paid to have his will drawn he never expended a cent for legal fees and this indubitably proves his sterling qualities of character. During the war of 1812 he was drafted but the cares of his farm being so pressing he was unable to enter the military service and gave the best horse he owned to a substitute. He located in this section of the state in pioneer days and it fell to him to clear the land he cultivated. After he had succeeded in transforming his claims into productive fields he was compelled to carry his grain to Mount Vernon, a distance of fifty miles, this being his nearest mill. In those days there were few sawmills and consequently one could not obtain boards with which to make their buildings. Mr. Vantilburg constructed a barn out of hewn logs and, desiring to have upon it a shingled roof, he was compelled to go ten miles in order to get the nails, in payment for which he traded wheat that he carried on horseback, giving one bushel of grain for two pounds of nails. The latter were very expensive at that time in as much as they were made by hand and it was necessary to hammer them one at a time. He spent his entire life in the pursuit of agriculture. His wife was Jennie Shaw, a native of Virginia, born in 1788 on the York river. She came to Jefferson county, this state, when a girl, with her father, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. By her Mr. Vantilburg had a family of ten children, but the only survivors are: Henry, born in 1821; and Francis, born January 20, 1829.

On the home farm Francis Vantilburg worked until he attained the age of maturity, in the meantime acquiring his education in the village schools. Later he engaged with his father in cultivating the land on shares and upon the death of his parents in 1862 he sold the estate of which he was administrator and purchased his present farm in Milton township, Ashland county, where he has since resided, cultivating one hundred and sixty acres. His specialty is sheep raising and wool growing and during the past forty-five years he has sold forty-five thousand pounds of wool and many thousand dollars worth of sheep. He breeds from the finest specimens of the Merino type, of which he keeps on hand about two hundred head. Aside from sheep raising Mr. Vantilburg is also interested in horse breeding and buys and ships registered stock, at the same time paying some attention to breeding mules, which animals he handled extensively during the Civil war and disposed of quite a number of head for use in military service.

In 1855 Mr. Vantilburg was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Shipley, of Ashland county, who is still living, and they are the parents of four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Mary Ida, now the wife of Frank Masters, of Ashland; Jennie the wife of R. M. Wharton, of Milton township; Herman D., who married Emma Balyeat and has three children; and Luzetta, the wife of H. L. Mason, of Orange township.

Mr. Vantilburg has had a wonderfully useful career, being well known throughout the county for his benevolences, and he reared and educated three of his sister's orphan children and also his nephew, F. C. Goudy, who worked on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he began his college course and was graduated from Ann Arbor University, in Michigan, and also pursued a one year's course of study in the Iowa State University. At present he is located in Denver, Colorado, where he has the reputation of being one of the leading

lawyers in the state. Being a well known politician, he was elected delegate at large when the late Hon. William McKinley was nominated for the presidency. Mr. Vantilburg is very proud of his nephew's career and deserves much credit for the interest he took in him which enabled him to attain such a prominent place in the esteem of the people of the city in which he resides and of the members of his profession.

In politics Mr. Vantilburg is an ardent republican who has always been loyal to the candidates of his party and during the Civil war, while he had a captain's commission, he did not enter the service but succeeded in enlisting forty men who participated in many battles. He has spent his life in doing good to others, his benefactions being known throughout the county, and although he has expended much means in noble causes he has plenty remaining to enable him to enjoy the comforts of life. He belongs to the Methodist church, of which he has been a member for the past fifty years and in which he has served as steward, trustee and class leader. Being a man who has always lived in harmony with the teachings of the Christian faith and at the same time being of a congenial disposition he has won many friends and is numbered among the excellent and substantial residents of the county.

G. I. HARRIS.

G. I. Harris operates the Valley farm, one of the fine properties of Mohican township. It comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 17 and is about two miles south of Jeromeville. It is well improved with good buildings and the soil is very rich and arable, responding readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Harris is a native son of Ashland county, his birth having occurred in Perry township, February 14, 1859. His youthful days were there passed in the home of his parents, William and Katharine (Crites) Harris. The father was born north of Wooster, Ohio, in 1815, and still resides upon the old homestead farm in Perry township. Although ninety-four years of age, his mind is clear and active and he is a most entertaining old gentleman who relates in interesting manner many incidents of the early days. He worked hard in early life to attain success and became the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of fine land but has disposed of a part of it. During the greater part of his active life he operated a threshing machine and also gave general supervision to the improvement of his farm. He was a son of James Harris, whose wife died in Perry township at the very advanced age of ninety-six years, while one of her sisters was more than one hundred years of age at the time of her demise. It will thus be seen that William Harris comes of a long-lived ancestry. His wife died in Perry township after rearing the family of ten children, who are a credit and honor to her name. In order of birth they are as follows: Rachel Ann, the wife of William Cline, a resident of California; Ellen, who is the widow of William Onstott and resides with her father; Sarah Jane, the wife of Joseph Lucas, of Hayesville; Eliza, who became the wife of William Alkire and after his death married again; James, who is a merchant of

Jeromeville; Louisa, who became the wife of Enoch Selby and after his death married John Moore, now residing in Perry township; Lucy, the wife of D. F. Heizer, a resident of Oklahoma; G. I., of this review; Minerva, the wife of William Kennedy, a resident of Spring Mills, Ohio; and Esther, the wife of Henry Pickens, living in Perry township.

Reared under the parental roof, G. I. Harris entered the public schools at the usual age and therein mastered the branches of learning which were taught in the rural schools of those days. His training at farm labor was not meager, for at an early age his father instructed him in the best methods of planting the seed, cultivating the ground and caring for the crops when his labors of spring were rewarded by the harvests of autumn. He began farming for himself on the place which is now his home and which is owned by his father. It is a tract of one hundred and twenty acres on section 17, Mohican township, known as the Valley farm from the fact that it contains first and second bottom land in the Mohican valley. It is only about two miles south of Jeromeville, so that the advantages offered by the town are easily accessible. He raises good grades of stock and also devotes his attention to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate. Both branches of his business are sources of profit to him because his work is carefully managed.

In 1883 Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Hattie M. Egner, who was born in Olivesburg, Ohio, in 1853, a daughter of Benjamin H. and Julia Ann (Baker) Egner. Her father died at the home of Mr. Harris in 1909. This marriage has been blessed with four children: Olive, Cora, Gladys and Dewey Durant. The family is well known in this part of the county and its social standing is indicated by the fact that the hospitality of the best homes of this section is freely accorded the members of the Harris household. In his political views Mr. Harris is a stalwart republican, interested in the success of the party, yet he does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Jeromeville and is one of the trustees of the parsonage. He endeavors to shape his life by the teachings of the church and is therefore widely known as a man ever upright and honorable, seeking to do to others as he would have them do unto him.

J. P. HUNTER.

J. P. Hunter is a representative of one of the old families of the county, his birth having occurred August 20, 1878, on his present home farm. He comes of Irish ancestry, tracing the line back to William Hunter who was born in Ireland in 1772 and came to America some time in the year 1788 when sixteen years of age. He located near Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and in 1794 he was made an officer in the federal service against the insurgents in the whisky insurrection. He married Jane Steel, a daughter of James and Margaret Steel, and unto this union, which was celebrated in 1800, were born nine children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of R. Castor; Jane, the wife of Isaac Barger; Mary, the wife of S. Bower; Margaret, the wife of George Lincoln; Sarah, the

wife of H. Hardesty; David, who married Catharine Scholes; James S., who wedded Esther Collins; William, who married Sarah Cummins; and John, who wedded Mary Dowell. It was in March, 1818, that William Hunter removed from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with his wife and children and began the development and improvement of the north half of section 26, Green township, Ashland county, which was entered from the government by himself and his brother-in-law, John Steel. A part of this is now in possession of R. R. Hunter. Mr. Hunter struggled with the privations and hardships which beset the early pioneers in clearing away the primeval forest and planting their crops among the blackened stumps. Their farm machinery was very crude compared to that in use at the present day. Mr. Hunter continued, however, to carry on the work of the fields until 1819, when he fell a victim of the then prevalent disease of ague and passed away at the early age of forty-seven years. He had been to mill at Newville ten miles distant from his home and upon his return his family discovered from his unusual appearance that he was ill. He remarked that he believed that he was poisoned and, lying down before the fire, he attempted to warm himself before the blazing coals. Neither he nor his family knew what was the matter but the attack proved to be a hard ague chill. Three months later he succumbed to the disease which had thus manifested itself.

Mrs. Hunter died two years later, leaving a family of nine orphaned children, the oldest daughter being but nineteen years while the oldest son was seventeen and the youngest member of the family but fourteen months old. The older children, however, did their duty to the younger members of the family and all grew to manhood and womanhood. The sons, David, James, William and John, were lifelong residents of Green township where they successfully followed the occupation of farming. They were all men of good business ability, displaying marked enterprise in carrying on their work and sound judgment in making their investments. As the years passed they became among the heaviest land owners of the township. David married Catharine Scholes and to them were born seven children, Hetty, Jane, Isaac, David, Martha, Catharine and Ellen. The mother passed away in 1868 while the father died in 1873 at the age of seventy years. James, whose death occurred in 1886, when he was eighty years of age, was married in 1838 to Esther Collins and they had four children: Sarah, the wife of George Reinhart; Margaret, the wife of George Jordan, Elias, who died at the age of eighteen years; and Mary J., who yet resides on the old homestead. While a boy James Hunter began working on a canal which was then under construction in southern Ohio and by perseverance and strict economy through several years he saved enough money to purchase a farm in Green township. He then erected there a log cabin and began clearing the timber from the land that he might place it under cultivation. Upon this farm he spent his remaining days, passing away December 22, 1886, at the ripe old age of eighty years and eighteen days. His wife preceded him to the spirit world March 18, 1885, at the age of seventy-nine years and four months. William, the third son of the family, who died in 1875, at the age of sixty-five years, had married Sarah Cummins and their children were William, Rosanna, Millard and Mary. John, the youngest son, who departed this life in

1899, at the age of seventy-six years, had wedded Mary Dowell and had seven children, John, David, Amos, Lewis, Reuben, Mary and Jane.

J. P. Hunter, whose name introduces this review, has spent his entire life on the farm which is now his home and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. In his youthful days he attended the district schools, while later he continued his education in the Loudonville high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He has taught fourteen terms in the district schools of Hanover and Green townships and is recognized as a capable educator whose labors are a substantial element in promoting the interests of public instruction in this part of the county. In his farm work, too, he has been very successful and now has eighty acres of land on section 23, Green township, where he devoted his time to the raising of grain and stock, both branches of his business proving profitable.

Mr. Hunter belongs to Teutonia Lodge, No. 69, K. P. of Loudonville and also to the Masonic Lodge at that place. He is a democrat in politics and was assessor of Green township for two terms. He is much interested in the welfare of his party and has served on the county central committee from Green township. He is well known as a stalwart champion of democratic principles and is active in advancing the party's good, while his efforts and influence have been no unessential factor in promoting the agricultural and intellectual progress of the southeastern part of Ashland county.

JACOB T. ROBESON.

Jacob T. Robeson is a substantial business man who keeps in touch with modern methods of trade and in all of his activity has manifested a spirit of justice and progressiveness that have won him the respect and also gained for him a gratifying trade. He is now engaged in the grocery and queensware business in Perrysville and his fellow citizens, recognizing his interest in the public welfare and his devotion to the general good, have elected him a member of the village board. He was born in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, not far from Loudonville, on the 1st of November, 1848, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. His parents were Elias W. and Paulina (Priest) Robeson, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Loudonville, the father's birthplace being in Knox county and the mother's in Holmes county, Ohio. She was a daughter of William Priest, a brother of Loudon Priest, who laid out the town of Loudonville. Mr. and Mrs. Elias W. Robeson spent their entire lives on a farm and there reared their family of six sons and five daughters. The father owned a large place and was extensively engaged in raising sheep so that there was much work for the children to do in their youthful days.

Jacob T. Robeson remained at home until twenty years of age, working in the fields and in the pastures and also acquiring his education by attending the public schools and Perrysville Academy. Leaving home he engaged in clerking in the store for T. W. Coulter until his employer died and in 1873 he entered the grocery business in partnership with John T. Fulmer, under the firm style of

Robeson & Fulmer. This relation was maintained until 1876 when Mr. Robeson sold out and turned his attention to the occupation to which he had been reared. He purchased a farm of eighty acres north of Perrysville and there lived for about eight years, after which he returned to the town and entered the hardware business with John Coulter, his brother-in-law, under the firm style of Coulter & Company. This relation was maintained for ten or twelve years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Robeson sold out and bought his present store. He has since 1894 engaged continuously in dealing in groceries and queensware and has a well equipped establishment, tasteful and attractive in its appointments while his reliable business methods commend him to the confidence and patronage of the general public. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of another in any trade transaction but seeks his success along legitimate lines of commerce, his close application, unfaltering diligence and carefully directed labor constituting the foundation on which he has built his prosperity.

In 1872 Mr. Robeson was united in marriage to Miss Jane Coulter, a native of Perrysville and a daughter of T. W. and Elmina (Hill) Coulter, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robeson have been born two sons, who are yet living, Ralph Coulter and Elias Ray, both of whom are in the grocery business with their father. One son, Willie, died at the age of two years.

In his political views Mr. Robeson is a stalwart republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and policy of the party. He served as postmaster of Perrysville under President McKinley and President Roosevelt, filling the position for eight years although his son Ray was the active man in the office. He has also been a member of the board of education and at the present writing is serving as a member of the village council. He is opposed to anything like misrule in municipal affairs and believes in an honest, businesslike administration. His fellow townsmen recognize his worth and have kept him in different offices for sometime. He cooperates in all movements for the public good of his town and county and belongs to that class of substantial men who uphold the political and legal status of the community and are factors in its substantial upbuilding and progress.

THOMAS W. COULTER.

No history of Perrysville would be complete without mention of Thomas W. Coulter, who for many years figured in the public life of the community and was ever a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He was born in Old Beavertown, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and with his parents, Jonathan and Mary (Wilson) Coulter, came to Ohio, locating in Perrysville. This section of the county was at that time a part of Richland county. Thomas W. Coulter, when the removal was made, was but ten years of age. The family home was established in a frontier district and their opportunities were limited but he made the best use possible of the chances which were given him to acquaint

himself with those branches of learning which constitute the basis for all practical advancement in life. He manifested such aptitude in his studies that the people of the community soon considered him abundantly qualified to teach school and he took up the profession which he followed very successfully for several terms, thus becoming identified with the early educational progress of his part of the county.

At different times Mr. Coulter was connected with various business enterprises and ever displayed a spirit of industry and unfaltering energy. He was engaged in the tannery business for several years and in connection conducted a shoe and harness shop to work up the leather, employing a large number of the most proficient and able workmen obtainable. The business at that time was a very lucrative one for shoes and harness were manufactured by hand, the business being largely a local enterprise. Mr. Coulter likewise extended his efforts to the dry-goods business and for nearly forty years was numbered among the most reliable and progressive merchants of Perrysville. No word was ever uttered against his business integrity and he sought his success by close application and unfaltering energy. By this time he also engaged extensively in farming, having a large tract of land which responded readily to the care and labor which he bestowed upon it. There were in his life few leisure moments and yet he did not concentrate his attention and energy upon business affairs to the exclusion of other interests which are factors in the life and progress of the age. He realized the value of establishing good transportation facilities that Ohio products might be shipped to the markets of the east and became one of the early stockholders in the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He also conducted the ticket and express offices at Perrysville for several years or until his son Samuel was fit to take charge of the business. He also acted as postmaster of the town for many years. No trust reposed in him was betrayed in the slightest degree and in public service his record was the embodiment of loyalty as well as efficiency.

Mr. Coulter laid out what is now the main portion of Perrysville and contributed liberally to every measure calculated to improve and benefit the town. He was a recognized leader in all reforms which stood for the uplifting of humanity. A pioneer temperance worker, he was one of the charter workers of the first temperance organization of the community, the Sons of Temperance. He became allied with this when it was unpopular rather than a popular thing to do. Drinking at that date was very common but Mr. Coulter realized how far-reaching were the evil influences of intemperance and his principles led him to give stalwart aid to the work for its oppression. In politics he was a staunch republican, joining the party on its organization. No one ever came to him for help and was turned away empty-handed.

On the 16th of December, 1828, Mr. Coulter was married to Miss Esther M. Baldrige, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Lucinda (Doke) Baldrige. Her father was a well known preacher of the early days and had come to Ohio as a missionary from Tennessee where he had studied theology under Dr. Doke, his father-in-law, who was the founder of Washington College of Tennessee. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coulter were born four children, of whom Mary Lucinda died at the age of seventeen years. Samuel Baldrige was the second of the

family and is also deceased. Elinor died at the age of four years and Esther Eliza is the only living representative of the children of that marriage. After the death of his first wife Mr. Coulter wedded Miss Elmina Hill, a daughter of Harvey and Abigail (Coulter) Hill. They became the parents of six children: David and Mary, who died in infancy; Jonathan; Jane; Thomas W.; and William N. Jane is the wife of J. T. Robeson, now residing in Perrysville. Thomas makes his home in Chicago, Illinois, and William, in Mansfield, Ohio, while Samuel died in 1893. Mr. Coulter was a man of cheerful disposition and optimistic spirit who always enjoyed a good joke and a hearty laugh. His own genial nature was contagious and his kindly and sympathetic spirit won him the respect, good will and love of all with whom he came in contact.

BYRON A. HOOT.

Byron A. Hoot, one of the leading barbers of Ashland, who conducts a large and elegantly appointed shop, is a native son of Ashland county, born July 4, 1867, his parents being John B. and Frances (Campbell) Hoot. His father was born in Reedsburg, this county, in March, 1839, a son of Nathan Hoot, who located here at an early date, coming from Pennsylvania and settling on a farm near Reedsburg. Subsequently he removed to Ashland with a brother and they engaged in the shoe business for several years, later disposing of their interests and locating in Galion, where the grandfather of our subject established himself in the same enterprise, in which he continued until he departed this life.

John B. Hoot, his son, after receiving his education in the public schools was apprenticed to the harness and saddlery making trade under William Ilger, of this city, and after becoming a journeyman he entered the Union army, serving throughout the conflict. Later he removed to Orange, this county, where he rented a saddlery shop for many years, often employing in the neighborhood of seven men, and he was acknowledged throughout the county as being unsurpassed as a saddler and harness maker, the goods of his making having been shipped to all parts of the country. Upon leaving Orange, he removed to Mt. Vernon where he engaged as foreman of a saddlery shop for ten years. In 1903 he retired from active life and took up his residence in Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides. In politics he is a republican, always loyal to the candidates of his party, and, being a man of pleasing personality and excellent traits of character, he is surrounded by many friends. Now as he enjoys the comforts secured by active life, he may look back without regrets, knowing that his youthful and manly energies have been in every respect well spent. His wife was a native of Montgomery township, this county, born in 1842, and was a daughter of Henry Campbell, also a native of this county, whose father came here from Pennsylvania at an early date and was one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of Montgomery township, where he pursued agriculture for many years, but during his later days lived in retirement in the city of Mansfield, Ohio. Mrs. Hoot departed this life in 1905 in her sixty-third year.

Byron A. Hoot was reared under the parental roof, receiving his education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen years, anxious to participate in the affairs of the industrial world, he was apprenticed to a barber, with whom he completed his trade. Later he traveled for three years, working as a journeyman in various cities, finally returning to Ashland in 1885, where he established himself in business. He opened a shop in the National Bank building, where he remained for eighteen years, in the meantime becoming popular for his high-class work. At the expiration of that period he removed to his present location on Main street, the third door below Orange street, where he has since been conducting his enterprise. He is one of the most skilled men of his trade in the city, his shop being one of the largest here, and his business has been so successful from the outset that he is not only recognized as an expert tradesman but also as one of the city's most substantial business men. Starting out in life with practically nothing he has made his way in the world little by little, until now he has an elegant establishment, which is one of the most frequented here. He employs three men and his enterprise has been so lucrative as to enable him to own an elegant residence on Claremont avenue, his dwelling being one of the finest in Ashland.

In 1891 Mr. Hoot was united in marriage to Miss May E. Brubaker, daughter of John W. Brubaker, deceased, who was a native of this county, and to this union have been born two children: Lorene Frances and John Weldon. Mr. Hoot is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade, in the affairs of which he is active, and is a man deeply interested in the welfare of the city and is always ready to further any measures designed for its advancement. He is a conservative business man, industrious and enterprising, and he well deserves the reputation he enjoys as a worthy and representative citizen.

FRANK P. STINE.

Frank P. Stine, who followed agricultural pursuits for many years and who is now holding the responsible position of county commissioner of this county, was born here April 6, 1861, in a log cabin which was the home of his parents and was located near the site of his present modern residence. He is a son of Leonard and Hannah (Bishop) Stine. His father came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, with his parents in 1834 and settled on the property which is now owned by the subject of this review, the original purchase consisting of one hundred and ten acres in Sullivan township, which was bought from the government for the sum of two hundred dollars. The elder Mr. Stine and his father made the journey to this state in a covered wagon, which also carried their household effects. The land on which they settled was then in an undeveloped condition and thickly covered with timber and undergrowth. Their first work was to provide a place of shelter and for this purpose they constructed a log cabin. After having comfortably housed themselves they at once entered upon the work of clearing the land in order to make it ready for crops. Mr. Stine, through his hard work, perseverance and patience, prospered

in the undertaking and soon converted the woodlands into fertile fields from which, year by year, he derived such harvests as to enable him to add to his property from time to time until he became one of the largest landowners in the vicinity. He was well known as a man of affairs; his integrity was never questioned, and being a man of sterling qualities of character he had the respect of the entire community and was one of its most influential factors. He died in November, 1876.

On his father's farm Frank P. Stine was reared, daily engaging in the routine of agricultural life during the summer season and in the winter attending the district schools where he acquired his education. After he was married he still continued to follow farming and stock raising on the home place, and in course of time became so successful as to acquire sufficient means with which to purchase the interests of the other heirs, becoming sole owner of the property. He continued in the occupation of farming until 1905, when upon the solicitation of his many friends he became a candidate for county commissioner, to which office he was elected at that time and reelected in November, 1908. Being a man of exceptional administrative ability, he is thoroughly qualified to handle public affairs and through his conservative business judgment he has served with extraordinary efficiency in this capacity and is acknowledged to be one of the most careful men with regard to public expenditures.

On the 16th of March, 1885, Mr. Stine was united in marriage to Miss Ida Hoot, daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Campbell) Hoot, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Leon B., Evan F., Estella and Alva. In politics Mr. Stine is a democrat and is very active in behalf of the welfare of his party. Being a deep student of public matters he is considered one of the most efficient men in the community as an adviser in political questions. Among the fraternal organizations with which he is associated is lodge No. 579, I. O. O. F., in which he has been very active, and he belongs to the Congregational church, his wife also being a member of that organization. Both contribute largely to its support and are among its most zealous workers. Mr. Stine has the confidence and respect of all who know him, and his home bears the reputation of being one of the most hospitable in the county, its doors always standing open for friends and acquaintances.

MICHAEL OTTO.

Michael Otto was at one time a citizen of Ashland county and his many good qualities gained him classification with the leading representative and valued residents of the community. In his business affairs he won substantial success through well directed effort and became the owner of three hundred and two acres of valuable land on sections 27 and 34, Mohican township. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1818, and his parents were Mathias and Anna Elizabeth (Hardman) Otto, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state where they spent their entire lives. They had a family of seven sons and five daughters, which number included Michael Otto, who was



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL OTTO

about five years of age when in 1823 his parents removed to Wayne county, Ohio. About a year later they came to Ashland county, which was then a part of Wayne county, and established their home near Jeromeville. Michael Otto attended the public schools near his home and at thirteen years of age he lost his father and soon afterward started out in life on his own account. He began by working at the blacksmith trade and followed that pursuit until 1843, when he purchased a farm in this neighborhood. At different times he bought and sold a number of farms and in 1854 he purchased the property now owned and occupied by his widow on sections 27 and 34, Mohican township. He had two hundred and sixty acres in the home place to which Mrs. Otto has since added forty-two acres, making a total of three hundred and two acres. He carefully developed the fields and brought the land under a high state of cultivation and as the years have passed the farm has become recognized as one of the best in this section of the county.

It was on the 22d of February, 1838, that Mr. Otto was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Emerick, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1821. She was only ten months old when her parents started for Ohio, making the journey in a big wagon with all of their effects. They located in Lake township, Ashland county, near Rochester Mills on Mohican creek, and there Mrs. Otto spent her girlhood days and remained up to the time of her marriage. Her parents were John and Mary (Troutman) Emerick, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born on the 3rd of July, 1780, and the latter in 1781. They removed westward to this county in 1822 and the remainder of their lives was spent here. The death of Mr. Emerick occurred July 22, 1848, while his wife survived him until the 30th of August, 1883, when she, too, passed away. In their family were nine children, John, Jacob, Dru-silla, Mary, Andrew, Christina, George, Mrs. Otto and Dr. Alexander Emerick. All were born in Pennsylvania with the exception of the last named, whose birth occurred in Ashland county in 1825. Mrs. Otto is the only one who yet survives. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children: John, who died and left a widow with three children—Emily, now deceased, Walter and Mina Belle, the wife of Howard Scott of Jeromeville; Cornelia VanNimman, deceased; Harmon, who died leaving five children—David, Graber, Mary, Martha and Florence; Mary, the wife of David Horn, of Lake township, by whom she has two children, Alta and Maude; Mrs. Elvira Pierce, who died leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Arminta Eberhart; David, of Wooster, Ohio, who has two children, A. I. and Opal; Cyrus, living in Plain township, Wayne county, who has one child, Olive Robinson; Laura, who became the wife of A. R. Ryland, and at her death left two sons, John W. and Otto Brant; Michael, of Plain township, Wayne county, who has three children, Fay, Edith and Adair; George Lee, of Mohican township, who has five children, Cyrus, George E., Dewey H., Pearl and John B.

The death of the husband and father occurred on the 22d of December, 1884. He had been a staunch democrat in his political views and had held some minor offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He was a good Christian man and throughout his entire life displayed many sterling qualities. He provided well for his family and was devoted to their entire

happiness. Mrs. Otto still occupies the home farm which is equipped with fine large buildings, giving ample shelter for grain and stock. Her home, too, is a commodious dwelling and everything about the place bespeaks thrift, comfort and prosperity. For the past forty years she has been a member of the United Brethren church at Lake Fork and she gave two hundred dollars to assist in building the house of worship. She is an especially bright woman with clear, active mind at the age of eighty-eight years. She comes of French ancestry, her grandmother having been a native of France. Few women retain, to such a degree, an alert and active mind or display such excellent business ability as does Mrs. Otto. She has long resided in this part of the state and her substantial qualities are widely known to all, while among those with whom she has come in contact she is held in the highest regard, receiving the good will and esteem which should ever be accorded those who have advanced thus far on life's journey.

HARVEY W. HOLMES.

Harvey W. Holmes, now owning and operating a valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Milton township, was born on the 28th of December, 1850, his parents being William and Sarah Ann (Whistler) Holmes, the former a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and the latter of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

William Holmes, whose birth occurred May 15, 1818, was but a child when he accompanied his father on his removal to Richland county, Ohio. In early life he started out to make his own way in the world, locating in Crawford county, Ohio, where practically the remainder of his life was spent. On attaining his majority he became engaged in farming and stock buying in Vernon township and subsequently removed to Leesville, where he continued the stock business and also conducted a general store. In 1872 he purchased a homestead on the Galion road in Whetstone township and there resided until death claimed him in 1899. Naturally of a strong constitution, active by disposition and habit, simple and correct in his manner of living, his days were filled with honor, health and happiness. He prospered in his business undertakings by reason of his intelligently directed industry and unflinching energy, accumulating a handsome competency as the reward of his labor. For more than forty years he was identified with the Evangelical Lutheran church and to the end of his life remained an earnest, active and zealous adherent of this denomination. Kindly of heart, genial and jovial in manner, he made many friends among those with whom he came in contact and to those in need his aid was most generously yet unobtrusively given. There was no more highly respected or esteemed citizen in Crawford county than William Holmes nor one who held a warmer place in the affections of those with whom he was associated. His faith was shown by his works and his daily life was an exemplification of the virtues and nobility that adorn human life and character and constitute the likeness between the human and the Divine. In July, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes cele-

brated their golden wedding anniversary, which proved to be one of the happiest and most momentuous occasions of the kind ever known in the county. Their family numbered nine sons and three daughters, of whom the two eldest children have passed away. The surviving children are as follows: Harvey W., Jacob, Albert, Calvin, Charles W., William, Mrs. Lulu Majors and Mrs. Cora Morrow.

Harvey W. Holmes has devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career and, like his father in spirit energy and thrift, is a self-made man whose success is the direct result of his own perseverance and industry. He is now the owner of a neat and valuable tract of land of one hundred and seventy acres in Milton township, Ashland county, which is equipped with all the improvements and accessories of a model farming property of the twentieth century, including a handsome and commodious residence and substantial outbuildings.

Mr. Holmes attributes his present prosperity in large measure to the assistance and encouragement of his estimable wife, who bore the maiden name of Amanda E. Weller, her parents being Ludwick and Anna G. (Bickhart) Weller. Her father, whose birth occurred in Germany, December 19, 1821, married Miss Anna G. Bickhart on the 3d of November, 1846, and in 1854 the young couple crossed the Atlantic to the United States. Mrs. Weller was also a native of the fatherland, her natal day being June 14, 1827. Ludwick Weller was called to his final rest on the 6th of April, 1900, while his wife passed away on the 14th of March, 1909. Their children were eight in number. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Holmes has been born one daughter, Gertrude Pearl, who is now the wife of Harry Renkenberger.

In his political views Mr. Holmes is an unfaltering advocate of the democracy, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. His life in all of its relations has been actuated by high and honorable principles and he commands the respect and admiration of all who know him.

J. ALLEN MILLER, D. D.

Dr. J. Allen Miller, ex-president and dean of the theological department of Ashland College at Ashland, Ohio, was born on a farm near Frankfort, Indiana, August 2, 1866, a son of William S. and Mary (Mohler) Miller. His father was a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Lancaster county, that state, and both were among the early settlers of Clinton, Indiana, having located there in early life. There they were united in marriage and spent their remaining days. The elder Mr. Miller, upon his arrival in Indiana, secured a farm upon which all his life he was practically engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. In politics he was a staunch republican and although never an office seeker he filled a number of public positions and was quite influential in the politics of the community. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the German Baptist church, in which they were prominent workers, and their moral and spiritual influence was deeply felt and instrumental in contributing to the welfare of the community. Mr. Miller was of a retired dispo-

sition and quiet manner, one who did not fancy coming before the public and although he was an ardent worker in the church in which he officiated as deacon his ministrations were of a quiet and reserved kind, designed for the good of the cause of Christianity rather than to exalt his own name and court the reputation of being prominent. After a beneficial career he departed this life when sixty-three years of age, while his wife passed away many years before him when thirty-six years old.

J. Allen Miller was reared at home under the heightening influence of spiritual parentage and in the public schools of his native place he acquired his preliminary education, subsequently attending the Valparaiso Normal School, now known as the Valparaiso University, where he prepared himself for teaching. In his eighteenth year he took up that profession, being assigned to a place in the public schools and while thus engaged he decided to take up the study of theology. In 1887 he repaired to Ashland, where he completed his college course in the class of 1891, being graduated with the degree of B. A. At Hillsdale, Michigan, he took a post-graduate course, later pursuing his studies at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degrees of A. M. and B. D. He completed his education at the University of Chicago. In 1894 Mr. Miller took charge of Ashland College, where he remained for two years and on the termination of which period he spent the same length of time in study. Returning to Ashland in 1898, he was made president of the college and performed the duties of that responsible office until the year 1906. His services in that capacity have been invaluable to the institution since through his efforts he has raised an endowment for the college approximating seventy thousand dollars and installed the present well equipped laboratory, the equal of that in any institution in the country. In fact in every particular he has entirely rejuvenated the institution, at the same time winning for himself the reputation of being one of the state's most prominent and efficient educators. In addition to attending to the duties of his office his excellent services have been felt in a wider field and he has served the local church as pastor for the past thirteen years, his ministrations being of the highest character, his sermons imbued with learning and at the same time with that uplifting degree of superiority which makes the Christian religion felt as one of the heart and not alone of the intellect. In 1906 the denomination honored Mr. Miller by electing him moderator of the general conference held at Winona Lake, Indiana, and at present he is presiding officer of the board of foreign missions.

In 1896 Dr. Miller wedded Miss Clara Worst, daughter of E. J. Worst, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, and to this union were born two children: Caryl Elizabeth and John Allen, Jr. Dr. Miller is a republican in politics and although he is not an aspirant for public office he takes considerable interest in public affairs to the end of securing clean and pure government. The high office in which he officiates speaks sufficiently for his usefulness and as an educator, being one of the most experienced and thorough in the state, his influence in that direction has made a profound impression, particularly in enhancing the value of moral and spiritual living. He is a man the grandeur of whose character is due to the fact of his reflecting the qualities of the Christianity he teaches and his life thus far has been spent in the greatest

usefulness to mankind. He will always be remembered, with his fellows who have devoted their energies to the same exalted vocation, as a real benefactor of mankind.

ORRA BEARD.

Orra Beard is senior partner in the livery firm of Beard & Harvey, at Loudonville. He was born ten miles west of Wooster, in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, January 20, 1854, and comes of an old New York family. His parents were Aaron and Adaline (Sidle) Beard, who were also natives of Wayne county and continued to reside there until the death of Aaron Beard. His widow remained upon the farm until about two years ago, when she came to Jeromeville, this county. The father passed away April 24, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years, having spent his last days on the farm which had been entered from the government by his father and which at his death passed to his son Cyrus Beard. On the demise of the latter it came into possession of Aaron Beard and so continued until after his death, when it was sold on the 11th of February, 1906. It originally contained one hundred and sixty acres but afterward two acres were set off for a schoolhouse and cemetery. Later fifty acres were purchased adjoining that tract and afterward seventy-five acres across the county line in Mohican township, Ashland county. Aaron Beard also had forty-five acres of the quarter section which adjoined the old homestead on the north and likewise owned one hundred and nineteen acres about a mile east of the home place. He was one of the extensive farmers of the neighborhood and a man of good business ability whose enterprise and industry were important factors in his successful business career. His family numbered ten children, all of whom are yet living with the exception of the eldest daughter.

Orra Beard, whose name introduces this review, remained upon the old homestead farm where his birth occurred until he was twenty-eight years of age, working with his father until twenty-two years of age, after which he carried on the farm on his own account for six years. In the spring of 1882 he came to Loudonville and established his present livery business, in which he has since continued with the exception of three years which were devoted to shipping stock. He raises, buys, sells and ships draft horses, finding this a profitable source of income and he also owned a good livery stable on Water street until the disastrous fire of 1901, which destroyed his barns. He then erected his present barn, which is fifty-six by ninety-one feet and he now has about fifteen work horses in his livery and usually has on hand a number for sale. He continued alone in business until 1908, when he admitted his son-in-law, Joseph T. Harvey, to a partnership, under the present firm style of Beard & Harvey.

In 1879 Mr. Beard was united in marriage to Miss Louisa F. Webster, who was born in Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, April 30, 1855, and is a daughter of Daniel and Jane (Latterdale) Webster, both of whom were natives of Lake township, Ashland county. The father is now deceased, but the mother survives and is now living in Ashland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Beard

were born three daughters: Olive Ethel, now the wife of C. E. Barnes, of Loudonville; Edith Edna, the wife of J. T. Harvey; and Forrest, who is attending school. Mr. Beard is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is well known in the order and in business circles throughout Loudonville and these parts of Ashland county. He is a man of marked industry and force of character, whose determination has largely constituted the foundation of his success. He early realized the fact that earnest labor will eventually win a substantial reward and thus he has employed his time and talents to the best advantage in the acquirement of the prosperity which he now enjoys.

CHARLES LINCOLN CAREY.

The Carey family is an old and prominent one of Ashland county and he whose name introduces this review is numbered among the native sons of Green township, his birth having occurred October 24, 1853, on the farm which is yet his home on section 21. Here he has resided all his life with the exception of two years spent in school and in clerking in Perrysville. His parents were George W. and Elizabeth Carey. The father was born about two miles northwest of Perrysville in Green township, Ashland county, in 1823, and was a son of George and Elizabeth Carey. The grandfather of our subject was of Scotch-Irish descent, although born in this country. He died about 1855 on the farm where Charles L. Carey now resides, while his wife passed away in Rowsburg in 1843. In their family were two children, Mary, the wife of C. C. Coulter, and George W.

The latter devoted the greater part of his life to farming, although he was admitted to the bar September 26, 1848, in Wayne county, at which time the supreme court met at Wooster. He afterward devoted a portion of his life to general law practice. He was thirty-one years of age when, in 1856, he was elected justice of the peace, in which position he gave excellent satisfaction through his perfectly fair and equitable decisions. In 1850 he went to California by way of the isthmus route and spent about two years there, devoting his time to mining gold. He took part in an Indian fight while on the coast and met the experiences incident to life in an unorganized community. Following his return he gave his attention to agricultural and professional interests in this county and was a very successful business man. At the time of the Civil war he served with the squirrel hunters. He was recognized as one of the leading political leaders of this part of the state and made many campaign addresses, especially about war times. He was a stalwart republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party and in addition to the local office he filled he was called to represent his district in the general assembly in 1864 and served for one term. His wife, who was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, June 10, 1825, went with her parents, John and Mary Foster, to Pennsylvania, and they afterward came to Ohio. Her death occurred in Perrysville, February 23, 1901.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Carey were four children. Mary E. became the wife of Ralph H. Gorham of Perrysville, and unto them were born two children, Charity E. and Otto L., both now deceased. After losing her first husband, Mrs. Gorham became the wife of Henry H. Watson, a resident of Washington, D. C. George, the second member of the family, died in infancy. Thomas C., who was born June 19, 1848, in Rowsburg, Ohio, enlisted at the age of fifteen years for service in the Civil war, joining Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 2d of May, 1864. He was discharged at Columbus later in that year. In 1880 he was appointed clerk in the treasury department in Washington, D. C., where he was employed for sixteen years, Senator John Sherman securing him his position. He was in the second comptroller's office of the treasury department where he was considered an expert accountant, and during President Cleveland's second term he was detailed by the chief of his bureau to assist in figuring out the appropriation of congress. He was also paymaster of his division during the period of time that he was employed by the government and made out the president's vouchers. The last ten years of his life were spent in Colorado where he was identified with mining interests and he died at Canon City, that state, October 11, 1908.

Charles Lincoln Carey was the youngest of his father's family and on the old home farm, where he yet resides, spent the days of his boyhood and youth, so that the place is endeared to him through the association of his childhood as well as of later years. He now has a valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres on section 21, Green township, on the Honey Creek, Loudonville and Hagersville roads. The place is pleasantly and conveniently located about four miles from Loudonville and each year the fields bring forth good crops as the result of the care and labor which he bestows on them.

He makes a specialty of raising sheep, handling the Delaine breed, and he has wintered three hundred and eighty-two of his own raising, while at the present time he has two hundred head. He is a keen judge of stock and this enables him to make judicious purchase and profitable sales. In all of his business affairs he displays sound judgment and his energy has been a substantial foundation on which to build his present prosperity.

Mr. Carey is pleasantly situated in his home life. He was married on the 19th of November, 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Stull, who was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1854, and during her infancy was brought to Ashland county by her parents, John and Margaret Stull, who were natives of Pennsylvania and whose family numbered eight children. The father died in Illinois while the mother passed away in Michigan. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Carey has been blessed with five children: George W., of Loudonville, who married Iva L. Wolf and has two children, Stanton and Kenneth; Lilly, at home; Frank, who resides on his father's farm in another dwelling and who married Dora Kettenring by whom he has one child, Vera M.; John Sherman, at home; and Mary L., the wife of H. H. Stockman of Loudonville and the mother of one son, Charles R.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Charles L. Carey has been a stalwart advocate of the republican party, its principles and its policy. As stated, his father was elected justice of the peace when thirty-one years of

age. It was just twenty-nine years from that time when his son, Charles L. Carey, was elected justice, he being also thirty-one years of age at the time of his election. There has been no other republican justices elected in this township since 1856 and the fact that Mr. Carey and his father were called to this office is proof of the confidence and trust reposed in them by their fellow townsmen. The former was chosen for the office in 1885 by a majority of sixty-six although in the previous election the democratic candidate at the head of the ticket had received a majority of one hundred and seventy-five. That he proved a competent and satisfactory official is indicated by his reelection in 1888 with a majority of two hundred and twenty-three. He also served for two terms as jury commissioner of the county and has twice been appointed to assist in auditing the county treasurer's books. He was a candidate on the republican ticket for clerk of the county and for probate judge, but the county was too strongly democratic to overcome the regular democratic majority. In many affairs relating to the community Mr. Carey has taken an active and helpful part. He was one of the fifteen to organize a telephone company which was afterward incorporated under the statutes of Ohio and is known as the Farmers Telephone Company with headquarters at Perrysville. Mr. Carey wrote the application for the charter, also the rules and regulations for the company which has now some six hundred subscribers. Mr. Carey's son, Frank, assessed Green township for four consecutive terms, being elected on the republican ticket. The fact that representatives of the family in three generations have been called to office in a democratic county is proof of their popularity and the confidence reposed in them. They are known as progressive citizens, reliable and enterprising business men, faithful in friendship and loyal to the high principles of honorable manhood. In business affairs Charles L. Carey has displayed keen discernment, judicial investment and a spirit of unfaltering diligence and enterprise and these have carried him steadily forward to success.

GEORGE BRUBAKER.

George Brubaker; who is an influential factor in the financial circles of Ashland county, where he is now living in retirement after having devoted many years of his life to the pursuit of agriculture, was born March 14, 1835, and is descended from a family of Swedish extraction, the members of which for over a century have been identified with the farming and business interests of this part of the state. The family came originally from Pennsylvania, where they settled at an early date, his great-great-grandfather in 1710 locating on a tract of land embracing one thousand acres in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, five hundred acres of which he subsequently disposed of, and his descendants have occupied the remainder, which is still in possession of the family, for the past one hundred and ninety-nine years.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Benjamin and Martha Brubaker, both natives of the Keystone state. Among their children was Peter Brubaker, also born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and there he was married about

1827 to Katharine Albert, a native of Lancaster county, that state, where her birth occurred in 1809. Peter Brubaker was reared to agricultural pursuits under his father, and at an early date located in Ashland county, Ohio, on a tract of land embracing one hundred and sixty acres, all of which was overgrown with timber. He was among the pioneers of this part of the state by whose energy the land was cleared and transformed into the fertile fields which are seen today. With the assistance of his son George he erected his first dwelling, which was a log cabin, and cleared his land, putting it under cultivation. Here he spent his remaining days. When he first became interested in politics he voted on the side of the whigs, but later changed his political views and supported the democratic party during the candidacy of James Buchanan for president, whose personal friend he was, the two having been reared in the same county. As to his religious convictions, he accepted the faith common in that section of the Keystone state and was affiliated with that denomination of Christians known as the Mennonites. He reared a family of twelve children, four of whom survive, namely: Katherine Brubaker Hiller; George; Barbara Brubaker Root; and Amos.

George Brubaker was reared on his father's farm, in the meantime taking advantage of the neighboring schools where he obtained his education. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age, when he started out in the world for himself and engaged in working a farm on shares for about ten years, at the termination of which period he purchased a tract of land containing ninety-two acres. Subsequently he purchased an additional twenty-seven acres, most of this land having been cleared, and upon it he made such improvements as to facilitate the occupation of farming. At the end of fifteen years he disposed of it and purchased another farm containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres, which he still owns and which is located two miles west of the village of Ashland. Here he carried on general agriculture together with stock raising until 1902, when he removed to Ashland, where he now lives in retirement. He also dealt in live stock in connection with his other business.

In 1856 Mr. Brubaker was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cotner, whose birth occurred here in 1828, and to this union have been born twelve children, all of whom are living and received their educations at the Ashland high school, namely: John Wesley; Peter; Jacob, Ettie Brubaker McCarty; Norma Brubaker Eby; George Washington; Lottie Brubaker Holk; Harley C.; Ida May; Albert; Emma; and Katherine. Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker also have twenty-four grandchildren, so far no deaths having occurred in the family. In 1901 the Brubaker family established an annual reunion which they have since continued and the assembly on these occasions being large are, needless to say, interesting and looked forward to by the several members of the family as the chief event of the year.

The democratic party has always received Mr. Brubaker's vote, as he is a staunch believer in the wisdom of its policies, and since casting his first vote for Buchanan he has not found cause for leaving his party. From 1888 to 1895 he served as county commissioner, holding the office for two terms and a year extra by appointment. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the

Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of that denomination of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ. Being a man whose enterprising spirit has greatly added to the financial worth of the community he is accounted one of the county's most worthy and substantial citizens.

MICHAEL FRANGKISER.

Michael Frangkiser has now passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey and at the present writing, in 1909, is living retired in the enjoyment of well earned and well merited rest. He was long closely and prominently associated with the business interests of Loudonville, having for twenty-four years been engaged in the hardware trade here. Liberal, enterprising and energetic in all his transactions he so controlled his business interests that year after year he was able to add to his savings, making his present rest from business possible. He was born at Ludwigs Winkel, near Bermingsentz in Rhenish Bavaria, October 20, 1837, a son of John and Katharine (Winkler) Frangkiser, both of whom were natives of that country. The father died when his son Michael was but ten years of age and the boy afterward came to America with his widowed mother and a half-brother, Peter Yachey, in 1851. They did not tarry on the eastern coast but made their way direct to Loudonville, where they joined Jacob Mosier, a half-brother of Mr. Frangkiser, who had been here for five years.

Mr. Frangkiser has resided in or near Loudonville since that time, covering a period of more than fifty-seven years. He spent nine years in agricultural pursuits, being employed for seven years by others after which he carried on farming on his own account for two years. Then taking up his abode in the town, he purchased an interest in a grocery business and operated in that line for eight years, when he turned his attention to the hardware trade and for twenty-four years was engaged in that line. During the first eleven years he was the junior partner of the firm of Priest & Frangkiser but afterward was alone in business and conducted a well equipped establishment which brought to him gratifying success. He made careful purchases, was reasonable in his prices, and by his straightforward dealing and unfailing courtesy he secured a liberal patronage. Thus year by year he prospered until he was at length enabled to retire from active life. He has made judicious investments in property, being now the owner of real estate in the town and also of a small farm to which he gives his personal supervision. For the past twenty-five years he has resided on Butler street, in Loudonville, and about five years ago erected his present home. In 1860 Mr. Frangkiser was married to Miss Magdalena Lorentz, who was born at Birlenbach, a little village in Alsace, April 19, 1841. She was a daughter of Jacob Lorentz, whose birth occurred November 28, 1815, at Griess, in the canton of Brumath, arondissement of Strasburg, department Bas Rhine, Alsace, his parents being Andrew and Maria (Hickel) Lorentz. He was confirmed March 29, 1829. On the 28th of July, 1840, he married Miss Salomea Gassman, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Roe)

Gassman, in the village of Birlenbach, canton of Loultz, Alsace, and in 1844 they emigrated to America. After about a year they removed from Erie county, New York, to Holmes county, Ohio, and unto them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters. The wife and two of the children passed away before the death of Mr. Lorentz, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Frangkiser, March 4, 1902. He was a man of many good qualities and his death was deeply regretted by his friends and family.

Mrs. Frangkiser was only four years of age when her parents came to the new world and located on a farm near Glenmont, in Holmes county, Ohio, while subsequently they made their home on a farm between Lakeville and Nashville, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Frangkiser have been born five children: John, living in Mansfield; Amelia, who is the widow of Winfield Bartlet, a resident of Loudonville; Delphina, the wife of William Schauweker, of Loudonville; Charles, deceased; and Edward, also of this place.

During the long years of his residence in and near Loudonville Mr. Frangkiser has ever taken a deep and active interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare, giving his support to many measures for the public good. He has served as a member of the city council and as township appraiser, but whether in office or out of it he is always loyal to the best interests of the community. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is a member of Zion Lutheran church. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and has marked a close conformity with his religious belief.

PHILPOT CURRAN COWEN.

The name of Cowen has figured in connection with the history of Ashland county from pioneer times. Of Irish ancestry, the first of the name in America were David and Mellie (Reed) Cowen, who emigrated from Downpatrick, in County Down, Ireland, to the United States in 1801, accompanied by their sons, Joseph and David. They were believers in Irish independence as promulgated by Napper Tandy and the Society of the United Irishmen, sympathizing with Washington and Napoleon in their struggles against hereditary monarchy. They landed at New Castle, Delaware, and settled on a farm near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There the son, David Cowen, Jr., married Elizabeth Hood and located on a farm where he spent his remaining days. His son, Washington Cowen, removed to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he married Eliza Lemon. They were the parents of John Kissig Cowen, an eminent railroad lawyer and president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The other son, Joseph Cowen, who had married Ellen Allison in Ireland, remained on a farm in the neighborhood of his parents and his brother David, near Oxford, for twelve years, when he removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm near Pittsburg in 1813. In the fall of 1831 he came to Ashland county in a Conestoga wagon drawn by four horses, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Philpot C. Cowen. He was accompanied on this journey by his wife and daughters, Rachel, Jane,

Sarah and Mary, and his sons, George and William. His other children, John; Margaret, the wife of David Boice; and Sophia, the wife of James Kelsey, remained in Pittsburg until the following year, when they came to Green township and settled on adjoining farms, but John afterward went south with the intention of going to New Orleans by way of the rivers and was never heard from again.

William Cowen was the second son and fourth child of Joseph and Ellen (Allison) Cowen, who were married near Downpatrick, Ireland, and landed at New Castle, Delaware, in 1801, their eldest child, Margaret, being then a year old. William Cowen was born near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1809, and when four years old accompanied his parents across the Alleghanies and for nineteen years was a resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The father was in limited circumstances and lived on many rented farms. At last he leased a one hundred acre farm on what was then called Coal Hill for a term of three years, at an annual cash rent, but unable to pay this he gave up the farm the second year and the landlord took all his chattels. To escape imprisonment for debt he took advantage of what was called the Insolvent Debtors Act, which allowed the debtor his liberty upon his taking oath that all his property was turned over and that he would do all in his power to discharge the indebtedness. Eventually Mr. Cowen satisfied all of his creditors.

William Cowen, like the other members of the family, was early thrown upon his own resources, and from the age of twelve years earned his own living. He did not have the opportunity to attend school for more than three months altogether. With a flail he threshed the harvest of 1831, amounting to three hundred bushels of wheat, which was sold in Pittsburg at sixty cents a bushel. With this money and their household goods the family started for Ohio. In those early days the settlers were hospitable and cheerfully aided the traveler as he wended his way through the forests, over new roads, to hew out for himself a farm in the midst of the forest. The landlord of the wayside tavern permitted them to cook over his fire and gave them lodging for a nominal fee. The first house the family occupied in Ohio was a cabin on the Manner farm near Newville, Richland county, in which they lived from October 31, 1831, until January, 1832, when they took up their abode on a farm in Green township, where the father died. This quarter section was purchased from William Taylor, who held it by certificate of purchase from the general government. The purchase price was five hundred dollars, of which two hundred and fifty dollars was paid in cash, and in addition to that he gave him the two horses and the wagon which had been used in moving westward, leaving an unpaid balance of one hundred dollars.

William Cowen gave stalwart support to the democratic party until 1876 when, opposing the resumption of specie payment as advocated by the democratic party, he voted for R. B. Hayes as president and afterward gave his allegiance to the republican party at state and national elections, but cast an independent ballot at township and county elections. In April, 1839, he was chosen constable of Green township and at the end of his first term of two years was reelected. Imprisonment for debt was then in vogue and was often re-

sorted to. In his own words: "Times were hard, money scarce, and occasionally I had one hundred executions against residents of my township, my costs amounting in a year to one thousand dollars, about one-third of which was collected." After serving as constable Mr. Cowen began to practice law before justice courts and was regularly admitted to the bar September 29, 1848, at Mansfield. He always remained on a farm and operated his fields but was often engaged in trying suits before justices. In these trials he met a number of the eminent members of the bar of this part of the state. In April, 1861, he was elected assessor of Green township, and in April, 1862, was chosen justice of the peace and was twice reelected. At the October election in 1865 he was chosen commissioner of Ashland county and by reelection served for six years. He contributed generously to the building and support of churches and believed in liberality and humanity, and that any creed which deprived a human being of a single right, or took from him a single quality of mercy which society could safely give him was inhuman and cruel and unworthy of human sanction.

On the 24th of March, 1855, William Cowen wedded Mary Comer, daughter of John and Anna (Newkirk) Comer. She was born in Clinton township, Wayne county, Ohio, December 11, 1822. Her parents were Virginians. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Comer, removed to the Northwest Territory in 1801, and was a resident of Pickaway county when Ohio was admitted to the Union. Her maternal grandfather, Tunis Newkirk, was a slave owner and the owner of a large estate in Berkeley county, Virginia, of which he disposed and then entered an extensive tract of land near Lancaster, Ohio, about 1805. When about eighteen years of age Mrs. Cowen united with the Baptist church at Loudonville and soon after her marriage became a member of the Greentown Baptist church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cowen were born six children, of whom three died in infancy, while one daughter, Frances, who was born March 14, 1866, became the wife of Marion Reed, a prominent practicing attorney of Mansfield, on the 11th of August, 1890, and died October 8, 1892. The surviving members of the family are: Mrs. Naomi Jane Boyd, who resides near Brownlee, Saskatchewan, Canada; and Philpot C. The father died August 15, 1890, and the mother passed away April 25, 1908. Their genuine personal worth and many splendid traits of character won them the love and esteem of all who knew them, and causes their memory to be cherished by their surviving children and friends.

Philpot C. Cowen was born on the farm about a mile northeast of Perrysville, August 6, 1856, and has always resided here save for three years which he spent in the practice of law in Loudonville. He completed his literary education in Greentown Academy and took up the study of law under Judge Manuel May, in Mansfield, in 1876, being admitted to the bar in 1878. In the spring of that year he opened an office in Ashland but soon afterward his father prevailed upon him to return home, loaning him money that he might make a start in farm work. In 1887, however, he went to Loudonville, where he engaged in the practice of law for three years, but upon the death of his father, in 1890, he returned to the home farm and has since given his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He has three hundred and fifty acres of land,

constituting the south half of section 21, and the remainder in section 20. He carries on general farming and stock raising and his capably conducted business affairs are bringing to him substantial success.

On the 1st of September, 1888, Mr. Cowen was married to Miss Vesta Henry, who was born on a farm in Meigs township, Morgan county, Ohio, May 31, 1867, and is a daughter of Professor and Margaret (Tennant) Henry, the former a relative of the distinguished Patrick Henry, whose patriotic speeches roused the colonists at the beginning of the Revolutionary war as he set before them the principles of liberty and the practices of the British government in encroaching upon the rights of the American people. Professor Henry has long been known as a successful and able educator of Ohio, and now resides at McConnellsville, Morgan county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cowen have been born eleven children: John Kissig; William Allison; Joseph Francis; Roger Woods; James Henry; Mary Christine; Helen Woods; David; Patrick Henry; and Margaret. Of these Mary was accidentally killed when two and a half years of age, and the others are still living.

In politics Mr. Cowen has been a life-long democrat, and while active in support of the party has never sought nor held office. He is a broad minded well informed man, whose support of any party or principles is based on a thorough understanding thereof, and his opinions are not without weight and influence in the community.

MRS. NANCY CHRISTOFEL.

Mrs. Nancy Christofel, well known and highly esteemed in Ashland, was a representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio. She was born in Richland county in 1834 and was a daughter of Joshua Ford, one of the earliest settlers of that county, who located within its borders when the work of improvement and development seemed scarcely begun there. He secured wild land and converted it into productive fields and from time to time he added to his holdings until he was the owner of an entire section of six hundred and forty acres. He also gave to each of his seven sons a tract of land of eighty acres and the family were closely, prominently and helpfully associated with the agricultural development of that part of the state.

Mrs. Christofel spent her girlhood days in her parents' home, acquired her education in the public schools and was trained to the duties of the household so that she was well qualified to take care of a home of her own by the time of her marriage when on the 1st of September, 1859, she became the bride of Jacob Christofel. Her husband was born in 1824 and was a carriagemaker by trade, following that occupation in Mansfield, Ohio, throughout his entire business life. He had been married little more than two years when the Civil war broke out and men from all sections of the country flocked to the standard of the nation, going from the counting rooms, the workshops, the offices and the fields. Mr. Christofel was among the number who in 1861 offered his aid to his country, enlisting as a member of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment.

He went to the front as captain of his company and after serving for one year he was killed in 1862 at the battle of Stone River, thus laying down his life on the altar of his country. His remains were brought back home for burial, his grave being made in the Mansfield cemetery. His command had been with Sherman's brigade and Captain Christofel proved a most valorous and loyal soldier and officer.

Besides his widow Captain Christofel left one son, Joshua Ford, who was born July 30, 1860. He was a young man of marked ability whose future seemed bright with promise but when he had almost completed a course of study in Berea College he passed away in April, 1881, his death coming as an irreparable loss to his mother. Following the death of her son Mrs. Christofel adopted a daughter, Odessa L. Kirk, whom she reared and educated. She was graduated from the Ashland union school and is now the wife of W. A. Smyth, a horse buyer and shipper of Jefferson county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have two living children.

Mrs. Christofel belonged to the Methodist church and was an earnest Christian lady whose life was actuated by the high ideals of her religion. She became a resident of Ashland, where she made her home until her death in April, 1909. She was greatly esteemed here, her many good traits of heart and mind winning for her the love and respect of all who knew her.

LEWIS Q. CUMMINGS.

Lewis Q. Cummings, a prominent agriculturist of Sullivan township, this county, where he has resided all his life, is descended from a family who were among the early pioneers of this section of the state. He was born December 2, 1861, on the farm he now occupies, a son of John P. and Ellenor (Barber) Cummings. His father came from Cherry Valley, New York, to this state in 1834 with his parents, Archibald and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Cummings, their objective point being Canaan, Wayne county, where were then living Mrs. Kinney and Alexander S. Lankland, cousins of Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings. The journey was made by schooner from Buffalo to Cleveland, thence by canal to Akron and on to Canaan. They had no team but brought with them a wagon and a few household goods. After spending a few weeks at Canaan, they located on a farm a mile and a half west of what later became the village of Sullivan. The family at that time consisted of father, mother and six children, but the three older ones remained in New York state, coming to Ohio a few years later. The only survivors are James, who now lives in Milan, Ohio; and Andrew, who was born in Sullivan and now resides in St. Louis, Missouri. The father of our subject, who was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation, departed this life in 1868. In his family were six children, namely: William F.; Milton J., who resides in Seattle, Washington; Lewis Q., of this review; and Edwin F., Mary and John, Jr., who died in youth and young womanhood.

On his father's farm Lewis Q. Cummings was reared, engaging in the daily routine of agricultural life during the summer months and in the winter

acquiring his elementary education at the district schools. After working for a few years on the farm he was matriculated as a student at Oberlin University, where he pursued a course of study. Shortly after leaving the institution he was united in marriage and then returned to the home farm, where he has since resided, actively pursuing agriculture in company with his brother William F., the business being transacted under the name of Cummings Brothers. They have one hundred and ninety acres of land, all of which is highly improved and under a high state of cultivation and the farm is considered one of the best, for the production of all kinds of grain, that there is in the county. They have every convenience with which to carry on farming by modern methods. Their land is thoroughly drained and every acre tillable, and their buildings are substantial and of the most modern type. They also deal in stock on a large scale and are well known throughout the county as breeders of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, of which they have an excellent herd, their animals always commanding top prices.

On October 10, 1888, Mr. Cummings wedded Miss Mary Holbrook, daughter of Henry F. and Adeline (Davis) Holbrook, of the village of Ashland. Her grandparents, Bernard and Sarah (Millet) Holbrook, came from Vermont to this state in 1835, and settled in Sullivan township, Ashland county, of which they were pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have the following children: Louise R., a student at Wooster University; Charles M.; John H.; and Archibald B.

In politics Lewis Q. Cummings is a republican and, being active in party affairs, he is frequently chosen to represent his party as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has always taken an interest in local affairs and, being an agitator of public improvements, he proceeds upon the theory that a community is judged by what it is and that good roads and schools, modern public buildings, well kept public and private grounds, indicate the intelligence and progress of the people. He has served the township as trustee for fifteen years, for a number of years as a member of the school board and was a vigorous agitator of the present central high school system, this township being the first in the county to favor its adoption. Mr. Cummings, together with the members of his family, attends divine services at the Congregational church. He finds recreation, pleasure and relaxation in his home, which he has supplied with every comfort and which bears evidence of education and refinement and with his wife and family he finds the ideal of life's true happiness.

E. F. SHELLEY.

E. F. Shelley, whose life has been characterized by an habitual regard for all that is best in human activities, is numbered today among the honored and valued residents of Ashland county, where for many years he has been operating as an enterprising, energetic and successful business man. He is now engaged in the banking business, having in 1907 been elected to the presidency of the



RESIDENCE OF E. F. SHELLEY

Citizens Savings Bank of Loudonville. He was born on a farm near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, in October, 1853, and is a son of John and Katharine (Smith) Shelley. The father's birth occurred in October, 1829, on Shelley island in the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, and when eight years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Wayne county, Ohio. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and he now resides on a farm near Jeromeville, Ashland county.

In 1875, E. J. Shelley was united in marriage to Miss Tamzen Cornell, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, who was there reared. Her parents were Jason and Rachel (Critchfield) Cornell, the former a native of Wayne county and the latter of Holmes county, Ohio. The father has now passed away but the mother yet resides in Wayne county. Mr. and Mrs. Shelley are the parents of a daughter, Martha T. The family is very prominent socially, the hospitality of the best homes being freely extended them.

In his political views Mr. Shelley is an earnest democrat and has served two terms as mayor of Loudonville, first by appointment to fill a vacancy and later by election. His administration was characterized by practical reform and improvement and he stood for restrictive and legislative enactments which would further the interests and upbuilding of the city. Indeed he has been connected with many important improvements in the town and his labors have contributed much to its upbuilding and substantial growth. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Hanover Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Loudonville; Mansfield Commandery, K. T.; and the Consistory of Dayton. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Mansfield. He is an approachable, genial man, courteous and cordial, has an extensive acquaintance and is popular with all who know him. His record is a most substantial one for he has always correctly judged his own capacities and those interests which make up life's contacts and experiences. In his business affairs he has discriminated between the essential and the non-essential and the utilization of the former has brought him to a prominent place in commercial and financial circles in Ashland county.

CHARLES W. SWINEFORD.

Charles W. Swineford, one of the younger men affiliated with the business interests of Ashland in a prominent capacity, as traffic manager for the Dr. Hess & Clark Stock Food Company, is a native of Montgomery township, born on a farm two and a half miles east of Ashland, November 15, 1870, a son of Curtis and Elnora (Worley) Swineford, natives of that place. The grandfather, Emanuel Swineford, came to this county from Center county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1837, locating in Ashland and subsequently removing to a farm in Montgomery township. The father of the subject of this review engaged in agricultural pursuits until he retired a few years ago and is now residing in Ashland at the age of sixty-five years. He still maintains a remarkable degree of health and vigor which enable him to participate in the joys and

comforts of the prosperity that his many years of active life have afforded him. He and his wife are ardent Christians and hold membership in the Lutheran church, in which they are active workers and, striving to frame their conduct in obedience to the tenants of their faith, they are a worthy couple, meriting that degree of respect due to all who love the Christian faith and endeavor to emulate the life and walk of their Master.

On his grandfather's farm Charles W. Swineford spent his boyhood days, engaging in the daily routine of agricultural life and acquiring his education at the district schools. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in the grammar schools of Ashland and remained on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, at which period of his life he entered a telegraph office in Claypool, Indiana, where he served his apprenticeship. He was then placed in charge of an office at Chouteau, Oklahoma, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, being employed by this company for two years and serving at various points along the line of the system. He next entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad but finally gave up the vocation of telegraphy, at the time of the opening of the Cherokee strip. However, he did not participate in the rush for the land, arriving thirty days after the opening. He spent about two years in that part of the country and then returned to Ashland in 1898, where for three years he was engaged as yard master for the Erie Railroad Company. Upon resigning his position he entered the employ of the Dr. Hess & Clark Stock Food Company as invoice clerk and was later promoted to the position of traffic manager, the duties of which station he is now performing, his ability making him invaluable to the concern.

On December 5, 1901, Mr. Swineford wedded Miss Stella Brinkley, of this city and to this union have been born: Georgia Elnora; Curtis Wilbur; Donald E. Worley; and Robert Doyle, who died April 17, 1909. Mr. Swineford is a staunch supporter of the republican party and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the city, being at present a member of the Ashland city council, in which capacity he has been serving for the past five years and is president pro tem. of that honorable body. He belongs to Montgomery Lodge, No. 355, Knights of Pythias, and is a past captain of the Uniformed rank. Mr. Swineford has always evinced those qualities of character designed to command for him the respect of all with whom he may come in contact and as a business man, being industrious and enterprising, has done much toward supporting the financial interests of the city of which he is justly entitled to a place among its representative commercial leaders.

ISAAC WOLF.

Isaac Wolf was born in Green township, May 24, 1844, and is a representative of one of the old and prominent pioneer families of Ashland county. His grandfather, Isaac Wolf, Sr., was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1789 and was a son of John Wolf, a native of Germany, who became the founder of the family in the new world. In 1818 they removed from Pennsylvania to

Ohio, and Isaac Wolf entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting the northwest quarter of section 25, Green township. The place is now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. W. J. Simms. It was then a part of Richland county, Ohio, for Ashland county had not been set off at that time. Much of this district of the state was covered with the native forest growth and still bore many evidences of Indian occupancy while presenting all the conditions of frontier life. Immediately after the arrival of John and Isaac Wolf they cleared an acre of land which they planted to wheat and also built a log cabin. They then returned to Pennsylvania and the following spring Isaac Wolf came again to Ashland county with his family and his parents. The parents later returned to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where they died. Isaac Wolf remained here until called to his final rest. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was always loyal in his citizenship. When he erected his log cabin there was not another house within a mile of it. He was engaged in farming throughout his entire life and he also manufactured wooden plows, for the people who were near him, as the steel plow had not then come into use. All the farm machinery was very crude and primitive as compared with that of the present time, and the work of the farm was much more difficult and arduous, but with determined purpose and characteristic energy Isaac Wolf carried on the work of the fields, clearing and cultivating his land until generous harvests rewarded his labors. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church. In 1813 he married Nancy Small and his death occurred in 1840. In his family were the following children: Warring; Sylvester, who married Hannah Gladden; Abrilla, who became the wife of Henry M. Hoover; Milo A., who wedded Elizabeth Priest; Boston F., who married Elizabeth Cotton; Aletha, who is the widow of Jacob Reinhardt and lives in Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Orsamus S., who married Parmela Fuller; Samantha A., who is the widow of S. D. Ferry and lives in Loudonville. The two sisters living in Loudonville are now the only surviving members of the family.

The eldest son, Warring Wolf, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1815, and was brought by his parents to Ohio in the spring of 1819. Here he was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life and early became familiar with the arduous task of developing and cultivating the land. He always followed farming as a life work and his industry and perseverance enabled him to gain a place among the substantial citizens of his community. His political endorsement was given the democratic party and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his sterling worth and ability, frequently called him to public office and he served as justice of the peace for six years and also trustee of Green township and assessor for three years, and the duties that devolved upon him were ever discharged in a most prompt and faithful manner. His life was at all times actuated by high and honorable principles, his righteousness and integrity undoubtedly having their root in his earnest, Christian faith. He was a charter member of the Loudonville Baptist church and served as one of its deacons for over sixty years, or from the death of his father until his own demise, which occurred February 28, 1902. He had a family of nine children, but five of the number died in childhood. Those still living are: Mary A., who is the widow of John L. Metcalf and resides in Jeromeville, Ashland county;

Isaac; Margaret E., who is the wife of W. J. Simms, of Green township, occupying the old homestead farm which her father entered from the government; and ment; and John P., of Loudonville.

Isaac Wolf, whose name introduces this record has spent his entire life in Ashland county, where he has given his time and attention to farming, save for the period in his youth which he devoted to the acquirement of his education in the public schools. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage and then started out in life on his own account by renting a farm north of Perrysville, where he lived for fourteen years. During that period he carefully saved his earnings until he was able to purchase his present farm adjoining the old homestead farm which her grandfather entered from the government section 24, Green township, pleasantly situated two miles north of Loudonville on the Loudonville and Ashland road. He carries on general farming and stock raising and now has a well improved property, supplied with good buildings. He erected a comfortable dwelling and also a good barn and has ample shelter for grain and stock upon his place. The fields present an attractive appearance and the farm work is carried on along most modern methods.

On the 28th of October, 1868, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Miss Alice Freshwater, who was born in Loudonville, Ohio, in June, 1849, and is a daughter of Reuben and Chloe (Charters) Freshwater. They were early settlers of Loudonville, coming to this county from Detroit, Michigan. The father was a cooper by trade and both he and his wife spent their remaining days in Loudonville. Their family numbered four sons and two daughters who reached adult age, while one son died in early life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have been born two children: Earl, a jeweler of Loudonville, who is married and has one child, Virginia; and Edna, the wife of W. B. Wolf, of Mansfield, and the mother of one daughter, Lois.

Mr. Wolf gives his political allegiance to the democracy. Since his boyhood he has been a member of the Baptist church and his life has at all times exemplified the high principles of integrity, justice and honor which everywhere command respect and confidence. His home is one of the finest country residences in the county. It is commodious, richly and tastefully furnished and built in modern style of architecture. A fountain plays in front of the house and there are many fine springs on the farm, which is therefore well watered. A well kept lawn surrounds his home and the place gives every indication of the cultured and refined taste of the owner. Moreover it is a monument to his thrift and enterprise as well as his progressive spirit.

CALVIN DAY MASON.

Prominent among the enterprising and progressive business men of Ashland is Calvin Day Mason, who is connected with insurance and several other lines of activity which are potent forces in the commercial and financial development of the city. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, during a temporary residence of his parents in that place, but the greater part of his life has been

passed in Ashland, where he has ever been known as an honored citizen. He represents an old American family. His paternal grandfather was a Virginian by birth and was of Scotch-Irish and Welsh and High Dutch descent. However, at an early period in the colonization of the new world his ancestors located in Virginia. On leaving that state the grandfather came to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a number of years later removed to Jefferson county, Ohio. He had married Elizabeth Simonton, one of a numerous family of daughters of French Huguenot lineage whose father owned an estate near Easton, Pennsylvania. His land there was granted him in recognition of the aid which he had rendered when the colonies were in arms against the mother country in the Revolutionary war. His holdings were extensive and when he removed to western Pennsylvania he disposed of all of his property near Easton save a section which he thought was worth nothing, believing it to be too hilly to be of use. Today, however, the beautiful city of Easton crowns those hills.

James Simonton Mason, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1813, and was the second son in a large family. His parents, uniting as they did the Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot strains, were devoted Christian people and faithful adherents of the Presbyterian church. James Simonton Mason was reared in a home of culture and refinement and of Christian teaching and the lessons impressed upon his mind in early youth bore rich fruit in later years. His nature was retiring and sensitive but he always manifested strong convictions and held to high ideals. He possessed notable physical strength and vigor until he met with an accident in middle life which permanently impaired his health. He was a young man at the time of the removal of his parents to Jefferson county, Ohio.

It was while living in that county that James Simonton Mason formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Day, whom he wooed and won. She was a lady of beautiful character and most attractive personality, a daughter of Nicholas and Juliet (McFarin) Day. Her father was a native of Harford county, Maryland, and was a son of an Englishman by birth, who became a slave owner in the south. Loosing his father when young, Nicholas Day became the ward of Colonel Rumsey, a distinguished attorney of Annapolis, who directed his education. When he had completed his school course he accepted a position as salesman in a wholesale house in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he went to western Pennsylvania and had charge of government store some miles above Pittsburg, in connection with the commissary department of General Wayne's army in the Revolutionary war. At that time he owned land at Pittsburg but the town contained only a few cabins, and following the close of hostilities with the mother country he settled at Denniston, Pennsylvania, where he conducted an extensive and prosperous mercantile enterprise. He also became a prominent factor in other branches of business and speculated largely in lands in western Pennsylvania. His business interests were carefully directed and his sound judgment and keen discernment found expression in the substantial success which attended his labors. He was extremely public-spirited, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and at one time, at his own expense, he built a bridge over a

stream in Westmoreland county at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. He first married Margaret Denniston, and after her death wedded Juliet McFarin, a daughter of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Thomas McFarin, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and a niece of Dr. McCroskey, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and cousin of Rev. McCroskey, afterwards bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Detroit, Michigan. Rev. McFarin was a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburg University. On coming to America he located near Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and for many years preached to a large and wealthy congregation. He never used his salary for his own benefit, however, but donated it to the charitable work of the church, living an independent life on his estate where hospitality was one of the crowning features of his home. His daughter, Juliet, was educated in the Chambersburg Female Seminary and a few years after her graduation gave her hand in marriage to Nicholas Day, who at that time was forty-four years of age while his bride was twenty-two. Their home became known far and wide for its rare culture, its refinement and Christian influence. It was the center of social life, of unlimited hospitality and of most generous charity. Theirs was the typical home of the south in its palmiest days when they had a large retinue of servants, including bondsmen who were in the family through several generations. In his later years Mr. Day suffered financial reverses, and though he was forced to give up his property, his integrity remained unimpaired through all. The latter years of his life were devoted to teaching school and in his old age he was a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio.

It was in that home that Sarah Elizabeth Day spent her girlhood and in 1842 she gave her hand in marriage to James Simonton Mason. The following year they came to Ashland and for a brief period lived with some cousins on a farm west of the town. Soon, however, Mr. Mason purchased a general store which he conducted for some time and they took up their abode in this city. On withdrawing from mercantile pursuits he became identified with the Ashland Mutual Fire Insurance Company as general agent, remaining in connection therewith for sixteen years, during which time he traveled over the state, establishing the business of the company in various localities. He then opened a local agency in Ashland in company with his son, Calvin, and the business has been continued to the present time.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mason were born five children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. Of the surviving members of the family Calvin Day Mason is the senior. The next son, William Franklin Mason, was born in Ashland and after completing a high-school course read medicine with Dr. David Sampsel, Sr., and pursued a course of study in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with honors. He wedded Mary Norris near Fort Recovery, Ohio, and died December 24, 1908, after having practiced long and successfully in the western part of this state. James R. Mason, the third son, was born in Ashland, is a high school graduate and also attended the Wooster University. After teaching for several terms in this county he traveled extensively in the interests of the Kilbourne Publishing Company. He afterward located in Port Townsend, Washington, where he engaged in the real-estate business for several years and is now a representative of the shipping and insurance interests of Seattle, Washington. He married Mrs. Alice Baldwin,

the widow of Dr. Charles Baldwin, of that city. Juliet Elizabeth Mason, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Simonton Mason, is a native of Ashland and makes her home with her brother and his family here. When the parents removed to Ashland a cousin of Mrs. Mason, Margaret C. Drum, was one of the household. They regarded her as their own child and she was educated in the Ashland schools, part of the time attending the old academy. She was particularly interested in the good work of the church and Sunday school and took active part in the work carried on for the soldiers during the Civil war as a member and the president of the Ladies Aid Society, and when this society disbanded after the war its members voted her their large and beautiful flag as a recognition of her services. For some years she was a teacher in the Ashland schools and later became the wife of James H. Clark of Cleveland, Ohio, but is now deceased.

Following their removal to Ashland Mr. and Mrs. James Simonton Mason built one of the first houses on Center street and occupied it for many years, it being now owned by Senator Patterson. Afterward they made their home on the present site of the United Brethren church. There the wife and mother passed away April 27, 1891, in her seventy-third year. Mr. Mason survived for seven years and died at his new home on Pleasant street, August 23, 1898, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Their records constituted an integral chapter in the history of Ashland and its social life, in its business development and in its public interests. No residents of this city have enjoyed in larger measure the honor and esteem of those with whom they have been associated.

Calvin Day Mason, who spent his youthful days in his parents' home on Center street in Ashland, entered the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until he completed the high school course under the superintendency of Colonel Barber. From the age of eighteen years down to the present time he has figured in the business circles of Ashland and joined his father in the establishment of an insurance agency which yet endures. He is today one of the most prominent representatives of insurance in this part of the state and is also associated with other lines of business which profit by his sound judgment and receive stimulus from his untiring energy and perseverance.

In May, 1891, Calvin Day Mason was united in marriage to Miss Susan H. Locke, a daughter of Josiah and Frances Louisa (Sprengle) Locke. The ancestry of the Locke family can be traced back to Deacon William Locke who was born in Stepney Parish, London, England, December 13, 1628. He became the founder of the family in America and in Woburn, Massachusetts, was married December 27, 1655, to Mary Clarke, a daughter of William and Margery Clarke of that place. Deacon Locke died in Woburn, July 18, 1715. His son, Samuel Locke, born October 14, 1669, married Ruth Kendall and their son, Samuel Locke, II, was born August 24, 1702, and in 1730 wedded Rebecca Richardson. They were the parents of Josiah Locke, who was born September 28, 1736, and on the 29th of February, 1764, married Esther Kittridge. His son and namesake, Josiah Locke, Jr., was born at Leicester, February 14, 1768, and married Miss Elizabeth Hartwell in 1791. Their son Elam Locke, was born in Winfield, New York, January 29, 1795, and was married December 12, 1820,

to Jane Jones. They were the grandparents of Mrs. Mason. Her parents were Josiah and Frances Louise (Sprengle) Locke, both of whom were born in 1829. They were married September 1, 1853, and had three children, Marshall Pinkley Wilder Locke; Mrs. Susan Hinks Mason; and Lizzie Laura, the deceased wife of Stoten Fletcher, of Indianapolis and the mother of Mrs. Booth Tarkington. The father resided for some time in Ashland and afterward spent many years in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Mason completed her education in the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after her father's death came with her mother to Ashland, the residence being erected at the corner of Pleasant and Sandusky streets, where the family now reside. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mason have been born three children, Josiah Locke, James Day, and Frances Elizabeth, all attending the Ashland schools. These children are representatives of two of the old families of Ashland. Mr. Mason has always lived here and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present indicates that his life has been a most honorable and upright one.

JOSEPH D. JENNINGS.

Joseph D. Jennings has been a resident of Ashland county since 1875. He is one of the self-made men who owes his prosperity entirely to his earnest and well directed efforts. That he has lived a life of industry is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of a good farm of ninety-four acres on section 9, Green township. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1856, and is a son of David and Margaret Jane (McNeil) Jennings, the former born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1818 and the latter in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Jennings spent her entire life in the county of her nativity. Mr. Jennings went to that county at the age of twenty years and there remained until called to his final rest. He was a shoemaker by trade.

Joseph D. Jennings was the seventh in order of birth in a family of nine children. He remained in the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, until five years of age when his parents removed to a farm near there and he continued under the parental roof until he reached the age of eighteen. He then came to Jefferson county, settling near Steubenville, Ohio, and was employed as a farm hand in that locality for a year and three months. In 1879 he arrived in Ashland county and worked on a farm by the month for three years but was ambitious to become the owner of property and carefully saved his earnings that he might eventually do so. At the end of three years he was married and purchased his present farm from his father-in-law, Robert M. Karnahan. This is a tract of ninety-four acres situated on section 9, Green township. For a long period he was active in the work of the fields but during the past eight years has only given his attention to overseeing the farm work, owing to an electric shock which injured him physically. The lightning has struck this place many times owing probably to the fact that there is some kind of ore on the farm.

On the 25th of December, 1879, Mr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Jemima Karnahan, who was born in Vermillion township, this county, September 1, 1852. When twelve years of age she came with her parents to the farm on which she has since lived. She is a daughter of Robert M. and Katharine (Carnes) Karnahan, the former a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and the latter of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Both spent their last days on what is now the Jennings farm and Mr. Karnahan was the owner of three hundred and twenty-seven acres of rich and valuable land at the time of his death which occurred in 1882. In addition to tilling the soil he operated a sawmill and also had a chopping burr on his farm which was operated by water power and did custom work. He devoted most of his time in his later years to the mill. He was a man of upright life and honorable principles who enjoyed in full measure the confidence and good will of those who knew him. He and his family were identified with the Presbyterian church. Unto him and his wife were born five daughters and two sons: William, now living in Kansas; John, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Martha, the deceased wife of John Thompson; Susan, the widow of Allen Castor and now residing near Luray, Kansas; Mrs. Jennings; Margaret; and Amanda, living in Hayesville and owning a farm near the town. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have two children: Edna Pearl and Lena Leota, who are both successful school teachers.

The family hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Perrysville and take an active and helpful interest in its work. Mr. Jennings has served as one of the elders of the church for several years. In every respect he measures up to the full standard of honorable manhood, is reliable and trustworthy in every relation of business and citizenship and his friends find him a congenial, courteous gentleman worthy of their warm regard.

GREGORY C. HENLEY.

Gregory C. Henley, who is now giving his attention to the supervision of his invested interests, was well known for many years as a successful merchant and previously as a representative of industrial interests. His life record is that of a man who has always found that daily duties have fully claimed his time and attention and who in their performance has gained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and won the substantial success which follows persistency of purpose well directed. Ohio numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Taylorville, Muskingum county, October 25, 1843. His parents were Gregory and Barbara (Boeshertz) Henley, natives of Germany. The mother's birth occurred in Alsace, a part of that disputed district which has now belonged to Germany, now to France, as the fortunes of war have diverted it first one way and then another. The family name was originally spelled "Henle" but the father of our subject added the final y. He crossed the Atlantic to New York when seventeen years of age and the lady who afterward became his wife made the voyage to the new world with her parents

when eight years of age, the family home being established in Knox county, Ohio. They were married in Zanesville, this state, and spent the remainder of their days in that vicinity, both passing away on the farm in Knox county where the boyhood days of Gregory C. Henley were spent. The father had one hundred and sixty acres of land and was an enterprising, intelligent man, who gave to his children good school advantages, realizing how important and valuable is education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Genevieve began teaching at the age of eighteen years and followed that profession until the time of her marriage to Francis Durbin. She is now a widow and resides at Barberton, Ohio. Elizabeth, who remained at home and assisted in the household duties until her marriage to Absalom Durbin, a cousin of Francis Durbin, is also now a widow and resides in Warsaw, Indiana. Gregory C. is the next of the family. Charles, who owns the old home place and a tract of forty acres beside, has been identified with the educational interests of the county, having taught in the country schools for thirty winter seasons. Louis is a grocer of Toledo, Ohio. Caroline is the wife of Peter Allerding, of Mount Vernon. Albert James is conducting an extensive real-estate business in Mount Vernon.

Gregory C. Henley when eight years of age removed with his parents from Muskingum county, Ohio, to a farm six miles south of Loudonville in Knox county, bordering the Ashland county line. There he remained until twenty years of age when he came to Loudonville and for a time was employed by A. A. Taylor. Later he was connected with the Northwestern Milling Company for about twenty years. His father was a cooper by trade and in early life he began learning the business. He was afterward sent to Perrysville where he conducted a branch for the mill which Mr. Taylor owned. He came from that place to Loudonville where he conducted a cooper shop for Mr. Taylor and later was sent to Toledo to conduct his cooperage business in connection with mills there. Later he again came to Loudonville and during this period drifted into the millwright business which he followed until eighteen years ago for Mr. Taylor and the stock company which succeeded to his interests. In 1890, however, he started out upon an independent venture as a dealer in implements, forming a partnership with R. E. Byers under the firm style of Byers & Henley, which connection continued for fifteen years. Mr. Henley then sold his interest and since that time has given his attention to the supervision of his real estate and other personal investments. In his business affairs as the years have gone by he has won substantial prosperity and is now comfortably situated in life.

In October, 1870, Mr. Henley was married to Miss Anna J. Buckingham, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 28, 1841, and is a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Bricker) Buckingham, who removed from Pennsylvania to Knox county, Ohio. The Buckinghams came originally from Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henley are five in number but Charles, the eldest, died at the age of twelve years. Albert, who was graduated from the high school and for twelve years has been in the shoe store of J. B. Long, married Mildred Sapp and they have two children, Justin Constantine and Claude. Bernard died in infancy. Celsus is a clerk in the clothing store of Straus & Anholdt, of

Loudonville. Clara Jane is the wife of John W. Getz, of Loudonville, and they have one child, Barbara Isabella.

The parents are members of St. Peter's Catholic church. In his political views Mr. Henley is a democrat and has served for a number of years in the town council, acting as chairman of various important committees. He has also been president of the board of public affairs since the beginning of 1908. He has been called upon to settle a number of estates and in all of these positions of trust has shown himself worthy the confidence and regard reposed in him.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

An active and useful life has brought John W. Murphy to a creditable position as a representative of agricultural interests in Ashland county. He now owns and cultivates ninety-two acres of land in the home place, on section 24, Green township, and in addition he has much other valuable property from which he derives a substantial annual income. His birth occurred in Green township on the 6th of October, 1872. He is a son of George Steward Murphy and a grandson of Manluf Murphy. The latter was born in Delaware in 1800 and in that state was reared to manhood. He there married Elizabeth Tomlinson, also a native of Delaware, and in the year 1833 they removed to Ohio, Manluf Murphy entering a small tract of land of forty acres about a mile north of Loudonville in Green township, Ashland county. He was in very straitened financial circumstances but his capably managed business affairs, his judicious investments and his unfaltering industry brought to him gratifying prosperity so that at the time of his death he was the owner of a large farm and also had money out at interest. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in this county. Their children were George Fisher; Mrs. Sena Ann Fox; Sarah Elizabeth; Louisa; Manluf; one who died in infancy; and George S., who completed the family.

George S. Murphy was born April 12, 1840, on the old homestead farm entered by his father from the government and situated about a mile north of Loudonville. His entire life was passed in Green township and he died near the place of his birth January 10, 1904. His education was acquired in the public schools and he remained at home with his parents until his marriage, on the 10th of August, 1871, to Miss Martha Ellen White, who was born December 24, 1845, in Green township, about three and a half miles north of Loudonville, where she had always resided. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Martin) White, the former born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1800, and the latter in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1807. John White had come to Ohio as a young man and had here entered eighty acres of land. He was accompanied by his brother, William, who also entered a tract in the same neighborhood. John White then spent his remaining days in the development and further improvement of the land which he had claimed. He also added to it until he had about two hundred acres at the time of his death, all of which were well improved, while upon it was a good brick dwelling. He

was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and believed strongly in the abolition cause, but the church did not allow their members to vote. When about thirty years of age he wedded Mary Martin, a daughter of Isaac and Jane (Wiley) Martin, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came from Washington county, that state, to Ohio. Mr. Martin died in this county while his widow afterward went to the home of a son in Wisconsin and there passed away. Mrs. White accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1812, at which time the family home was established on Honey creek, in Green township, near the Greentown block-house in which they took refuge when the Indians were on the war path. Although the red men visited the county during her girlhood days she lived to witness great changes, seeing this district transformed into a thickly settled and prosperous region, supplied with all the conveniences and manifestations of modern civilization known to the older east. The death of Mr. White occurred April 30, 1871, while his widow survived until January 30, 1881. They were the parents of nine children: Sarah Jane Jamison, who died in 1861; Mrs. Eliza Ann Rowan, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Margaret McFarland, who died in Indiana; Mrs. Mary Gregg, a resident of Eaton county, Michigan; John, who died at the age of four years; Thomas, who died in California; Mrs. Nancy Emeline White, who resides in Green township; Mrs. Murphy, the mother of our subject; and Olive, who lives with Mrs. Murphy.

Following his marriage George S. Murphy began farming on his own account and for about seven years cultivated rented land, during which time he carefully saved his earnings and as the result of his industry and economy was then enabled to purchase a farm. In time he became the owner of two farms, embracing together one hundred and eighty-four acres of land, and in addition has two acres where his widow now resides, about a half mile north of Loudonville. He worked diligently to attain his success and his well directed efforts brought him a substantial competence. When sixteen years of age he united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Loudonville and remained one of its active members until his death. He assisted in building the present house of worship and contributed liberally to the support of the church. In politics he was a staunch republican but would never consent to hold office, save that of school director. He was actively interested in temperance work and his influence was always on the side of those movements which uplift and benefit humanity. He died January 10, 1904, leaving to his son the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, as well as considerable valuable property.

John W. Murphy was reared under the parental roof and remained with his parents until 1894, when he turned his attention to railroading and was thus engaged for ten years on the Indiana & Fort Wayne Railroad. At the time of his father's death, however, he returned to the old homestead and has since given his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He has a farm of ninety-two acres on section 24, Green township, also owns fifty-two acres in another farm on section 13, Green township about a mile and a half from the first place, and forty acres on section 36, so that his aggregated holdings cover one hundred and eighty-four acres of land that is rich and arable. He carries on general farming and stock raising and his place presents a neat and thrifty appearance, indicating his practical and progressive methods of carrying on his work.

In 1893 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cosner, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Frederick Cosner. In his political views Mr. Murphy is a republican, supporting the men and measures of the party, yet without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He represents one of the old families in the county, the Murphys having been known here for seventy-six years. They have always been rated as good citizens, giving their influence in support of progressive public measures, and John W. Murphy, his father, and grandfather, stand for all that is best in the line of human activities.

JOSEPH B. BRINTON.

Joseph B. Brinton has for thirty-three years been station agent at Ashland and moreover has an excellent record as a veteran of the Civil war. These facts alone would entitle him to representation in this volume but in other ways as well he has contributed to public progress and improvement through his cooperation with many movements for the general good. He was born November 10, 1838, in Champaign county, Ohio. He was only four years of age when his father died and was left an orphan at the age of seven by the death of his mother. He was then taken by a family who thought education was of little consequence and his school privileges were, therefore, very limited. Realizing the necessity and value of intellectual training, however, Mr. Brinton has largely counteracted the deficiency of his early years by his own reading and study. He has made his own way in the world from the age of seven for when with the family who took him he fully earned his living in the performance of the services which they required of him. At length he became tired of the treatment which he received and when fourteen years of age he ran away and came to Middleburg, Ohio. He worked at farm labor through the summer and then engaged to drive a herd of cattle from Urbana, Ohio, to Springfield, Iowa, spending thirty days upon the road. In the fall and spring he took up the task of learning the carpenter's trade at which he served three years' apprenticeship and then went to Peoria, Illinois, where he was employed to do fine joiner work on one of the best business blocks in Peoria, at a time when all such work was done by hand. In 1861 he went to Indiana and was one of the first to manifest his love of country by the offer of his services as a soldier of the Civil war.

It was in April, 1861, that Mr. Brinton enlisted as a member of Company G, Ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry under Captain G. C. Moody and Colonel R. H. Milroy, who was afterward promoted to major general. His first enlistment was in response to the call for three months troops and he served in West Virginia, taking part in the battle of Philippi, the first set engagement of the war with small loss of men. He was afterward at Carrick's Ford which was the heaviest engagement which the regiment participated in during the three months service. At the end of his first enlistment Mr. Brinton returned home and was mustered out but immediately reenlisted at Laporte, Indiana, in the same company and regiment which was

simply reorganized and immediately returned for duty. When they again reached West Virginia the Ninth Indiana Regiment took part in a number of like battles and spent the first winter at Cheap Mountain Summit, West Virginia. From that point they were ordered westward, joined the Army of the Cumberland under General Buell and immediately engaged in the battle of Shiloh but Mr. Brinton was left behind because of illness. Some days later he rejoined his regiment and from that time on participated in all of its engagements and was promoted from the ranks from time to time until he received a captain's commission and commanded Company G. At the battle of Lovejoy Station he was acting as assistant adjutant general on the staff of General William Gross. At the battle of Stone River he was wounded and captured and was taken at last to Libby prison, being exchanged at City Point about thirty days after his capture. He was at that time serving as second lieutenant. During his incarceration in Libby prison he purchased a paper and in it was a proclamation issued by Jefferson Davis, stating that no commissioned officer could be exchanged until further orders. Lieutenant Brinton at once saw that he would have little chance of exchange under those conditions. Luckily he was at the time in fatigue uniform and told his comrades to address him as sergeant. This allowed him to be exchanged. He participated in the memorable battle of Chickamauga and at its close at Snodgrass Hill he was slightly wounded in the leg. Following the battle of Stone River and his release from Libby prison his company presented him with a fine sword which Captain Brinton most honorably defended throughout the remainder of the war. It is yet in his possession, a precious memento of his army life. On account of the wounds he had received at the battle of Lovejoy station where he was injured in the left arm, losing the use of that member almost entirely, he was mustered out of the service December 24, 1864.

Following his return home Captain Brinton engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business but in 1865 turned his attention to railroad interests, first as clerk and telegrapher. In 1867 he became agent at Mingo, Ohio, on the Erie Railroad and has been in railroad service from that time to the present, acting as agent at Ashland for nearly thirty-three years. He is a man, competent and popular officially, winning many friends by reason of his uniform courtesy, while the company has the utmost faith in his ability and fidelity. He was one of the organizers and for two years the secretary of the Ashland Building & Loan Association, which is still doing good business. He was for two years a member of the school board and was its treasurer for one year. He was likewise one of the charter members of the Ashland Board of Trade and its first president, serving for two terms, while for two years he was also its secretary and at the present writing is one of its directors. He has contributed very largely to the upbuilding and prosperity of Ashland, has rejoiced in its substantial growth and has every reason to be proud of the advancement made by his home town. He has been instrumental in securing the establishment of such industries as the Rubber Works, the Ashland Steel Range & Manufacturing Company and the Reliable Match Company, all of which are factors in the business activity and growth of the city.

On the 6th of June, 1867, Captain Brinton was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Pennington, who was born October 31, 1845, in Champaign county, Ohio, a daughter of Heaton and Lydia Pennington. Captain and Mrs. Brinton have become parents of four daughters: Mrs. Berta Hughes, of Toledo; Edna, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary Tubbs, of Ashland; and Mrs. Florence Litchfield, living in Akron, Ohio. The daughters were provided with excellent educational advantages. All attended the Ashland high school and Berta is a graduate of Baldwin University of Berea, Ohio. Edna was graduated at St. Mary's of the Springs Convent, receiving the gold medal in art and literature. Mary also attended that convent for a year and received the silver medal for scholarship but on account of difficulty with her eyes was obliged to suspend her studies. Later, however, she spent three months in the business college at Akron, Ohio, and immediately afterward entered the employ of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and of the Cleveland, Toledo & Pittsburg Railroad Companies. She thus served for twelve years and was promoted from time to time until she became chief clerk in the claim department, holding the position until her marriage. Florence was graduated from the Ashland high school and spent one year in the high school at Toledo with the intention of pursuing a course in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor but scarlet fever obliged her to give up her studies for sometime. She afterward spent a year in Lake Erie College and then pursued a thorough course in the Commercial College at Toledo. She was a bookkeeper for the Times-Gazette for about one year and was then married. Captain and Mrs. Brinton are held in high esteem in Ashland where they have so long resided. His life in all of its different phases has been upright and honorable, characterized by a progressive and helpful citizenship, a reliability and faithfulness in business and loyalty to the ties of home and friendship.

HENRY J. NEPTUNE.

That Ashland county has many attractions for her native sons is indicated in the fact that a large percentage of those who have been born within her borders have remained to enjoy the opportunities she offers in her natural resources and in her business conditions. Among this number is Henry J. Neptune who was born September 16, 1846, on the farm which he yet occupies and now owns. He has always remained here and the day is busily employed in the cultivation of sixty-six acres of land. His parents were John and Nancy (McCullough) Neptune. The former was born in Virginia in 1802 and the latter in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1804. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Poland) Neptune. The latter died in 1805, in Virginia and William Neptune afterward wedded Lydia Beman. By his first marriage he had two daughters and one son. He and his second wife moved to Indiana, where they passed away. The mother of our subject was a daughter of John and Stacy (Dunn) McCullough, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but died in Holmes county, Ohio. In his youthful days John Neptune went with his parents to

Maryland and afterward came with them to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1818. His wife arrived in this county in 1819 and when they had reached adult age they were married in 1824. In 1830 they located on the farm which is now the home of their son Henry Jerome and it remained their place of residence until they were called to their final rest. The father died April 29, 1864, while the mother passed away in May, 1878. He entered two hundred acres of land from the government. It was entirely wild and unimproved and there in the midst of the green woods he built a cabin and began the development of his fields. In addition to this property he at one time owned another tract of two hundred and sixty-eight acres. His entire life was given to farm work and in the course of years his diligence and perseverance enabled him to convert the wild land into rich and productive fields. He lived a life of well directed energy and perseverance and when he had passed away the county lost one of its worthy and representative citizens. His widow survived him until 1878. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, having held that office for many years. His wife was also an earnest Christian and shared with him in his interests in the work of the church. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Neptune were born twelve children: Lydia, the deceased wife of William Hannon; John, who died in Richland county, Ohio; William, living in Chanute, Kansas; Rebecca Ellen, who resides on the home farm, owning thirty-four acres which are operated by her brother; Sarah Jane, who died in 1851 at the age of eighteen years; Isaac, who is living in Parsons, Kansas; James, a resident of Loudonville; Joseph, who died in 1851; Lucinda, who died in 1851 at the age of twelve years; Jeals Abrilla, who passed away in the same year; Nehemiah, residing in Knox county, Ohio; and Henry J. The four children who passed away in 1851 died of scarlet fever within four days of each other.

Henry J. Neptune was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, his time being divided between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground, and the tasks which were assigned him upon the home farm. He now has sixty-six acres of land and carefully studies the best methods of carrying on the farm work. His fields are richly cultivated, bringing forth abundant harvests for he raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and practices the rotation of crops.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Neptune chose Miss Sophia Shoup, whom he wedded in January, 1871. She was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1850 and is a daughter of John and Nancy Shoup, both of whom died on the old farm in Holmes county, where they had reared their family of twelve children. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Neptune has been blessed with one child, Ardella M., who is the wife of G. H. Stafford and resides near Hayesville. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have a daughter, Mildred.

In his political views Mr. Neptune is a democrat who, believing in the principles of the party, gives to it firm and stalwart support. Since January, 1904, he has been a trustee of Green township and has served on the school board for about fifteen years, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion who believes in the employment of competent teachers and the establishment of good schools. He was also supervisor of roads for a number

of years. He holds membership in the Baptist church of Loudonville with which he has been continuously connected since 1865. Thus for forty-four years he has endeavored to conform his life to its teachings and there is no greater proof of his honorable, upright manhood than the fact that he enjoys the unqualified esteem, confidence and good will of all who know him.

CONRAD REASER.

Conrad Reaser, who in his farming and stock-raising interests has met with a measure of prosperity that entitles him to recognition among the substantial and representative citizens of Milton township, was born on the 7th of September 1844. His parents were Thomas and Christiana (Frauenfeler) Reaser, the former born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1815, while the latter's birth occurred July 15, 1818.

About 1869 Thomas Reaser made his way from the Keystone state to Ashland county, Ohio, purchasing about fifty acres of land in Milton township, on which he erected a substantial residence and barn and also placed all necessary improvements. He was a stone mason by trade and worked at the occupation at intervals in addition to general farming. He served his fellow townsmen in the positions of trustee and supervisor for several terms and was widely recognized as a leading and influential citizen of the community, his cooperation being given to all movements and measures calculated to promote the general welfare. He passed away on the 7th of May, 1899, while his wife was called to her final rest on the 10th of June, 1897, the county thus losing two of its most respected and esteemed residents, who by reason of their upright and honorable lives had gained the regard and friendship of all with whom they were associated. Their marriage was celebrated in 1836 and the record of their children is as follows: Conrad, of this review; Jacob, whose birth occurred December 9, 1846, and Mrs. Looma Brinker, who was born December 26, 1838, and died August 14, 1895.

Conrad Reaser remained at home until the death of his parents, looking after their interests and caring for them in their declining years. When both his father and mother had been laid to rest he took up his abode on an adjoining farm, which was the property of his father-in-law, Daniel Fisher, but which has since come into his possession. Here he is devoting his attention to the pursuits of general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep, and his industry, close application and capable management have insured him a gratifying measure of success in his undertakings. In early manhood he learned the blacksmith's trade but has been identified with agricultural interests throughout practically his entire business career. He has erected a handsome new residence and his farm commands a splendid view of the surrounding country.

On the 13th of August, 1874, Mr. Reaser was united in marriage to Miss Harriett Fisher, a daughter of Daniel and Harriett (Zerby) Fisher. Her father, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, came to Ashland county about 1836 and bought a farm of one hundred and eight acres, in the

cultivation and improvement of which he was successfully engaged until called to the home beyond. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, while in religious faith he was a Lutheran. He reared a family of six daughters and six sons, of whom eight still survive, Mrs. Reaser being the fourth in order of birth. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reaser have been born three children, namely: Lovina E., born August 1, 1876, who became the wife of Joseph H. Lash, and passed away February 7, 1907; Thomas C., born August 26, 1878, who wedded Miss May Castle; and Amon E., who was born April 19, 1882, and now resides in Ashland with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Cleo Redding.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Reaser has cast his ballot in support of the men and measures of the democracy and is a public-spirited and valued citizen. He and his family are devoted and faithful members of the Disciple church at Ashland and are well known and highly esteemed throughout the community in which they reside.

A. R. PLANK.

A. R. Plank, sole proprietor of the Jeromeville Mill, has given his entire life to this line of business, in which he has met with well merited success. He is energetic and determined in all his business affairs and his capable management of his interests is evidenced in the success which is now attending his labors. He was born July 20, 1856, about two miles east of Wooster, in Wayne county, Ohio, and was the youngest in family of fourteen children whose parents, Abram and Nancy (King) Plank were both natives of Pennsylvania, and both were members of large families. The father's people were cabinet-makers and millers for several generations. The parents of our subject were married in Wayne county, where the father carried on milling for some time. At the time of the birth of A. R. Plank he was engaged in the milling business in Wooster, Ohio. In 1858 he removed to Lake township, Ashland county, having purchased the Rochester Mills, on the Mohican. He owned both mills and when the Plank Mills, near Wooster, burned, with no insurance, he came to his Rochester Mills, which he operated until 1870. While living there the wife and mother died, A. R. Plank being at that time seven years of age. Later the father married again, but had no children by that union. He was of the Omish faith, while his first wife was a Dunkard in her religious belief. His death occurred at Orrville, Ohio. Of the family of fourteen children, nine reached years of maturity: Benjamin, Hiram, David, Samuel, Levi, Jemima, Malissa, Ellen, and A. R. Of this family David became a blacksmith, but the other sons were all millers and the daughters were all good bakers.

A. R. Plank was only about two years of age when his parents removed to Lake township, Ashland county, and there he remained until about 1870, assisting his father in the operation of the Rochester Mills as soon as old enough. About 1870, however, he went to Salem, Ohio, where he worked for a year and then went to Wooster, Ohio, where the brothers, Abraham and Hiram, had purchased a mill. He remained with them three years and ten months, after which

he spent about two years as an employ in a mill at Ada, Ohio. During that time his employer, his wife and child, died of typhoid fever, after which Mr. Plank and Mr. Shaw leased the mills, which they operated until they were sold. Mr. Plank then went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained for eight months, later returning to Wooster where he was employed temporarily about six months. Going to Navarre, Ohio, he there established a mill for Frank Peacock and after two months went to Galion, Ohio, where he took charge of a mill which his brother had purchased, spending seven years at that place. During that time he bought the present Jeromeville mill in connection with his brother-in-law, James Harpster, and the firm of Plank & Harpster existed until 1902, since which time the former has been sole proprietor. He has replanked the dam and increased the capacity of the mill from fifty to seventy barrels, and established the Miele system. The mill is now in good shape, having been equipped after modern methods and both a custom and merchant trade is carried on. Mr. Plank turns out all kinds of milling products, having the only mill in the county which manufactures rye and buckwheat flour. It was operated by water power until recent date but is now a steam mill.

In 1880, in Wooster, Ohio, Mr. Plank was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Spear, who was born and resided in Wooster, a daughter of Fletcher and Charlotte (Watt) Spear, the former a native of Wooster, Ohio, and the latter of Scotland. His father was one of the pioneers of Wooster, coming to this state from Pennsylvania and had the first furniture and undertaking establishment in that place. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Plank have been born three sons: Walter E., who is now in partnership with his father under the firm style of A. R. Plank & Son, married Miss Lucy Alleman, a native of Jeromeville, and a daughter of Charles T. Alleman: Ralph C. and Paul E., the younger sons, are in school. Mr. Plank has lived a life of industry and his unremitting diligence has brought to him the success which he now enjoys. He is at the head of a good business and has a well established plant, everything about his place exemplifying the spirit of progress which is characteristic of modern milling methods. His products are of excellent quality and command for him a liberal patronage and a constantly increasing sale.

REUBEN R. HUNTER.

The farming interests of Ashland county find a worthy representative in Reuben R. Hunter, who is now living on section 26, Green township, his place being pleasantly located about one and a half miles north of Loudonville, on the Hayesville road. It was upon this farm that his birth occurred July 13, 1860, and it is therefore endeared to him through the scenes of his boyhood as well as of later years. In the paternal line he comes of Irish ancestry. His grandparents were William and Jane (Steel) Hunter. The latter was a daughter of James Steel, a resident of Greensboro, Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio and entered the land whereon Reuben Hunter now resides and later willed

it to his daughter, Jane. The former was a native of Ireland and when sixteen years of age bade adieu to friends and native country that he might seek a home and fortune beyond the Atlantic. Soon after his arrival in the new world he came to Ashland county. His wife was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and they arrived in this county in 1818, locating on what has since been known as the old Hunter homestead, where they spent their remaining days, both passing away in 1821, there being only about six months difference in the time of their deaths. On their removal from Pennsylvania they had brought with them a few household goods and they built a little cabin on a site that would now be in the public highway. They experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but were willing to endure this in order to secure a home for themselves and family. All of their children were born in Pennsylvania with the exception of one. Their eldest child, Betsey, became the wife of Pellem Cook and after his death married Charles Dewalt. Mary, the second daughter, became the wife of Chadwick Bowen. Eliza became Mrs. Avery. Peggy married William Lincoln. Jane married Isaac Barger, and the sons were David, William, James and John, the last named being born in this county. Something of the condition that existed here at the time of the arrival of the Hunter family is manifest in the fact that Indians were frequent visitors in the neighborhood and two of the sons of the family, John and David Hunter, killed an old Indian chief, known as Captain Pipe, who went to their home and boasted that he had the tongues of twelve white men and wanted one more, after which he would be satisfied. The boys felt that they could prevent the sacrifice of another white man, went after him, shot him and buried him on the farm now occupied by Reuben Hunter. His bones were afterward dug up and taken away as relics.

The parents of our subject were John and Mary (Dowell) Hunter. The former was born on the old home farm in 1821, being the youngest of his father's family, and his entire life was spent in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. His wife's birth occurred near Nashville, Ohio, in 1832. He became an extensive farmer, for as the years passed he carefully conducted his business affairs and his capable management and judicious investment enabled him to become the owner of about fifteen hundred acres of land which he left to his family at his demise. He cleared and improved a large portion of this and was thus closely associated with the agricultural development of the county. He died in 1900, while his wife passed away in 1904. John Hunter and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: John, a resident of Green township; David, a farmer and stock dealer of Perrysville; Amos, residing in Richland county; Lewis, living in Green township; Reuben R., of this review; Mary; and Jane, the widow of John Rowe, of Perrysville.

The entire life of Reuben R. Hunter has been passed in the township where his birth occurred and he has always given his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He now owns and operates eighty-nine acres of good land which responds readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it. His father erected the house which is here seen and Mr. Hunter of this review built the barn. The place is supplied with modern equipments, including the latest improved machinery with which to facilitate the work of the fields. Everything about

the farm is kept in good repair and the place presents a neat and most attractive appearance.

In 1883 Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wentz, who died in 1898 leaving three children: Etta, deceased; Stella, the wife of Clyde Cowell, of Perrysville; and Arthur C., at home. In 1901 Mr. Hunter was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary McMahon, who was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1868 and came to the United States in 1897. There are two children by this marriage, Ruth and Edna. Mr. Hunter gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and while he always supports its candidates he has never desired political preferment, as he wishes to give his entire time and attention to his business affairs. In the capable conduct of his farm he is meeting with good success, the place bringing to him a substantial annual income as a reward for his labor. He belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of this part of the county, a family always closely associated with the development and progress of their locality.

FRANCIS E. MYERS.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence executed well defined plans which others have made—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not see opportunities for the coordination of forces and the development of new, extensive and profitable enterprises, and therefore must follow along plans which others have marked out. Francis E. Myers, however, does not belong to the designated class. The initiative spirit is strong within him. He has realized the possibilities for the combination of forces and has wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings until the name of Myers stands as a foremost representative of industrial life in Ashland county and is known throughout the entire world, for his products are sent into almost every civilized country. He is today prominent among the captains of industry—an example to the growing youth. Reared as a farm boy, with no educational opportunities above those offered by the country schools, he has wrought along lines that have proven of immense benefit to the community as well as a source of substantial individual profit. He is today widely known as president and general manager of the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother, manufacturers of pumps and hay tools, the business being the most extensive of this character extant.

Mr. Myers was born in Perry township, about six miles east of Ashland, in Ashland county, March 16, 1849. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Morr) Myers, are still living. The Myers family is of German origin and was established in America about 1748 by Jacob Myers, who was born at Muhlbach. He became a resident of Penns township in what is now Center county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a large tract of land. The family suffered the usual hardships incident to frontier life while endeavoring to reclaim the wild tract for the purposes of civilization. Jacob Myers was draughted and

served in the Revolutionary army and his eldest son, Phillip, the great-grandfather of our subject, was also in the colonial army in the war for independence. He was heavily built and muscular and was a noted wrestler in his day. His military service was with Captain Ben Wesser's company and after the war he returned to Freeburg, Pennsylvania, and thence removed to Brush valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of land. He was a man of liberal spirit and congenial disposition, recognized as a useful and valued citizen in his township. For many years he acted as supervisor of Niles township, discharging his duties in a most capable manner. He was a consistent member of the Reformed church and died April 27, 1831, at the age of seventy-five years, five months and thirteen days. His wife was Margaret Morr, who was born August 20, 1759, and died March 12, 1829. Both are buried in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery at Reversburg, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters.

Jacob Myers, the grandfather of Francis E. Myers, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, and wedded Mary Stein. They lived for some time near Hamburg, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and then removed to what is now Ashland county, Ohio, in 1837. Here both passed away after having reared a family of nine children. Jacob Myers was a thrifty, honest farmer, quiet, reserved and conservative.

George Myers, the second of his nine children, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1822, and is consequently eighty-seven years of age. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools in the winter months and at the age of fifteen years accompanied his parents on their removal to Perry township, Ashland county, Ohio, in 1837. In this county he was apprenticed to a wagonmaker—George Fultz. After a year thus spent he removed to Hayesville, where he followed his trade for one year. For twenty-two years he had a shop on the old homestead in Perry township and it was at this period that he was associated with the Studebakers, the world-famous vehicle builders, who started here, Mr. Myers and the Studebakers working together. In 1862 George Myers withdrew from the wagonmaking business. In the meantime he had built many wagons, grain cradles and buggies, also cultivators, harrows, plows and farm implements, which were sold throughout this part of the state. He was also the builder of wagons that have been in use for fifty years and are still in a good state of preservation. In the spring of 1862, however, he came into possession of the old homestead and began farming, giving his attention to general agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he retired from business life and removed to Ashland, having a fine home on Claremont avenue. While living in Perry township he acted as infirmary director for Ashland county for six years and for many years he served at intervals as township trustee. He was likewise school director during the greater part of his residence there and lent his aid to every movement which he believed would benefit the community. In local affairs he has never been partisan, but in national elections he has always voted with the democratic party. He has been a life-long member of the Evangelical church, served as class leader for many years and has always taken an active and helpful part in the church work. His life has indeed been an honored and useful one and in the evening of his days he receives the venera-

tion and respect which should ever be accorded to one who has advanced far on life's journey.

In the fall of 1847 George Myers was married to Miss Elizabeth Morr, a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, who was a year old when her parents came to Ashland county in 1828, settling in Perry township. Her father and mother were of German descent but were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Myers is still living at this writing, in 1909, and is now eighty-two years of age. Like all retired farmers Mr. Myers feels that he cannot remain idle and still looks after one of his farms occasionally and cares for his cows, horses and garden at his home in Ashland. He is a remarkably well preserved man of eighty-seven years, of that rugged, honest type of pioneer who assisted so largely in the development and progress of Ashland county. He is a man of firm resolve, adhering closely to what he believes to be right. In his judgment he is careful and conservative and in all his dealings with his fellowmen is thoroughly honorable and reliable. No citizen of the community occupies a more enviable place in the regard of those who know him or more fully deserves the esteem and honor in which he is held than does George Myers. His wife is a descendant of one of the old American families whose progenitors came from Germany about 1770. She traces her ancestry back to Andrew Morr, who secured a large tract of land near the present site of Freeburg, Pennsylvania, and improved it, building there a stockade for protection against the Indians. He and Jacob Myers, the progenitor of the Myers family in the new world, were neighbors and pioneer settlers of that country. Mr. Morr was a prominent Lutheran and a man of marked influence in his community. He died in 1805.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Myers there were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Francis E. Myers is the eldest. Celina, the eldest daughter, is the wife of P. S. Countryman, a resident of Jeromeville, Ohio. Phillip A., living in Ashland, is a member of the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother. Miranda became the wife of F. R. Marks and died in 1907. A. M. is now in the employ of the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother, in charge of the pay-rolls, piece price and cost of construction. Savilla is the wife of E. J. Spreng, of Ashland. G. D. is general sales agent for the firm of F. E. Myers & Brother. Effie is the wife of Edgar H. Fuhrman, of Ashland.

The life history of such a man as F. E. Myers is one which cannot fail to prove of interest for the world pays its tribute of admiration and respect to him who accomplishes large things, without assistance and by honorable methods. A builder of a great enterprise, he is classed today with the captains of industry who are controlling the trade and traffic of the country, and he now stands at the head of the line of business in which he is engaged. His youthful days were passed amid humble surroundings as a farm boy who worked in the fields in the summer months and attended the district school in the winter seasons until twenty-two years of age. He was ambitious, however, and became discontented with the opportunities afforded in farm life, so that he made his way to Ashland and here found employment with M. B. Parmalee as clerk in a dry-goods store, one of the leading establishments of Ashland. His remuneration was to be one hundred dollars per year and board and he spent the year there, but says that he knew more about farming than dry-goods business and therefore sought

opportunities in other lines. It was during this year that he became acquainted with M. C. Goucher, who while living at a hotel in Ashland saw in young Myers the making of a successful salesman. He therefore made him a proposition to enter his employ on a salary of sixty-five dollars per month or ten per cent commission if he would "find" a horse and buggy. He was to sell farm machinery, Mr. Goucher being a member of the firm owning the Ashland Clover Huller Works. After some effort Mr. Myers convinced his father that the proposition made him was a reliable one and secured his aid in purchasing a horse, which they bought of Emanuel Swinford. Francis E. Myers had saved one hundred dollars and Mr. Swinford trusted him for the balance of the purchase price, forty dollars. Mr. Goucher was anxious that his protegee should be a success and after three weeks asked him which it would be, salary or commission. The young man promptly replied "commission." He resolved to make good and from the start proved a capable salesman, his business constantly increasing. The fact too, that he was on a commission basis enabled him to take up other lines of trade on the side. He did so well that he was finally put on a straight salary and took his agencies, which reverted back to him when the concern went into the hands of a receiver in 1875.

It was in that year that Mr. Myers established a little agricultural implement store in a shed in the back of the Whiting machine shop on Center street in Ashland, and as opportunity offered he added additional goods, including the Bucher & Gibbs Imperial plow, manufactured at Canton, Ohio. He was very successful in introducing this plow and sold so many that shortly afterward he was called to Canton by the Bucher & Gibbs Company and offered a regular salary as a salesman. He therefore went upon the road as representative of the house in the winter and gave his attention to his individual business in the summer time. Working his way upward from a position of salesman he eventually became president and sales manager of the largest plow manufactory in the state. Throughout his business career Mr. Myers has ever looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and has displayed almost intuitive perception in recognizing an opportunity, while his industry has enabled him to use it to the best advantage. While he was working his way upward in connection with the plow manufacturing business and the sale of the products of the factory his brother, P. A. Myers, had secured a patent on a double-acting force pump in 1879. Francis E. Myers, having faith in his brother's invention, joined him in the manufacturing of pumps in 1880, doing the assembling in the basement of their agricultural store on Main street in Ashland, while their machine work was done in Canton and Wooster, Ohio. This was the inception of their present plant. They felt that "nothing ventured nothing gained," and while the establishment of the business was an experiment it soon proved a successful one, the sale of the pump being sufficient to enable them to install their own power in the basement of their store on the 14th of October, 1882. The demand for their pump was great from the beginning and it was heralded with acclaim its value and worth being at once manifest. Their business of manufacturing pumps has grown most rapidly. In 1885 they erected their own plant, which was about one-quarter the size of their present plant. The two brothers were admirably adapted to establish

a successful partnership. F. E. Myers was rich in experience, business lore and those attributes which bring order from chaos, while P. A. Myers was filled with ideas, system and mechanical ingenuity. Naturally sympathetic, they have builded together in harmony and unison. Addition after addition has been made as the growth of their business has demanded more space, until their plant is today the largest industry of its kind in the world—a statement that has never been contradicted. It today covers six and one-half acres, exclusive of the foundry and the Center street works. Independent motors are in each department, with duplicate power plant and automatic sprinklers. Not to any esoteric methods do they owe their success but to close application, unremitting energy and keen discrimination. They are today the largest manufacturers in the United States of pumps and hay tools exclusively, making a complete implement every half minute during working hours throughout the entire year.

In 1896 a woodwork department was added and its product includes ladders, pulleys, handles, et cetera. This is also located on Center street in Ashland and the addition is in itself a huge plant. F. E. Myers & Brother now employ in this plant from five hundred to six hundred workmen, the greater percentage being skilled labor. They manufacture hay unloading tools, door hangers, pulleys and pumps, and nearly all are manufactured after inventions patented by P. A. Myers. Their business has developed largely through trade journal advertising, for they are firm believers in this method of increasing their business by making known their product and its value to the trade. During the years of their business existence they have never known what it was to have a dull season and the shop has run continuously every day save when compelled to shut down for repairs. Some of their employes have been with them from the first day they started the wheels in their fifty by seventy-five foot shop, which indicates as nothing else will do the harmonious feeling existing between employer and employe. The works of the firm today cover a total of three hundred and fifty thousand square feet of floor space and their business annually goes into seven figures, while their payroll amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars every month of the year. Almost six hundred men are given employment and their list of customers will aggregate a total of fifteen thousand business houses throughout the world. Their offices are beautiful in every way, the furnishings, finishings and adornments being in perfect harmony. Every device that tends to reduce labor or to simplify methods is used and in every department modern ideas are paramount. They have in the United States five branch distributing houses, an export house in New York city, over three hundred and fifty jobbing houses and over thirty traveling salesmen who visit all sections of the country. In France, Italy, England, Russia, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Central America, Austria, South America and Australia they have agencies, so that their sale is world wide. In all the length and breadth of the land the name of Myers is known wherever pumps are used.

This concern is one of the most remarkable developments of the age. The poor farm boy with little education, F. E. Myers, together with his brother, has developed a mammoth concern, seeking his success in the legitimate lines of trade, recognizing that the present, and not the future, holds the opportunities and therefore utilizing each moment to the best advantage. He is a natural

salesman himself and his ability in that direction constituted the foundation for the success of the enterprise. During the recent financial panic in 1907, the factory ran full time and full force, thus verifying the quality of goods and the character of business methods employed.

As Mr. Myers has made himself known to the business and financial world his aid and cooperation have been sought on behalf of many enterprises and he is now known as vice president and director of the First National Bank, of Ashland; director of the Faultless Rubber Company, of Ashland; president of the Cleveland Southwestern & Columbus Railway, a traction line from Cleveland to Bucyrus; a director of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway Company; a director of the Mansfield Traction Power & Light Company, of Mansfield, Ohio; and financially and actively interested in many other enterprises. The faculty of selection and the power of concentration have been potent elements in his career. He rightly believes that the true philanthropist of today is the man who does things and keeps on, who pays a fair wage the year round and can be depended upon for that wage. He devotes the major part of his time to the business of F. E. Myers & Brother, putting forth his efforts along lines that promote its continuous growth.

Various interests aside from those which bring a financial remuneration have also benefited by the sound judgment and keen discernment of F. E. Myers. He is one of the trustees of the Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio; is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ashland and one of the state directors of that organization. He is also the president of the Colonial Club of Ashland, belongs to the Union Club of Cleveland, to the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and to many social organizations. He likewise belongs to the different Masonic bodies, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In January, 1871, F. E. Myers was married to Miss Allavista Hohenshel, of Roseberg, Ashland county, a daughter of Solomon and Catherine (McHose) Hohenshel, a family sketch appearing on another page of this volume. They have had four children: Mary E., was married in January, 1909, to Frederick L. Parker, president of the United States Whip Company, of Westfield, Massachusetts; George J. is at home and is in his father's employ; Catherine L. was taken ill in Rome while traveling abroad and died in Italy in March, 1906; John C., who married Miss Alice Mould, of Cheboygan, Michigan, is also in the employ of F. E. Myers & Brother, having charge of the advertising and cash accounts. He is a graduate of Harvard College.

Mr. Myers and his family are members of the Lutheran church, in which he is serving as trustee and to the support of which he is a most generous contributor. He has a summer home at Mullett Lake, at mouth of the Cheboygan river and is very fond of outdoor sports, including motoring and fishing. His town residence is the most beautiful home in Ashland. He has never been active politically although he has been frequently urged to become a candidate for office. One of his aims, however, is to build up his home town and the surrounding country and his efforts in that direction have been far-reaching and beneficial. He makes no pretense to scholarly attainments but he has something that is far better than college training—the ability to see the practi-

cal worth of an opportunity. His mental strength is that which has come through training in the school of experience and all who know of him honor him for his sound judgment and keen discrimination. In manner he is never intimate but always courteous and affable and he has a wide acquaintance who hold him in high regard. The basis of his success came in his careful rearing and he has been careful in every way—morals, health and finances. His people for generations before him were of the same caliber—thrifty and economical, realizing the value of money and willing to put forth earnest and honorable efforts for its acquirement. Added to this, Mr. Myers had an unfaltering ambition which has led him into important business relations but has never made him unmindful of his obligations to his fellowmen. He is today the financial and executive genius of an immense concern, while his brother is the possessor of the inventive and mechanical power that has also contributed to the success of this enterprise. Few men more justly deserve the term captain of industry, and his life is an open book, constituting a splendid example for all young men. It should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to those who desire to win prosperity through honorable methods. He stands as a splendid type of the American gentleman of rugged health, fine physique and of strong mind, while his contact with the world has brought him the polish which many acquire in schools. He is charitable, kindly and easily approachable and has the rare faculty of putting one immediately at ease in his presence. His success has never spoiled him and a man of upright character with no worldly possessions can win his regard and friendship just as surely and quickly as the man who has gained wealth. His is a handsome face because of its strong character, the humorous twinkle of his eye, as well as good features. None have done so much for the upbuilding of Ashland as has F. E. Myers and his brother and he is generally esteemed by his fellow townsmen who honor him for what he has accomplished but appreciate him for his genuine personal worth. He indeed stands first in the hearts of the people of his home city.

HENRY R. PIPPITT.

Henry R. Pippitt needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he has been a resident of Loudonville since the close of the Civil war. Various business interests have claimed his attention and he is well known as a traveling salesman representing a Philadelphia house. In the years of his connection with the road he has learned to adapt himself readily and easily to all classes of people and is a most genial, courteous gentleman, to whom good will and friendship are freely accorded.

A native son of Ohio, Mr. Pippitt was born in Salem, Columbiana county, December 22, 1842, a son of Joseph and Susan (Craft) Pippitt, who were natives of New Jersey. The father was born in 1800 and was a cooper by trade. Removing westward, he settled in Salem in 1825 and was there married in 1832 to Miss Craft, who was a representative of an old Quaker family and who conducted business as a milliner. Her death occurred October 30, 1862, in

Salem, while Mr. Pippitt long survived and passed away in Loudonville on the 26th of February, 1886. They were the parents of three children. Eliza J., the eldest, became the wife of John W. Bull and after his death she was a widow for twenty years. She then married M. S. Adkinson and now resides in Loudonville. William C. Pippitt is a resident of Ashland and Henry R. completes the family.

The last named was five years of age when his father purchased a farm three and a half miles southwest of Salem and upon that place Henry R. Pippitt remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was only eighteen years of age when on the 8th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel J. W. Riley. He took part in the campaigns in Kentucky after Morgan in that summer and fall and then crossed the mountains to Tennessee. He was also with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and later under command of General Thomas. Following the battle of Franklin the Union troops retreated to Nashville on the 30th of November, 1864, and on the 15th and 16th of December Mr. Pippitt participated in the hotly contested battle near that city. He continued at the front until after the close of the war, being mustered out at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 17, 1865. He received his pay at Cleveland and then returned to his home.

In the meantime, however, his mother had died and his father had removed to Loudonville to reside with his daughter, so that Henry R. Pippitt came to this place. Soon afterward he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he entered the Eastman Business College, pursuing a course in that institution in the winter of 1865-6. He then went to Philadelphia and in 1866 went upon the road as a jobber of notions, continuing in that line of business for ten years. During the past thirty-two years he has been with Folwell Brother & Company, of Philadelphia, as traveling salesman, being upon the road for about five months each year as the representative of that house, which is engaged in the manufacture of ladies' dress fabrics. In the meantime, in 1875, he established a hardware and tinware business in Loudonville, which he conducted for six years or until 1881, although he did not give up his position as traveling salesman. For twenty-one years he has also looked after his widowed sister's estate, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land in this county. He is a man of keen business discernment and sound judgment, carefully controlling the interests entrusted to his management and winning success in the different fields of labor to which he has directed his energies.

In 1869 Mr. Pippitt was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Bull, who was born in Loudonville, Ohio, September 14, 1843, and is a daughter of Jefferson and Sarah Ann (Hibbert) Bull, natives of New England. Her uncle, George Bull, had entered one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Loudonville on the south at a very early period in the settlement of Ashland county. Later the parents came to this state, were married here and spent their remaining days in the county. They had four children: Quincy, Hezekiah, Elizabeth and Jennie. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pippitt have been born two daughters and a son: Jennie E., now the wife of James Rollins, a jeweler of Loudonville; Sarah H., at home; and Harry J., a jeweler at Port Jervis,

New York. The son is a graduate of the high school of Loudonville and spent three years in the jewelry store of his brother-in-law at this place, after which he attended the School of Horology in Philadelphia, completing the course by graduation. At the end of that time he went to New York and became associated with the jewelry business in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Pippitt are well known in Loudonville and Ashland county, where they have an extensive circle of warm friends who entertain for them the highest regard.

FRED H. KESTNER.

Fred H. Kestner, a representative and successful agriculturist of Milton township, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 26th of November, 1855, his parents being Jacob and Anna Barbara (Piffer) Kestner, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born in June, 1821, and the latter on the 18th of July, 1825. When a young man of twenty years Jacob Kestner crossed the Atlantic to the United States, first locating in Monroe county, Ohio, where he was employed as a farm laborer. Subsequently he learned the trade of an iron moulder and thus worked in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for a few years but on account of failing health he returned to Monroe county and once more became identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1845 he purchased a farm of sixty-two acres in that county, on which he continued to reside until called to his final rest in 1887. In politics he was a stalwart democrat and capably served in the office of township supervisor. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, while fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was a little maiden of six years when brought to the United States, the family home being established in Baltimore, where she lived for about twelve years. She then removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where she gave her hand in marriage to Jacob Kestner in 1846, and now makes her home with her son in Milton township, having attained the venerable age of almost eighty-four years. She is a well preserved woman and remembers so distinctly the tedious and hazardous voyage to the United States in an old wooden ship that she has never had any desire to again cross the broad Atlantic. Her family numbers four children, namely: Fred H., of this review; George L., whose birth occurred in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1857; W. M., born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1866; and William S., who is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Fred H. Kestner still owns the old homestead farm in Monroe county and has extended its boundaries by an additional purchase of forty acres, so that it now comprises one hundred and two acres. There are seven oil wells on this property which for a time produced abundantly. His time and energies since attaining man's estate have been devoted to the pursuit of farming, in which line of activity he has won a most enviable and well deserved measure of success. On the 4th of June, 1903, he purchased the tract of one hundred and forty-eight acres in Milton township where he now resides, having here a substantial and attractive residence and good barns. His holdings thus embrace two hundred

and fifty acres of valuable and well improved land, all of which has been acquired through the combined efforts of himself and his wife, for he had only one hundred and fifty dollars at the time of his marriage.

On the 27th of June, 1880, Mr. Kestner was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Eckard, who was born March 28, 1858, her father being Adam Eckard. Henry E. Kestner, their first child, was born April 21, 1881, and in 1907 wedded Miss Maud Cooper, by whom he has a son. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Kestner are as follows: William M., who was born March 6, 1883, and graduated from the West Lafayette Business College on the 23d of June, 1903; Charles Leonard, whose birth occurred January 15, 1890; Freda P., who passed away May 22, 1908; Minnie B., who was born February 8, 1894; and George W., whose natal day was March 25, 1897. All received their preliminary education in the common schools.

Politically Mr. Kestner is an unfaltering democrat and has served as township trustee for several terms, discharging his official duties in a prompt and efficient manner. In religious faith he is a Lutheran and his life has ever been in harmony with his professions as a member of that church. In his business career he has met with a degree of prosperity that is indicative of his ability and enterprise, of his careful management and keen discrimination and he is now classed with the substantial residents of Ashland county.

EDWARD S. BRIGGS.

Edward S. Briggs, now deceased, was numbered among the citizens of worth that Ashland county gave up with regret when death claimed him. He had for some years been associated with mercantile interests as a dealer in shoes and was at all times connected with that class of progressive men who work for substantial development and upbuilding in the communities where they reside. His birth occurred in Strongsville, Ohio, September 5, 1846, his parents being Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Briggs. His youthful days were spent under the parental roof in Ashland his parents locating there in 1850 and his time was largely given to the acquirement of an education until he reached the age of eighteen, when he made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in a dry-goods store. There he was employed until 1873, when in partnership with George Frantz he purchased a shoe store, continuing its conduct for about three years as Frantz & Briggs. On the expiration of that period he sold his interest and began business on his own account, so continuing up to the time of his death. He was always careful in the selection and purchase of his stock, studied the demands and wishes of the general public and was thus able to please the varied tastes of his patrons. His prices, too, were reasonable and in all of his dealings he was strictly honorable and reliable.

Moreover Mr. Briggs was well known as an influential and valuable citizen in public affairs. He was elected for several terms to the office of village treasurer and also served on the school board for several terms. He did every-

thing in his power to promote the best interests of the community and was keenly interested in all those measures and movements which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party, for after careful study of its principles he deemed its platform the safest on which to build good government. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, while his religious faith was manifest in his membership in the Congregational church and evidenced in his daily living, which was characterized at all times by a recognition of the rights of others.

On the 29th of March, 1871, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Risser, who was born in October, 1850, and is a daughter of John and Katherine (Krehbiel) Risser, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were born in 1825 and 1831 respectively and were married in January, 1850. Mr. Risser came to America with his father when a lad of but seven years, the family home being established on a farm south of Ashland, which was covered with heavy timber at the time they took possession. Soon the sound of the woodman's ax awakened the echoes of the forest and continued effort and diligence were brought to play in transforming the wild land into rich and productive fields. This task was at length accomplished and John Risser became the owner of a fine farm, in the midst of which stood a beautiful residence. His earnest labor brought him a substantial competence, so that he was enabled to surround himself and his family with all of the comforts of life. He was very much interested in horses, buying and selling many and handling only those of the highest grade. In fact he had some very valuable stock and his horses were his pride. In politics he was an earnest republican, ever at the polls on election day to assist in the support of his party and in the maintenance of the principles in which he believed. He died July 8, 1885, and Mrs. Risser passed away February 27, 1905.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Briggs was born a son, John S., whose birth occurred in December, 1873. Following his father's death, which occurred on the 25th of January, 1906, he took charge of the shoe business, which he has since conducted, following the same honorable principles and enjoying a fine trade. He, too, is a republican in his political views, a member of the Congregational church, and identified with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. His sterling qualities are widely recognized in the city where he has always lived and he has won for himself a creditable position as one of the leading merchants of Ashland. He was married May 20, 1896, to Miss Maud Riley, of Ashland, the daughter of Henry Riley, and unto them has been born one daughter, Helen Annetta.

PHILLIP F. SHARICK.

In every community there are a certain number of men around whom center the facts which have to do with the community's upbuilding and progress. Such a one in Ashland is Phillip F. Sharick, who since 1885 has been prominently associated with mercantile interests here, being the leading jeweler of the

city. Aside from this he has been very active as a member of the Board of Trade in promoting the growth of the city through securing the establishment of business industries and enterprises here. His work has at all times been of a practical character and he is a cooperant factor in every measure that promises to prove of substantial benefit. He has in Ashland county a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances and therefore his history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers. His birth occurred in this county, May 19, 1862, at the family home in Orange township. His parents were John and Margaret (Fluke) Sharick. The father, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was a lad of twelve years when he came with his parents to Ashland county, Ohio, and although but a boy, he drove a four-horse team all the way from the old home in the Keystone state. A settlement was made in Orange township, where John Sharick grew to manhood and then, choosing as his life work the occupation to which he was reared, took up his abode upon a farm which remained his place of residence until his death, which occurred in 1889 when he was seventy years of age. He always gave his political allegiance to the democracy, while his religious faith was indicated in his membership in the Lutheran church. His wife was born in Orange township, where her entire life was passed, her death there occurring in 1896 when she was sixty years of age.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Phillip F. Sharick in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons acquired his education in the district schools until fifteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to the jeweler's trade, going to West Salem on the 1st of April, 1877, and there entering the employ of his brother, Irvin J. Sharick, who was proprietor of a jewelry store at that place. In the fall of 1880 this brother removed his business to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in April, 1881, Phillip F. Sharick followed him to the southwest. He remained in New Mexico for four and a half years, spending the time in Albuquerque, Deming and Socorro, conducting a branch store in the last two named places for his brother, spending a year in each place. In August, 1885, he returned to Ohio and on the 1st of October of that year, opened a jewelry store in Ashland. In the intervening twenty-four years he has built up an extensive business. His store is second to few, if any, jewelry establishments in the United States in a city the size of Ashland. He has educated the people to buy good goods and does not wait until a market has been created for an article but creates it himself by introducing the product to the public. His store is tastefully and attractively arranged and the large and well selected line of goods, sold at reasonable prices, have secured him a constantly increasing patronage. He is today justly accounted one of Ashland's most prominent business men.

In 1891 Mr. Sharick was married to Miss Emma R. Heltman, a daughter of W. G. Heltman, one of the leading business men of this city and prominent in public affairs as well. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sharick has been born a daughter, Katharine, and they also have an adopted daughter, Ellen. The parents are prominent socially and the hospitality of the best homes of the city is freely accorded them.

Mr. Sharick is well known in fraternal as well as other relations. He belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M.; to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F.; and also to the Patriarch Militant and the Rebekahs. He likewise holds membership with the Tribe of Ben Hur and has been chief of this lodge since its organization in Ashland. Long a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for several years he has been a member of the board of trustees and for twenty years has acted as an usher in the church and has also long served on the music committee. He is interested in all that pertains to its growth and the extension of its influence. In politics he is somewhat liberal in his views, casting an independent local ballot, but at national elections supporting the men and measures of the democracy. However, no man has taken a more active or helpful part in promoting the welfare and progress of Ashland than has Mr. Sharick. He belongs to the Board of Trade and has been a member of the board of trustees since its organization. He has taken a most active part in securing manufacturing plants for the town and has probably done as much toward the advancement of Ashland's interests as any other one man of the city. It has been largely through the efforts of the Board of Trade that Ashland has almost doubled its population in the past eight years. Whatever he undertakes Mr. Sharick prosecutes with a resolute spirit and a determination that recognizes no such word as fail and thus in matters of public moment, as well as in concerns of individual enterprise, he has accomplished beneficial and far-reaching results.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Ashland, whose financial standing and reputation has been unimpaired since the date of its organization in January, 1852, is one of the most substantial institutions in the state of Ohio, having passed through several financial flurries, still supporting its depositors on a solid ground and maintaining a degree of safety not enjoyed by many like institutions. It has always been under the management of men of ripe experience and sound judgment, whose undaunted integrity has given the institution a substantial patronage including the foremost business men of the city and adjacent territory. Fifty-seven years ago this institution was inaugurated under the name of Luther, Crall & Company, continuing under their management for twelve years. In 1863 application for a charter under the national bank law was made by Hulbert Luther, Jacob Crall, George H. Topping, James Purdy and J. O. Jennings and, their request being granted, business was commenced in January, 1864, under the name of the First National Bank of Ashland, Ohio, its board of directors consisting of H. Luther, J. Crall, G. H. Topping, J. Purdy and J. O. Jennings. The charter expired in 1883 but was renewed by the comptroller of currency and in 1895 the stock in the institution was owned by eleven different persons including the directors: J. Cahn, F. E. Myers, T. M. Beer, P. A. Myers, Joseph Patterson and J. O. Jennings.

The First National Bank is known as one of the most solid financial houses in the county, its management being in the highest sense progressive and at the same time conservative, the men at the helm being of wide business experience, honest and reliable, who transact the business of the institution on a basis designed not only to enhance their own prosperity and interests but principally to protect their depositors and to the very best advantage subserve their interests.

J. O. Jennings, president of the institution, is a well known and highly respected citizen of Ashland, whose efforts have always been of the most pronounced character in behalf of the growth and expansion of the municipality and there is not a man in the country who entertains a more enviable reputation as a business man and banker. Joseph Patterson, who, like his associate, Mr. Jennings, is a banker of widely admitted ability, has served as cashier of the establishment since 1870. He is well versed in everything pertaining to the business and it is commonly admitted that no one is more familiar with every phase of the banking enterprise than he and for this reason through his reputation as a conservative business man many excellent patrons have been won to the institution. In fact every man connected with the First National Bank of Ashland bears closest inspection as to his integrity and business ability. F. E. Myers, of the F. E. Myers & Brother, is vice president; A. C. Bogniard is assistant cashier; Joseph Murphy is teller and C. L. Robinson and H. J. Ambrose are bookkeepers; while the cashier is Joseph Patterson and the president, J. O. Jennings. The institution under the direction of these men, who are numbered among the solid financial citizens of this part of the state, has been able to withstand many financial flurries and during the panic of 1893, when commercial houses and banking institutions throughout the country were going to the wall, the First National Bank of Ashland withstood the shock, carrying on its daily affairs in the usual way, its financial condition being in such a state that it was in every respect free from the depressing conditions of the times. The investments, cash on hand, its capital, surplus and undivided profits constitute in large measure the protection afforded by a banking institution to its depositors and a recent report of the First National Bank of Ashland shows the substantial character of its resources as follows:

Loans, bonds and other securities	\$447,034.32
Cash due from banks	288,012.00
Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Capital stock, surplus and undivided profits	155,814.46

Total\$890,860.78

Eight hundred and ninety thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-eight cents to secure.

National bank notes outstanding	\$ 50,000.00
Due other national banks	296.10
Depositors	611,830.32

Total\$662,126.42

The worth of the institution and the financial standing it has acquired in the commercial world is apparent from an article published in the *Financier* of

New York, which endorses the First National Bank of this city, according it the highest recommendation as a substantial financial concern, as follows:

"Owing to a typographical error the First National Bank of Ashland, Ohio, was not accorded its proper position in the National Bank Roll of Honor for the year 1906, and, in consequence, some amend is due that prosperous and enterprising institution. On August 25, 1905, the First National Bank of Ashland reported capital of fifty thousand dollars and surplus and profits seventy-two thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars, making the percentage of surplus accumulation to capital one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five hundredths. The First National was therefore entitled to rank as No. 351 on the Roll of Honor of 1906, No. 16 in Ohio and first in the town of Ashland. In 1905 the bank's position on the Roll was No. 479 and in 1904 No. 598. It is evident, therefore, that the First National is forging rapidly to the front. The latest report of the bank as made to the comptroller of the currency under date of June 18, last, shows that the surplus and profits item has been increased to eighty thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine dollars which is substantial evidence of the excellent management of the institution by its present officers.

"The First National of Ashland is one of the pioneer banks in the National system. It was organized as a national bank in 1864, succeeding the private bank of Luther, Crall & Company, which had been doing business since 1851. It is noteworthy that J. O. Jennings, now president of the First National, has been with the institution and its predecessor continuously for fifty-five years. He started as cashier and manager of the Crall Bank in 1851 and today in point of service is one of the oldest, if not the oldest bank officer in the state of Ohio, and for that matter in the United States. The bank since 1882 has paid no interest on deposits and the constant expansion of this item shows the confidence with which the institution is regarded by its home constituency."

JOHN M. EBERHART.

John M. Eberhart, who for many years was numbered among the worthy citizens and representative farmers of Lake township, passed away on the 26th of November, 1908. He had spent his entire life in this part of the state, his birth having occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, October 15, 1843. He was a son of Joshua and Isabel (Myers) Eberhart. The former was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1816, and came to Ohio in 1839. He located first in Wayne county, where he remained until 1845, when he came to Ashland county. He was a cooper by trade but after removing to this state turned his attention to general farming. In 1841 he was married in Wayne county to Miss Isabel Myers and they became the parents of six children: Eliza; John M.; Abraham; Lewis, who married Alice Hazen; Harriet, the wife of Mathias Bender; and Albert, who married Margaret Jones. The father held membership in the Lutheran church and was a man of genuine personal worth, respected by all who knew him for his substantial qualities. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. He died in 1868 but his wife is still living.

John M. Eberhart spent the first fifteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Ashland county. He was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the public schools. In 1862 he responded to the country's call for troops although but nineteen years of age at the time he enlisted. He joined the boys in blue of Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Captain McKinley and took part in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post and Port Gibson. At the last named he was wounded in the left lung and from the effects he never fully recovered. He received an honorable discharge at Trenton, New Jersey, in August, 1865, after which he returned home and resumed the pursuits of peace in Lake township. He had served for almost three years, making a creditable record as a defender of the Union cause. Throughout his life he was most loyal to the country and its best interests, ever manifesting public-spirited citizenship.

In 1867 Mr. Eberhart was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Young, who was born near her present home in Lake township, January 12, 1847. She is a daughter of James and Eliza (Stoner) Young. Her father was born in Virginia in 1815 and in 1836 came to Ohio with his father, John C. Young, who was born in Virginia, and in 1817 brought his family to Ohio, settling in Lake township, Ashland county. He was a cooper by trade but after coming to this state gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits. During his residence in Lake township he served as justice of the peace for eleven years and was township treasurer for several years. He was always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and his labors were effective in promoting the growth and upbuilding of the county. His religious faith was indicated in his membership in the Presbyterian church, while his political belief was that of the democracy. He married Rebecca Mathews of Virginia, who died in 1845. They became the parents of seven children, including James Young who, having arrived at years of maturity, was married in this county to Miss Eliza Stoner. He was reared here amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, being but two years of age when he was brought by his parents to Ohio. Following his marriage he gave his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and was a man of diligence and industry. He belonged to the Reformed church and his political views were in harmony with the principles of the democratic party. His wife died in September, 1879. In their family were nine children, five of whom are yet living: Catharine, the wife of Tobias Wessel; Mary E., the wife of Henry Coble; Mrs. Eberhart; Sarah A., the wife of Truman Cross; and Jane, the wife of Joshua Anderson.

Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. John M. Eberhart located on the farm where the latter is still living. He gave his time and energies to the development and cultivation of his fields, his place comprising one hundred and fourteen acres on section 10, Lake township, bordering the Mohican creek and pleasantly located about a mile west of McZena. He not only owned a farm but was also engaged in the lumber business for over forty years, having a saw mill on his place, to the operation of which he gave his time and energies.

while his son carried on the work of the fields. There are two dwellings on the farm, one of which is occupied by Mrs. Eberhart and the other by a married son.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart were born seven children: Harry, who is living in Loudonville and married Miss Mary Bone; Otis Emmet, who wedded Carry Welty and resides in Wayne county; Melvin, who married Araminta Pierce and makes his home in Loudonville; Charles, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Montford, who married Ettie Farris and is living on the home farm; Clyde and Roy, who are at home with their mother.

The death of the husband and father occurred November 26, 1908, at his home in Lake township, whereon he had resided continuously for more than forty years. At the time of his death one of the local papers said: "Mr. Eberhart was a kind neighbor, a good citizen and a man of unswerving integrity. Fond of a harmless joke his word was a perfect guarantee of any agreement he made. Thus one by one the survivors of the struggle from '61 to '65 fall before the relentless reaper that no human power can stay and soon the last one will come with faltering steps and with quavering voice answer to the last roll call—'here.'"

OSCAR SNYDER.

Oscar Snyder resides on a farm on section 15, Green township, and he and his father are the only white men that have ever been possessors of the property. Years ago undoubtedly Indians roamed over what are now the fertile fields of the Snyder farm, but the land at that time was covered with a dense forest growth. It was upon this farm that Oscar Snyder was born August 2, 1850, his parents being David and Mary (McManus) Snyder. The father's birth occurred in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1803, and he remained in the place of his nativity until his removal to Ashland county, Ohio, in 1832. Here he spent the remainder of his life and from the government entered the land which is now the home of his son, Oscar. He continued his residence in this county throughout his remaining days, his life's labors being terminated on the 9th of November, 1877. In connection with farming he had operated a blacksmith shop on the old home place, having learned the trade in Pennsylvania before his removal to this state. When he arrived in Ohio and took possession of his farm not a stick had been cut nor an improvement made. He built a little cabin and at once began clearing the land, cutting down the trees, burning the brush, grubbing up the stumps and thus preparing the fields for cultivation. After a time he replaced the first cabin by a larger and more substantial one that is still standing on the place, and in 1854 he built the farm residence to which his son, Oscar Snyder, has made additions. He led a quiet, uneventful but useful and honorable life, meriting and receiving the respect and good will of his friends and neighbors. He was a member of the Lutheran church and his life was in harmony with his professions. His political support was given to the democracy. In early manhood he wedded Mary McManus, who was born in May, 1809, and died on the 19th of July, 1873.

Her mother was a niece of Alexander Hamilton. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. David Snyder were eleven children, nine of whom lived to years of maturity. Their first-born, Harriett, died in infancy. Humphrey and David are also now deceased. Rebecca is the widow of Peter Leidigh and is living in Mohican township. Charlotte died in infancy. Mary E. is the widow of Levi Leidigh, a brother of Peter and resides in Mohican township. Lucinda is the widow of John Stephens and also lives in Mohican township. Sarah is the widow of James Crone and is a resident of Green township. Ella died at the age of fifty-nine years. Loving is the widow of L. P. Gladden, of Perrysville, Ohio.

Oscar Snyder, who is the youngest of the family, has always resided upon the farm which is now his home, having here eighty acres of which constitutes the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, Green township. All of the improvements upon the property were made by him or his father, the farm having been in possession of the family since 1832. It is now well developed, the fields responding readily to the care and labor which is bestowed upon them, so that Mr. Snyder annually harvests good crops. He displays a spirit of undaunted energy in his work and his sound judgment and keen business discernment are manifest in the success which now attends him.

On the 12th of October, 1879, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Jennings, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1855. She came to Ashland county in 1875 to visit an aunt and here formed the acquaintance of Mr. Snyder, to whom she eventually gave her hand in marriage. She is a daughter of David and Margaret J. (McNeil) Jennings, the former born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1818, while the latter was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and spent her entire life there. Mr. Jennings went to that county when twenty years of age and continued to reside there throughout his remaining days. He was a shoemaker by trade. In the Jennings' family there were nine children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Snyder has been born one son, Arthur, who is now a teacher in the schools of Green township. Having spent his entire life here. Mr. Snyder is widely known and his substantial qualities have gained him the warm friendship of all with whom he has been brought in contact, while his carefully directed business affairs have gained him a substantial measure of success.

E. A. KAUFFMAN.

E. A. Kauffman, now serving as health officer and superintendent of sewers of Ashland, is a native of Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, born March 24, 1858, a son of John and Eva (Oxender) Kauffman. His father, who was born near Berne, Switzerland, in August, 1836, came to the United States about the year 1854, locating in Nankin, Ashland county, where he learned the trade of blacksmithing. After becoming a journeyman he removed to Williams county, where he remained for two years, returning in 1860 to this county, taking up his residence at Polk, where he has since resided and follows his occupation as

a smithy. The mother a native of Pennsylvania, departed this life in 1900 when sixty-six years of age.

E. A. Kauffman is indebted to the public schools for his education and he remained at home until he was nineteen years of age at which period of his life he began his career as a railroad man, securing work on the repair gang of the Erie Railroad. He followed this occupation for about three years, at the end of which time, owing to his excellent services, he was promoted to foreman of the gang, the duties of which responsible position he performed for sixteen years. In 1902, owing to his experience and ability in construction work, he was selected to assist in building the Ashland sewer system and on account of the superior judgment he evidenced in this line of work he was appointed superintendent of sewers and supervised the construction of the city's present sewer system, which stands as a monument to his skill in this class of engineering. In 1905, Mr. Kauffman was appointed to the position of city health officer, in the duties of which he is now engaged, his services in this line being greatly to the advantage of the municipality.

In 1880, Mr. Kauffman wedded Miss Ada Shaffer, a native of Polk, Ashland county, and to this union were born four children, two of whom survive, namely: Nathan Waldo, who is employed in sewer construction here; and James A., a moulder of this city. Mr. Kauffman's political affiliations have always been with the democratic party, to the candidates of which he has always been loyal and he belongs to Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M., and Ashland Chapter, R. A. M., and is also a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 355, K. of P., and of Excelsior Camp, No. 3287, M. W. A. He is one of the most popular and efficient officials of the city whose congenial manner and superior abilities justly rank him among the city's best men.

ROOMFIELD. J. WHARTON.

Roomfield J. Wharton, who is engaged in general farming in Montgomery township, was born April 30, 1860. His education was acquired in the common schools and he spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and assisted him in the work of the fields up to the time of his marriage. He then rented land, which he cultivated for about five years, during which time his industry and his careful expenditure enabled him to save some capital. This he invested in about two hundred acres of land, upon which he now resides. In the intervening years he has devoted his time and energies to its further development and improvement, converting the place into a fine farm, supplied with all the modern conveniences and accessories. In 1892, he repaired his barns and everything about his place is complete, bespeaking the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner. In 1895 he erected a fine residence, which is tastefully and comfortably furnished. He deals quite extensively in sheep and hogs and also handles fine coach horses in addition to carrying on general farming. Each year he gathers rich crops, while his sale of stock also adds

materially to his yearly income. He has thus won a substantial competence and is today one of the men of affluence in Ashland county.

On the 29th of March, 1882, Mr. Wharton was united in marriage to Miss Jennie May Vantilburg, who was born December 25, 1860, and is a daughter of Francis A. Vantilburg, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have two children: Mrs. Floy Olive Shidler, born January 13, 1887; and Ray Edwin, who was born October 23, 1895, and is now attending school.

Mr. Wharton votes with the democracy and in his religious faith is a Methodist. He displays many of the sterling qualities of progressive citizenship, withholding his support from no measure or movement which he deems will prove of value to the community. His life in all of its prominent phases measures up to the full standard of honorable manhood and he is in touch with the progress which each day should bring forth and which is conserved by each generation as the years are added to the cycle of the centuries.

MELANCTHON FARNSWORTH.

Melancthon Farnsworth who since February, 1903, has been numbered among the representative and substantial residents of Nankin, gives general supervision to his farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Orange township, devoted to the raising of grain and stock. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 24th of February, 1856, his parents being Howard and Nancy (Cronin) Farnsworth, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state. The Farnsworths were from Pennsylvania, whence a removal was made to Monroe county, Ohio, David Farnsworth, the grandfather of our subject being the first to arrive. He cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers and took up land from the government, transforming it into a well cultivated farm as the years passed by. In 1856 he again emigrated westward, this time with Iowa as his destination and in that state he resided until his death. His entire life was given to general agricultural pursuits and he was a man of great force of character, who left the impress of his individuality for good upon the community.

Howard Farnsworth, the father of our subject, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, and became a prominent and influential citizen in religious and educational circles, at all times giving loyal aid and support to any movement or measure that tended to promote the intellectual or moral progress of the community. Moreover, he was a prosperous farmer and was highly respected by all who knew him. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability frequently called him to public office and he served for many years as township treasurer, being a most faithful custodian of the public funds. His life record was at all times honorable and upright, constituting an example well worthy of emulation. He died April 8, 1859, at the age of fifty-nine years and was laid to rest at Reedhouse, West Virginia. His wife, Mrs. Nancy Farnsworth, had died

during the infancy of her son Melancthon. In their family were five children, four sons and a daughter, two of whom are now deceased.

Melancthon Farnsworth was reared to agricultural pursuits and attended the district schools of his native county in the acquirement of an education. He was identified with general farming in Monroe county until 1892 and subsequently began the operation of a saw mill there, being thus engaged until 1902, since which time he has lived retired from active business, though he still gives supervision to his interests. On the 9th of February, 1903, he took up his abode in Nankin and has since looked after his excellent farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Orange township, where general farming and stock raising is successfully and profitably carried on. In addition to his farm he owns an excellent residence in the village.

Mr. Farnsworth has been married twice. On the 7th of September, 1873, he wedded Miss Sarah J. Markley, a daughter of Jacob and Mahala (Hupp) Markley, of Monroe county, Ohio, the father being an agriculturist. By this union there were born five children, namely: Lucetta F., the wife of Albert Stockhouse; Emma A., now Mrs. James Steed; Oliver F.; Mary Bernice, the wife of William Matheny; and Alma E., who is the wife of Frank Rose. The mother of these children passed away June 13, 1894, and on the 26th of March, 1898, Mr. Farnsworth was again married, his second union being with Miss Lydia A. Pryor, a daughter of Euphronius and Susanna (Ruble) Pryor.

In his political views Mr. Farnsworth was formerly a democrat and served as trustee in Wayne township, Monroe county, but for the past fifteen years has taken no active interest in politics. He is, however, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, favoring all movements and measures for the advancement of the general welfare along material, intellectual and moral lines. He and his family are devoted and consistent members of the Disciple church, in which he has served as an elder for many years and has also acted as Sunday school superintendent, being helpfully interested in all departments of the church work. He is a genial and courteous gentleman and his position in public regard is one of prominence.

SAMUEL P. EBY.

Samuel P. Eby, a successful and well known farmer and stock raiser of Orange township, was born on the 25th of December, 1848, in Milton township, Ashland county, Ohio, a son of John and Martha (Hiller) Eby, both of whom are now deceased. They came as children from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio with their respective parents, who made the journey westward in wagons, settling in Ashland county when this district was almost entirely covered with timber. John Eby, the father of our subject, carried on farming and stock raising throughout his active business career and reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, namely: Catherine, Jeremiah, Samuel P., Eliza, Harriet, Lavina, Jacob, Martha, Angeline, John and Emanuel, all of whom still survive.

Samuel P. Eby received his education in the district schools and remained on his father's farm until he had attained his majority. At the age of twenty-four years he was married and subsequently spent two years on the old homestead farm, on the expiration of which period he came to his present place in Orange township, where he has since been engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock raising, meeting with a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity in his undertakings. He likewise followed threshing for twenty-four years and also baled hay and the success which has attended his efforts is but the well earned reward of his untiring industry and unfaltering energy.

On the 9th of December, 1872, Mr. Eby was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Beam, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Ganguer) Beam. The father, an agriculturist of Milton township, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eby have been born six children, as follows: Alice, the wife of Frank Hazlett, of Ashland; Lester, a resident of Nankin; Harriet, who became the wife of Herbert Gurey, of Lodi; Bertha, who is the wife of Byron McFadden; Emma, who passed away at the age of three years; and Frank M.

Politically Mr. Eby is a stalwart democrat and an active worker in the local ranks of the party, being a member of the county central committee and a frequent delegate to conventions. He was elected infirmary director in 1900, thus serving for two terms or six years, has likewise been township trustee for a period of six years and is now a member of the school board. His aid and influence can ever be counted upon to further any measure instituted to advance the general welfare and he is a strong champion of public improvements along educational, moral and other lines. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as trustee and is also a Sunday-school worker, acting at one time as superintendent. His entire life has been passed in this county and his fellow townsmen know that his record has been characterized by fidelity to duty and by honor in all his relations with his fellowmen.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Samuel Young is the owner of a well improved farm, supplied with good buildings, his attention being given to general farming and stock raising. His specialty in the latter line is Shropshire sheep and Jersey cattle, and his business is well conducted and is bringing him a substantial return. He was born in Mifflin township, Ashland county, August 20, 1843, and there resided until he came to his present farm in 1870. He is a son of Michael and Katharine (Berlean) Young, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania as were the paternal grandparents, Mathias and Mary Young. The latter couple, removing to this state, spent their last days in Ashland county. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Mary Ann Berlean, who were likewise born in the Keystone state and died in Ashland county. Mathias Young was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, while John Berlean served his country in

the war of 1812 and was at Baltimore during the hostilities there. The Berlean homestead, upon which the mother of our subject was born, was situated in Pennsylvania on the Maryland state line.

The birth of Michael Young occurred in Union county, Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Center county and later to Huntingdon county in the same state. From that point he accompanied his parents on their removal to Mifflin township about 1820 and Katharine Berlean arrived about a year later. They were married here and became residents of Mifflin township, taking up their abode on a farm within its borders immediately after their marriage and remaining there until called to their final rest. Their home was pleasantly located about two and a half miles northeast of the village of Mifflin. The father passed away in 1869 at the age of sixty-nine years, while the mother died in July, 1900, at the age of eighty years.

In their family were eleven children: Mathias, who died in infancy; Mary, who died at the age of nine years; Samuel, of this review; John, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth, who passed away when twelve years of age; Katharine, who died at the age of ten years; Martha, the wife of Sam Eighinger, of Arkansas; Michael, who was but four years old when he passed away; Jacob, who died at the age of two and a half years; Cyrus, living in Bowling Green, Ohio; and Michael, who is the second of the name and now resides in Montgomery township. Of these Elizabeth, Katharine, Michael and Jacob all died of scarlet fever and diphtheria within four days' time.

In his boyhood days Samuel Young learned the carpenter's trade and was in the employ of the United States government in Tennessee and in Georgia in 1863-4, being connected with the commissary department. He was not, however, a regularly enlisted man. The remainder of his life has been spent upon the farm on which his birth occurred and on the farm which is now his home. On the latter place he has lived for thirty-nine years, having here one hundred and fifty-six and three-fourths acres of rich land, pleasantly situated a mile and a half west of Jeromeville on section 1, Vermillion township. Its good buildings and well tilled fields make it a highly improved farm. All of the buildings were erected by Mr. Young and include a large barn, forty by one hundred feet, with twenty feet posts. There were log buildings on the place when he took possession but one by one he has replaced the pioneer structures by commodious and modern ones, which indicate his progressive spirit. His residence is a fine home, attractively furnished and its hospitality is one of its most pleasing features. Mr. Young devotes his time to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and is also meeting with success as a raiser of Shropshire sheep and Jersey cattle.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Mr. Young and Miss Elizabeth Kelley, who was born August 15, 1853, in Vermillion township, a daughter of Luther and Sarah (Wolf) Kelley, who were natives of Pennsylvania but came to this county in the spring of 1850 and spent their remaining days here. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Young has been blessed with three children: Herbert A., a farmer living in Montgomery township, who is married and has four children, Ralph, Nellie, Raymond and Samuel; George Leslie, at home; and Stella Olivia, who is the widow of Dr. William H. Dennis and lives on the old homestead.

She has one child, Roscoe Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Lutheran church at Jeromeville and are people of genuine personal worth, their many good qualities winning for them the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

DAVID HUNTER.

David Hunter, who is meeting with success as a general farmer and stock dealer, is also well known in financial and industrial circles of Perrysville as a stockholder in several large and important concerns which are proving factors in the business activity and progress of the city. A native of Green township, Ashland county, Ohio, he was born on a farm a mile and a half from Loudonville on the 14th of July, 1854, a son of John and Mary (Dowell) Hunter, natives of Ireland and Holmes county, Ohio, respectively. The father came to America in early boyhood with his parents who died soon after their arrival in this country. He was reared by his older sisters in Green township, Ashland county, where he eventually married and made his home until his demise. He engaged in farming as a life work and became very successful as an agriculturist, owning at the time of his death seven hundred and fifty acres of farm land, most of which was situated in Green township, Ashland county. John Hunter and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: John, a resident of Green township; David, of this review; Amos, residing in Richland county; Lewis, living in Green township; Reuben; Mary; and Jane, the widow of John Rowe, of Perrysville.

Reared under the parental roof, David Hunter spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, assisting in the general work of the farm and at the same time acquiring valuable knowledge of the methods of tilling the soil that should serve as a good foundation for his subsequent success in this line of business activity. After his marriage, however, he purchased one hundred and forty-seven acres of land from his father adjoining the corporation limits of Perrysville on the east, which place he has since continued to make his home. He is also the owner of eighty acres of farm land adjoining the corporation limits of Perrysville on the west, making a total of two hundred and twenty-seven acres. Aside from general farming pursuits, during the past ten years Mr. Hunter has devoted much time and attention to the buying and shipping of stock of all kinds, and in all of his undertakings he has been eminently successful. As he has prospered he has extended his interests into other directions and today is a director and stockholder in the Perrysville Banking Company, a company composed of five members with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, Mr. Hunter owning a fifth of the stock. He is likewise a stockholder in the Perrysville Pottery Company and of the Roofing Tile Company, and his connection with these concerns has brought him into important relations with the financial and industrial interests of the city and placed him among the representative and influential citizens of the community.

The year 1877 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Hunter and Miss Susan Boney, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, whose birth occurred in September, 1855. She came to Ohio in early childhood in company with her parents, Levi and Lydia Boney, both natives of Pennsylvania. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are five sons: Edward, a resident of Perrysville, who is acting in the capacity of engineer at the Perrysville Pottery Company's plant; John, of Freedom, Pennsylvania, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Burton, a farmer of Green township; Floyd and Ernest, both still at home. Having spent his entire life in this county, Mr. Hunter has formed a wide acquaintance here and many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days, while in business circles he has won an envious position, not only because of the success which is his but because of the honorable and upright methods he has at all times employed.

DANIEL SNYDER.

Daniel Snyder, owning and operating a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, Green township, is a native son of Ashland county, his birth having occurred on the farm on which he now resides on the 12th of December, 1867. His parents were Henry and Sarah Anna (Black) Snyder, the former born February 27, 1827, and the latter May 25, 1832. The paternal grandfather, who came to this county from Pennsylvania, bought a tract of one hundred and twenty-two acres in Green township and here spent his remaining days. This farm afterward came into possession of Henry Snyder, the father of our subject, who resided thereon throughout the greater part of his life. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Black, likewise came to this county from the Keystone state, taking up his abode in the vicinity of McKay, in which town his demise occurred when he had attained the venerable age of ninety-two years. His daughter, Mrs. Snyder, was called to her final rest on the 26th of August, 1894. Her family numbered eleven children, three of whom died in early life, while eight still survive. The record is as follows: Samuel M., who is deceased; Henry Franklin, a resident of Green township; James Buchanan, of Columbus; Mary Ellen, the wife of Amos Hunter, of Mansfield; John Snyder, who makes his home in Lake township; Willis and Emma Bell, both of whom have passed away; Daniel, of this review; Elverta, the wife of George Thomas, of Green township; Anna Eliza Cordelia, the wife of Sam Budd, of Green township; and Charles, a resident of Vermillion township.

Daniel Snyder lost his father when only about twelve years of age and, being one of a large family, was early obliged to provide for his own support, working as a farm hand by the month as soon as old enough to handle the plow. In 1902 he bought the home farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres and also an adjoining tract of land, so that his property now embraces one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, Green township. It is situated on the Perrysville and McKay road, a mile and a half from McKay and three miles from Perrysville. On the farm are good outbuildings as well as a commodious and attrac-

tive residence and a substantial barn, which was built by Mr. Snyder after the old one was destroyed by fire. He has brought the fields into a state of rich fertility, so that he annually harvests good crops and derives therefrom a gratifying income and, being not only progressive but also thoroughly practical in his methods, he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 4th of October, 1902, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Vesta McClure, whose birth occurred in Vermillion township, Ashland county, March 26, 1884, her parents being Louis and Josephine (Huston) McClure, who are natives of this county and make their home in Vermillion township. Their family numbered five children, namely: Mrs. Snyder; James C., who died in infancy; Lottie Pearl, at home; Dollie May, who likewise passed away in infancy; and Lula Flossie, who is also yet under the parental roof. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are representatives of old and well known families of Ashland county, where they have spent their entire lives, their many sterling characteristics having gained for them kindly regard and warm friendship.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HUMPHREY.

Persistent, earnest labor has won for Benjamin Franklin Humphrey a creditable and satisfactory measure of success. He is still giving his undivided time and attention to general farming, which he conducts on section 23, Green township. He was born in Vermillion township, Ashland county, on the 14th of December, 1857, and has spent his entire life in this part of the state. He was a son of John and Rebecca (Tawney) Humphrey. The father's birth occurred in Vermillion township, November 6, 1832, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania, March 1, 1834. The paternal grandparents were Andrew and Mary (Humphrey) Humphrey, who were of Irish lineage but it is not definitely known whether they were natives of Ireland or not. They cast in their lot with the early settlers of Ashland county, sharing with the pioneers all the hardships and privations incident to establishing a home on the frontier. Reared to farm work John Humphrey made that pursuit his life occupation and always maintained his residence in this county. Both he and his wife passed away on the 14th of December, 1906. Both suffered from pneumonia and they passed away on the anniversary of the birthday of their son, Benjamin. In his early life John Humphrey had been a carpenter and was connected with building operations to some extent, but always owned a farm. He had forty acres of land which he tilled in connection with work at his trade. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he served as township trustee and as assessor of Green township. In all of his official duties he displayed an unflinching loyalty to the trust reposed in him as well as marked ability in discharging his duties. Unto him and his wife were born eight children: Mrs. Mary Bittinger who is living in Green township; Mrs. Emma Kellogg, of Marion county; Andrew, who died March 27, 1877, at the age of twenty-two years; Benjamin Franklin; H. S., who is a resident of Green town-

ship; John E., living in Mansfield, Ohio; Michael W., a resident of Orange township; and Hattie Adell, living in Montgomery township.

In his boyhood days Benjamin F. Humphrey became a pupil in the public schools and mastered the branches of learning therein taught. In the periods of vacation he was engaged in farm work and lessons of industry and enterprise were impressed upon his mind. He learned how best to till the fields and produce good crops, so that the farm annually gives a maximum yield in the corn, wheat and other cereals which are here raised. The place comprises one hundred and twenty-five acres lying in sections 14 and 23, Green township, his home being on the latter section. He has lived on this farm for sixteen years but expects soon to leave it and remove to Loudonville, where he will remain until he finds another farm which he wishes to purchase.

On the 26th of June, 1879, Mr. Humphrey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Shaffer, who was born in Green township, May 12, 1861, and is a daughter of Peter and Susan (Black) Shaffer. They now have two children: Gertrude M., the wife of J. M. Kettering, of Loudonville; and Charles W., living in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have many friends in the community and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes. Mr. Humphrey is recognized as a man of good business judgment and sound discernment, whose energy has brought to him a well merited measure of success.

J. M. BITTINGER.

Dr. J. M. Bittinger was born July 21, 1849, on the farm which is now his home and here he has resided continuously to the present time. His parents were Daniel and Susannah (Colliflower) Bittinger, natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania and of Maryland, respectively. In her girlhood days Mrs. Bittinger accompanied her parents to the Keystone state and there she was reared and married in 1827 and removal was made from Pennsylvania to Ohio, the parents of our subject locating about eight miles east of the home of their son, Dr. Bittinger, in Lake township which was then a part of Wayne county. Soon afterward, however, they came to the farm on which the Doctor now lives and their remaining days were here passed. The father secured one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Union township, about a mile west of McKay and as most of it was covered with timber when it came into his possession, with characteristic energy he began to clear the farm and through his persistent labors brought the fields under a high state of cultivation. His religious faith was strong and abiding and proved the guiding spirit in his life. He was active in the German Lutheran church and later in the German Reformed church. As a citizen he was interested in all public affairs pertaining to the progress and upbuilding of the community and gave stalwart allegiance to the democratic party. He held various township offices and was an ardent champion of the cause of education doing all in his power to advance the interests of the schools. His family numbered seven children: Sarah, who died at the age of seventy-two years; Katharine, who died when about twenty years of age;

Daniel and George, who passed away in childhood; Leah, the wife of M. C. Heifner, of Green township, who is living on a part of her father's farm; Anna, who died when about fifty-seven years of age; and Joseph M. There was also an adopted son, W. T. Bittinger, who is living in this township on a part of the Bittinger homestead; and they likewise reared a little orphan girl, Maggie Grimes.

In his youthful days Dr. Bittinger entered the public schools and acquainted himself with the branches of learning therein taught. He afterward became a pupil in the Green Town Academy and subsequently read medicine with Dr. James Yocum, while later he continued his reading under the direction of Dr. E. V. Kending for a time. He attended the lectures of the Cleveland Medical College in 1882 and lacked but one term of completing the course when ill health forced him to abandon his studies. He has farmed here in addition to practicing and has twenty-six acres of the old home property which originally comprised one hundred and sixty acres. He is naturally a man of literary tastes and studious habits and has always been a broad reader and a deep thinker. He takes great interest in many lines of literature and is a well informed man, thoroughly understanding the vital questions of the present day.

On the 26th of November, 1877, Dr. Bittinger was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Humphrey, who was born in Green township, Ashland county, November 10, 1851, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Tawney) Humphrey, both of whom are natives of Green township and spent their entire lives on a farm in Ashland county. The former was a son of Andrew and Mary (Humphrey) Humphrey, who were of Irish lineage and became pioneer residents of this part of Ohio. They lived in a little log cabin home amid the conditions and environments of pioneer life, often having to build fires at night to keep the wolves away. There were various wild animals in the woods and Indians yet frequently visited the neighborhood. Much arduous labor was demanded in opening up the new farms, but the pioneer settlers were a courageous, industrious class of people who were willing to meet conditions on the frontier in order to secure homes for themselves and families. Andrew and Mary Humphrey had a large family of children. The Tawney family was also founded here in pioneer times, the grandparents of Mrs. Bittinger being Michael and Katharine (de Haven) Tawney, who were natives of Pennsylvania and were among the early residents of Ashland county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Humphrey were born eight children: Mrs. Bittinger; Emma, the wife of W. H. Kellogg, of Marion county, Ohio; Andrew J., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Frank and Harvey S., both residents of Green township; John, living in Mansfield, Ohio; Michael, of Orange township, Ashland county; and Della, the wife of Charles Reagan, of Montgomery township.

Dr. and Mrs. Bittinger have one son, Howard Thayer, who was born in Green township, May 22, 1879, and is now a school teacher. He married Miss Libby Goard.

Dr. Bittinger was coroner of Ashland county for six years, or three terms. He has also served as township appraiser and as justice of the peace. He has always given his political allegiance to the democracy and is greatly interested in social and economic questions, which constitutes a vital force in the history

of the state and nation. He is by no means a self centered man but one who in thought reaches out to the world's problems and its work, while his opinions are influencing factors among those who know him, for they regard his judgment as sound and reliable.

CHARLES F. SPENCER.

Charles F. Spencer, a prominent agriculturist of Sullivan township, this county, who is well known in Grand Army circles and descends from a pioneer family of this state, was born September 14, 1846, on the place where he now resides, his grandparents Joseph W. a soldier of the war of 1812, and Biddie (Archbold) Spencer, having come to this state from Maryland in the early pioneer days and were well known as influential people throughout the county. The grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812 while the father Charles F. is a son of David G. a captain of the state militia, and Margaret (Ferrell) Spencer, who came here from Harrison county, this state in the early '30s. Upon their arrival almost the entire country was a vast forest, the only highways being a road running east and west and another running north and south through the village of Sullivan and these roads in that day were little more than blazed trails. Their first work upon reaching the land was to erect a log cabin and after having secured comfortable shelter they began to clear and cultivate the land. Little by little they succeeded in accomplishing the undertaking and soon they had a portion of the property in such condition as to submit to the plow and yield grain, part of which they used to supply their own immediate necessities and the remainder they hauled to the markets at Sandusky, Milan and Elyria. Here they spent their lives in agricultural pursuits and reared a family, among whom were: Joseph W., a retired farmer of Alta Vista, Kansas, and a veteran of the Civil war; Mary E., wife of Edsel W. Chamberlain, of Oberlin; and Charles F.

Charles F. Spencer acquired his education in the district schools, in the meantime engaging in the duties of his father's farm, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. On February 28, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Independent Battery, of the Ohio Light Artillery, and saw active service in the western army until December 13, 1865. During the conflict he was injured, at Little Rock, Arkansas, the marks of which are still apparent. After the war Mr. Spencer resumed farming in Sullivan township, where he has since resided with the exception of four years spent in Kansas, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Elk county, from 1872 to 1876. In connection with producing general crops and stock raising he carries on a dairy business and has gained quite a reputation for the quality of his dairy products and his liberal patronage has made the enterprise one of the most lucrative.

On December 28, 1868, he wedded Miss Alice Close, daughter of Nathaniel and Amanda (Naylor) Close, the family being originally from New England and the first white one to settle in this township. To this union have been born three children, namely: Ella, the wife of Marion Wells, of Cleveland, Ohio;

David E. of this township, who served throughout the Spanish-American war in Company D, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Albert C., of Alliance, Ohio. Politically Mr. Spencer is allied with the republican party to which he has always been loyal and being a public-spirited man he has always taken an interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived and while a resident of Kansas served one term as justice of the peace, has also served in that office here and also as a member of the school board. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, being a member of Fuller Smith Post, No. 356, G. A. R., in which he has filled all the offices and has been extended the honor of delegate to both the state and national encampments. He belongs to Lodge No. 313, A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled all the offices and is now serving as junior warden. Mr. Spencer has always been faithful to his religious duties and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is class leader, steward and trustee. He is well known throughout the community, particularly on account of his agreeable companionship and being an interesting narrator he is frequently sought by his many friends who appeal to him for entertainment. His character is unsullied and always having been a good and industrious man as well as a useful one he has the confidence and respect of his neighbors and is among the substantial citizens of the township.

C. C. STAMAN.

C. C. Staman represents one of the old and well known pioneer families of this part of the state. Here he has always lived, covering a period of more than three score years and ten. His birthplace was near his present home in Mifflin township and his natal day was June 18, 1838. He was the third in order of birth in a family of five children whose parents were Benjamin and Anna (Kauffman) Staman, of whom mention is made on another page of this work, in connection with the sketch of J. K. Staman.

In the usual manner of farm lads the subject of this review was reared and early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained upon the farm where his birth occurred until the time of his marriage and has since lived at his present place of residence, which is a part of the old homestead. Here he has two hundred acres of rich and arable land, of which forty acres was once a part of the old home place. His farm is all in one tract and adjoins the village of Mifflin on the west. It also borders the Richland county line and one of its boundaries is the Black Fork creek. One hundred and ten acres lies on section 14, Mifflin township, Ashland county, while ninety acres lies in Mifflin township, Richland county, the only division in the property, however, being this imaginary line of division between the two counties. It is well equipped with the modern accessories and conveniences known to a model farm of the twentieth century. There are good buildings which are commodious and substantial. A large barn and numerous sheds furnish ample shelter to grain and stock, while his own residence is a fine home, attractively and tastefully furnished. He carries on general farming and

stock raising and both branches of his business are proving profitable. While excavating for his barn he opened up about a dozen Indian graves. This was at one time the Ruffner farm, originally owned by John Ruffner, who was killed by the Indians September 10, 1812, while helping to defend the Zimmer family. Mr. Staman has made all of the later improvements on his farm and the dwelling and all of the outbuildings stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. His residence is surrounded by fine shade trees and a well kept lawn and is one of the most beautiful homes in the township. Everything about the place is indicative of his careful supervision and practical methods and his success is most creditable. In addition to his agricultural interests Mr. Staman owns a store in Mifflin in connection with his son-in-law, E. L. Davis, the enterprise being conducted under the firm style of E. L. Davis & Company for the past sixteen years. He is also a stockholder in the Ashland Savings Bank and his name is an honored one on commercial paper.

In March, 1861, Mr. Staman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Croninger, who was born in Mifflin township in 1840 and is a daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Keifer) Croninger. Their children were two in number: Nettie, now the wife of E. L. Davis, a merchant of Mifflin; and Hulda, who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Staman is a republican but manifests only a citizen's interest in political affairs. He has taken a most active and helpful part, however, in the church work, holding membership in the Lutheran church of Mifflin, in which he has served as deacon, as elder and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been officially connected with the church for over thirty years, being an elder at the present time. He is a representative business man, alert and energetic, standing as a splendid representative of that type of citizen who accomplishes results and while laboring for his individual success also promotes the public prosperity.

FREDERICK EDWARDS.

Frederick Edwards is the president and sales manager of the Kauffman Manufacturing Company. He was born in Ashland on the 4th of September, 1867, and is a son of William and Mary (Saner) Edwards, whose family numbered three children, of whom two are now living, the daughter being Ida M., the wife of J. W. Kennington of Ashland.

No events of especial importance occurred to vary the usual routine of life for Frederick Edwards in his boyhood and youth. His time was divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the play ground and such tasks as were assigned him by his parents. He continued as a public school student to the age of seventeen years when he entered the employ of Kauffman & Beer, working in their bed spring factory. His first week's labors brought him three dollars and forty-five cents of which he paid three dollars for board. As the days passed however, his ability increased and he worked at the bench for eight years, becoming an expert in that line. He was

then given a position with the house as commercial salesman and thus represented the interests of the business until three years after the death of Mr. Beer, when he purchased his share from the estate and became a partner in the firm. In 1902 he and Harry S. and J. Edward Kauffman, sons of the senior partner, acquired a half interest in the business. In October, 1904, the senior partner died and the following January Frederick Edwards was elected to the presidency and placed in charge of the sales department. Since the death of the founder Frederick Edwards and his two partners have acquired the entire business which is capitalized for seventy-five thousand dollars, all paid in. Mr. Edwards travels most of the time in the interests of the business which has now grown to extensive and important proportions. The output has been extended to include the manufacture of various other products, especially those made from steel wire, and the business of the house is constantly expanding.

On the 14th of November, 1890, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kauffman. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and in politics is a stalwart republican. The consensus of public opinion places him in a prominent position in commercial and manufacturing circles here and his success is being continually gained through the capable management of the business. He is a man of democratic spirit, genial and jovial in disposition, with a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

MICHAEL HELBERT.

Michael Helbert, who carries on general farming on section 27, Vermillion township, his place comprising the southeast quarter, also owns other property in the county and may well be classed with its representative agriculturists. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1820, and has therefore passed the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey. He has been a resident of Mohican township, Ashland county, since 1835, in which year he came to Ohio with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Moch) Helbert. He is the oldest of the living members of a family that once numbered thirteen children. His entire life has been given to farm work. After the removal to Ohio he assisted his father in the arduous task of developing and improving a new farm, remaining at home up to the time of his majority, after which he purchased ten acres of his father's place in Mohican township and there resided for thirteen years. About forty years ago he purchased his present farm and it has since been his home. It comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land constituting the southeast quarter of section 27, and in addition to this he has a farm of sixty acres about a quarter of a mile from his home place. In the meantime, after tilling his original tract of ten acres, he bought seventy-four acres in Mohican township, living thereon for about five years, or until he purchased his present place. In the midst of this farm he has a good brick residence and there are other substantial improvements on his land. His entire life has been given to general agri-

cultural pursuits and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labor and careful management.

On the 25th of October, 1847, Mr. Helbert was married to Miss Susan Ward, who died in April, 1860, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving five children: John, who died in 1885 at the age of thirty-five years; William, living in Vermillion township; Frank, a resident of Hayesville; Emma, the wife of George V. Ewing of Vermillion township; and Alma, at home.

On the 30th of October, 1861, Mr. Helbert was married to Miss Ann Hazelet, who was born in this county, May 10, 1843, a daughter of David and Mary (Mich) Hazelet. Her father was married twice and Mrs. Helbert was the only child of the second marriage. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: Della, at home; Hattie, the wife of Samuel McClure of Vermillion township; and George Murton, who resides on the old home place and operates the farm. The land is well improved with good buildings and annually brings forth rich harvests. Mr. Helbert, now in advanced years, leaves the active work of the farm to his son. He is, however, a remarkably well preserved man for one of his age, and his life has been one of untiring diligence, perseverance and well directed strength.

• M. B. DESHONG.

With the exception of brief intervals M. B. DeShong has been continuously engaged in business in Ashland for more than a half century and for some years has been associated with insurance interests here. Many chapters in his life record have won for him the respect, honor and good will of his fellowmen, for in military and political circles he has been loyal and in all of his business connections has been straightforward and reliable.

His birth occurred in Uniontown, Stark county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, his parents being Peter M. and Asenath (Bender) DeShong, both of whom were natives of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence they went to Stark county after attaining their majority but prior to their marriage. The paternal grandparents of Mr. DeShong remained residents of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but the maternal grandparents came to Ohio with their daughter Asenath. The wedding of Peter M. DeShong and Asenath Bender was celebrated in Uniontown and there the young husband established business as a cabinetmaker. For many years, however, he filled public office, serving for a long period as justice of the peace, while in 1851 he was elected sheriff of the county and removed to Canton, serving for two terms in that office. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Ashland county and purchased the Andrew Carter farm one mile east of the county seat. For about four years he devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits and in 1859 sold the farm and came to Ashland, where he established a stove and tinware business, continuing in that line of trade for ten years. In 1869 he sold out and retired from active life, spending his last days in Ashland, where he died November 5, 1871, in his

sixty-eighth year. In politics he was a war democrat, advocating the Union cause. His sterling character and his well known ability made him a man of influence, while his labors constituted a factor in general progress and improvement. He held membership in the Dunkard church. Both he and his wife were of Huguenot ancestry, the families being founded in America at the time of religious persecution in the disputed territory of Alsace and Lorraine. They located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the DeShong family was of French lineage, while the Bender family was of German descent. There were four brothers of the Bender family who served in the Revolutionary war. The death of Mrs. Asenath (Bender) DeShong occurred in 1889 when she was seventy-nine years of age.

In the district schools M. B. DeShong pursued his early education and afterward attended school in Canton. When seventeen years of age he entered the dry goods store of V. R. Kimball & Company, of Canton, there serving as a clerk for four years. In the fall of 1857 he came to Ashland and soon afterward entered the employ of Gorham & Pritchard, dry goods merchants, remaining with the house during various changes in the firm until 1860, when he secured a situation with Zuber & Hower, with whom he continued until after the outbreak of the Civil war. During the opening days of hostilities he enlisted on the 6th of June, 1861, becoming a member of Company G, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve for three years and was consecutively promoted until he became first lieutenant. On July 16, 1864, he was discharged but immediately reenlisted, becoming adjutant of the One hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Huntsville, Alabama. He was mustered out of the service September 28, 1865, after having done faithful duty in defense of the Union for more than four years. He at first enlisted as a private but was promoted step by step until he became the first lieutenant of Company G. His military service was an arduous one, fraught with many hardships and dangers. He participated in the battle of Carnifax Ferry, September 10, 1861; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 16 and 17, 1862; Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864; Newburn Bridge, May 10, 1864; and many others of lesser importance. He was also in the Lynchburg raid, where he was continuously under fire for fifteen days. He was never in a hospital for a day during his service, although he became ill with typhoid fever, but as he was first sergeant of his company he refused to give up and broke up the fever on the march. After the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1862, there were thirty sergeants selected to be sent home on recruiting service, among the number being Mr. DeShong and William McKinley, who later became president of the United States. They called on Governor Todd at Columbus at his request and were congratulated on the glorious victory at Antietam and Cloyd Mountain. The Governor then presented DeShong and McKinley with commissions as second lieutenants, being the only two out of the thirty thus honored. Our subject became a great personal friend and warm admirer of his comrade, William McKinley, who often made reference to the above incident. Mr. DeShong commanded the Second Division of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the line of march at the inauguration of President McKinley and also at his funeral in Canton. As acting adjutant of his regiment, Mr. DeShong

had the honor of reading on dress parade the congratulatory order of President Lincoln announcing the victory of the Union army at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg. He commanded the Twenty-third Ohio as an escort at Mrs. Hayes' funeral and was one of the pall bearers at President Hayes' funeral at Fremont in January, 1893.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid, Mr. DeShong returned home and for two years was connected with his father in the stove and tinware business. In 1869, however, he turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business, which he conducted with growing success until 1878, when he was appointed postmaster of Ashland, serving under the administration of President R. B. Hayes. He afterward went to Columbia, South Dakota, where for a number of years he conducted a stove and tinware business, but in the fall of 1885 he returned to Ashland and in 1889 was again appointed postmaster by President Benjamin Harrison. On the expiration of his second term in that office he engaged in the fire, life and accident insurance business, with which he has since been connected and is recognized as one of the leading insurance men of the city, although he has now reached the age of seventy-three years. He also served as deputy United States marshal in 1870 and 1871 and in the former year was census enumerator for Ashland county.

Mr. DeShong is a member of Andrews Post, No. 132, G. A. R.; Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F.; and Ashland Lodge, No. 151, F. & A. M. He is in hearty sympathy with the beneficent spirit of these orders and exemplifies their teachings in his life. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is serving as one of its stewards. As a member of the Ashland Board of Trade, and in other connections as well, he has labored earnestly and effectively to promote the best interests and upbuilding of the city.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.

John P. Bowman, who since 1890 has been editor of the Loudonville Democrat, was born in Shelby, Ohio, March 2, 1867, his parents being George and Sarah E. (Leppo) Bowman. The father, a native of Baden, Germany, came to Shelby, Ohio, when fifteen years of age in company with his widowed mother, who later returned to the fatherland and there passed away. Throughout his active business career George Bowman was identified with the dry goods trade in Shelby and Loudonville and was also a teacher of music and a musical director. At the time of the Civil war he aided in the preservation of the Union by his service as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and also did duty with the Squirrel Hunters. His demise, which occurred at Sandusky in 1892, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His wife was a native of Richland county and there passed away. Unto this worthy couple were born four children, namely: John P., of this review; Ella, the wife of W. J. Weirick, of Loudonville; Georgia, who died when twenty-one years of age; and one who died in infancy.

John P. Bowman remained in the place of his nativity until 1882, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Loudonville, completing his education in the Loudonville high school with the class of 1884. After coming to this city and while still a high-school student, he spent his Saturdays and evenings in the office of the Advocate, of which P. H. Stauffer was then editor. After teaching several terms of school, in 1890 he purchased the Democrat, of which he has since been sole owner and manager, having enlarged the plant and quadrupled the circulation. When he first took charge of the paper he did most of the work in connection therewith himself but now employs five assistants and, in addition to editing the Democrat, also does considerable commercial printing. The Democrat is devoted to the dissemination of general and local news and that it meets the approval of the public is indicated by its large subscription list. Mr. Bowman has likewise served as secretary of the Northeastern Ohio Firemen's Association and is widely recognized as a most progressive, enterprising and representative citizen.

In October, 1890, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Addie Lyons, who was born in Medina county but was reared in Wayne county. They have one daughter, Ruth. Mr. Bowman has served as president and clerk of the board of education in Loudonville and also as clerk of Hanover township, ever discharging his official duties with promptness and capability. Fraternaly he is connected with Hanover Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., at Loudonville, and exemplifies the teachings of the craft in his daily life. He has now been a resident of Ashland county for more than a quarter of a century and for almost two decades has been prominently identified with its journalistic interests, his labors proving an important factor in the growth and improvement of the county in recent years.

A. W. FRITZINGER.

A. W. Fritzinger, who is engaged in the insurance business in Ashland, conducting an enterprise of such proportions as to place him in high rank as a local financier, is a native of West Salem, Wayne county, this state, born September 20, 1861, and is a son of Edwin and Fannie (Greiner) Fritzinger. His father was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and there he was reared to manhood, but later located in Philadelphia, that state, where he had charge of the books for a wholesale establishment until 1855, when he came to Ashland. Here for a period of six years he was employed on the Times, and in 1861 located in West Salem, Wayne county, where he conducted a general mercantile business until 1877, during which year he returned to Ashland. Here he established himself in the insurance business, in which he met with great success, becoming known as one of the most influential men affiliated with that line of work in the city. In this enterprise he continued until he departed this life, July 7, 1901. He was a republican in politics but never an aspirant for public office, though he took considerable interest in local affairs and officiated for several years as a member of the city school board. He was a Royal Arch

Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been active in its affairs and a member of the official board. The mother of our subject was a native of Ashland, born on the outskirts of the city in 1840, her family having come to this county at an early day from Pennsylvania and the grandfather became a farmer in Montgomery township. She still survives, enjoying a full measure of health and vigor, and resides on Cottage street, Ashland.

To the public school system A. W. Fritzinger is indebted for his education, having completed a course of study in the common schools and later in the West Salem high school, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. Soon afterward he removed with his parents to Ashland, where he entered a mercantile establishment, serving in the capacity of clerk for six years. Upon resigning his position he engaged with his father in the insurance business, subsequently being made a partner, and upon his father's death succeeded him as sole proprietor of the business in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-six years. He is one of the best known and successful insurance men of this city and his prosperity has been such as to enable him to become interested in a number of other business concerns, among which are the First National Bank, in which he is a stockholder, also a stockholder in the Farmers National Bank, the Reliable Match Company, and the Ashland Steel Range & Manufacturing Company. His business relations have always been upright and he is rightly numbered among the representative commercial factors of the city.

On May 16, 1889, Mr. Fritzinger wedded Blanche Cowan, a daughter of Robert Cowan, deceased, a former harness dealer of this place, and to this union have been born: Ruth L., a student in the University of Delaware, this state; Paul C., a graduate of Ashland high school; Helen J., a pupil at that institution; and Dorothy V.

Mr. Fritzinger is prominent in fraternal organizations, being a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 151, A. F. & A. M.; Ashland Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M.; and Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; and he is also affiliated with the Ashland Colonial Club. Politically he votes with the republican party and his religious convictions become apparent at mention of the fact that he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Fritzinger is a member of the Board of Trade, of which he is a director, has done much to further the interests of the city, and being foremost in formulating plans and furthering movements for its betterment, he is rightly numbered among its aggressive citizens and leading financiers.

AMOS M. KOHLER.

Amos M. Kohler, who for a number of years followed agricultural pursuits and who was also influentially engaged in a number of financial enterprises in Ashland, is now officiating as county treasurer, in which position he is displaying that measure of administrative ability which makes him an invaluable citizen of the county. His birth occurred at Flemings Falls, Richland county, Ohio, January 15, 1847, and he is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Brubaker) Kohler. His father, who was a son of Jacob Kohler, was a native of Adams

county, Pennsylvania, while his mother was born in Lancaster county, that state. Both came to Richland county with their parents in childhood, the journey being made by means of wagons. The paternal grandparents located in the forest about six miles north of Mansfield, where they erected a log cabin and there, after clearing off a sufficient amount of land, they spent their lives in the pursuit of agriculture. The maternal grandparents located near Flemings Falls and amid primitive surroundings participated in the experiences of pioneer life. In an undeveloped region, which at that time contained scarcely a field in condition for cultivation, Daniel Kohler and the lady who afterwards became his wife were reared. After their marriage he secured a tract of land and there engaged in general agriculture, at the same time becoming familiar with the saw-mill business with his father-in-law, who conducted an enterprise of that kind at Flemings Falls and also operated a grist mill. Later Mr. Kohler embarked in the milling business and for many years operated a plant in addition to his farming, the business being carried on in connection with his sons. After a long and useful life he passed away in his sixty-eighth year, while his wife lived to be eighty years of age.

Under the parental roof Amos M. Kohler was reared, the district schools affording him his educational advantages and, when eighteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, following that occupation as a journeyman until the time of his marriage. He then settled on a farm in this county, near Black Fork, where he tilled one hundred and sixty acres of land which was the possession of his father-in-law and upon that farm he remained for three years. At the termination of that time he returned to Richland county, where he purchased a place four miles east of Mansfield, and in connection with husbandry he also operated a grist and saw mill in partnership with two others for about three years, when he disposed of his interests and turned his undivided attention to tilling the soil. During the harvest season of 1877 Mr. Kohler met with the misfortune of losing his foot in a mowing machine which disaster changed the course of his life, causing him to retire from agricultural work, and in the spring of 1879 he removed to Ashland, where he has since resided. Becoming interested in the boot and shoe business, for ten years he acted as a salesman in this line, and for a part of the time was proprietor of a retail shoe establishment. He gave considerable attention to politics and in the spring of 1885 was nominated on the democratic ticket as a candidate for county recorder but was defeated and in 1889 he was again nominated, this time being elected. In 1893 he was returned to the office, thus serving two successive terms. In 1903 he was elected county treasurer, the duties of which office he performed with such a high measure of ability that in 1905 he was again elected and is now serving his second term as the custodian of the county's finances, his term of office extending until September, 1909.

On February 7, 1871, Mr. Kohler was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Cotter, a daughter of William Cotter, who came to Richland county from Warren county, Pennsylvania, where for several years he was a lumber merchant. To Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have been born three children, two of whom survive, namely: William O., who is employed with the Sterling boiler establishment at Barberton, Ohio; and Robert Lee, who resides with his parents.

Mr. Kohler's fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Mohican Lodge, No. 85, and also of Ashland Encampment, No. 130. His services as a public official have been in the highest degree useful and satisfactory as indicated by his reelection to important offices and particularly by the fact that as county treasurer he is now performing the duties of one of the most trusty offices proffered by the county. In all of his political experiences, having been straightforward and honest, desiring public preferment not through selfish interests but by reason of the amount of good he might do, he has sustained an excellent reputation, which numbers him among the honored and representative citizens of this part of the state.

D. H. GRAVEN.

While comparatively young in years D. H. Graven has, nevertheless, by unremitting energy and unfaltering perseverance reached a creditable place in the legal and financial circles of Loudonville, for he is the capable cashier of the First National Bank of this city while in his professional relations he enjoys a good and constantly increasing patronage. One of Ohio's native sons, he was born in Hanover township, Ashland county, Ohio, May 21, 1874, a son of Marion and Sarah J. (McCulloch) Graven, both born in Holmes county, near Millersburg. The former, who was born February 2, 1847, devoted his entire life to farming and engaged actively in agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he retired and removed to Loudonville, where he passed away January 9, 1903. His wife, who was born January 17, 1851, still survives him and makes her home with her son, D. H. Graven, of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Graven were the parents of three sons, Dr. T. A., D. H. and John Elmer. Dr. T. A. Graven, the eldest son, is a practicing physician of Wooster, Ohio, while the youngest, John Elmer, is deceased. He was born July 10, 1876, and was graduated from the college at Ada and the Wooster University. Subsequently he became a student in Harvard University but passed away April 15, 1900, while in his senior year.

When a lad of nine years D. H. Graven accompanied his parents on their removal from their home in Ashland county to a farm near Nashville, Holmes county, and there he attended the country schools until the winter of 1895, when he put aside his text-books for a year and engaged in teaching school. Resuming his studies in 1896, he pursued a classical course in Ada College and was graduated therefrom in 1897, when he again took up the profession of teaching, becoming teacher of Latin and mathematics at the Henderson Normal School, Henderson, Texas, where he remained during the scholastic year 1898-9.

This work, however, Mr. Graven considered merely as a means to an end, for he had already chosen as his vocation in life the profession of the law, and in preparation for a legal career he entered the law department of the Ohio State University of Columbus, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. Upon his graduation he entered immediately upon the practice of law and from August 1, 1900, to November 1, 1903, he actively engaged in his profession in

Columbus. In the latter year he was summoned to Loudonville by the death of his father and has since remained here. Although his residence in this city covers a period of only six years, he has been awarded a good clientage which is constantly growing as his reputation as an able advocate and counselor brings him more and more into prominence. He has always remained a student of the fundamental principles of his profession and carefully prepares each case before appearing before the court, and while he always has the interests of his clients at heart, he at the same time remains a lawyer loyal to the law. His well known ability and integrity have been the means of drawing him into other relations and on the 5th of July, 1904, he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank, which place of trust and responsibility he is today occupying. Mr. Graven is also interested, to some extent, in real estate, and in connection with his brother, Dr. T. W. Graven, of Wooster, Ohio, he owns and operates four hundred and seven acres of farm land in Holmes county.

On the 18th of August, 1903, occurred the marriage of Mr. Graven to Miss Emma Fisher, a native of Loudonville and a daughter of William S. Fisher. Unto this union was born one daughter, Marjorie, whose birth occurred July 18, 1905.

Mr. Graven is a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of Loudonville and is a popular figure in fraternal circles, being treasurer of Sylvan Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F.; worshipful master of Hanover Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M.; a member of Tullonia Lodge, K. P., of Loudonville; of Mansfield Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; of Mansfield Council, No. 94; and Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a trustee of Loudonville cemetery and in his political allegiance is a stalwart republican, being a member of the republican central committee. Realizing that there is no royal road to wealth, Mr. Graven has been a hard worker all his life, utilizing every opportunity that has come his way, and the characteristics which have marked his entire career—indefatigable energy and untiring perseverance—have brought him to his present success and won for him a place among the representative citizens of this community.

JOHN DELMER DEYARMON.

John Delmer Deyarmon, a native of Loudonville, Ohio, where he has spent nearly his whole life, has figured prominently in the commercial and political circles of the community. He was born June 14, 1847, a son of Christian S. and Caroline Eliza (Harris) Deyarmon, the former a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, born November 3, 1820, and the latter a native of New Hampshire, born October 14, 1820. The father, when about twenty-one years of age, removed with his parents from their native home to Wooster, Ohio, and shortly afterward he came to Loudonville, where his remaining days were spent, his death occurring here when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife arrived with her parents in Ohio when she was eighteen years of age and survived her husband six years, passing away at the age of eighty-five. He was a

cabinetmaker by trade and followed this profession in early life. Subsequently he became interested in merchandising with his son, while his last years were spent in agricultural pursuits. During his life here he became very active in political affairs and served as a member of the city council. His fellowmen, showing their appreciation of his ability and worth, elected him as mayor of Loudonville, which position he filled for two terms. In the family of Christian Deyarmon were six children, namely: Mary Alice, the deceased wife of Rev. Philip Kelser; John Delmer; Joseph A., deceased; Zoe, the widow of A. Leopold of Pittsburg; Jessie, the widow of Dr. E. H. Pockock, of Hayesville; and Kate A., also residing in Loudonville.

John Delmer Deyarmon, whose name introduces this review, attended the public schools of this city until seventeen years of age, when he entered the grain business with his father, continuing in this line until about 1868. In 1871 he established himself in the dry-goods business in Lakeville, which he continued for ten years, at first in connection with his father but later alone in the enterprise. Upon returning to Loudonville he was appointed postmaster of the city under President Harrison, and filled that office for five years. He later entered the dry-goods and coal business of S. A. Losh, being thus engaged for two or three years. Since December, 1903, he has occupied the position of superintendent of the water and light departments and clerk of public affairs, the duties of which office he is performing with promptness and ability, while his methods are receiving the endorsement of his fellow citizens.

On the 14th of October, 1880, Mr. Deyarmon was united in marriage to Theresa Delia Yarnell, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and the daughter of David and Mary Yarnell. Unto this union was born one son, Harry Christian, who also makes his home in Loudonville. He married Bessie M. Keller and they have one son, John Keller.

A republican in politics, Mr. Deyarmon is a stalwart champion of the principles of that party and exerts his power to extend its influence in the community. He is a public-spirited citizen and while serving as a member of the city council lent his cooperation to all measures that had for their object the progress and upbuilding of the city. A life-long resident of this community, he has made many friends who entertain for him the warmest regard, while his public career has been such as to inspire the confidence and trust of all with whom he has come in contact.

FRANK P. YOUNG.

Frank P. Young has figured prominently in the commercial activity of Loudonville for a number of years and is also recognized as one of the foremost representatives of political circles of the county. A native of Wisconsin, he was born near Milwaukee on the 28th of June, 1856, a son of Jacob and Katharine (Ruff) Young. Both natives of Alsace, Germany, the former was born April 25, 1825, while the latter was born November 25, 1823. They were married in the fatherland and came to the United States in 1852, locating in Wisconsin,

while later, in 1866, they came to Loudonville, where they both passed away, the father November 6, 1876, and the mother January 9, 1896. Jacob Young was formerly an agriculturist but later became interested in merchandising in Loudonville. He and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom died in childhood. Those remaining are: Caroline, the wife of Jacob Parrott, of Loudonville; and Frank P. Young, of this review.

The latter was reared on his father's farm in Wisconsin until ten years of age and then accompanied his parents to Loudonville, where he acquired a good public-school education. When he laid aside his text-books he became engaged in the grocery business with his father and continued in this line until the death of the latter in 1876, when he conducted the enterprise alone for a period of eight years. In 1884 he disposed of his grocery interests and established himself in the hardware business at the same location, being thus engaged at the present time. Mr. Young has been very successful in his undertakings and they have proved a source of financial profit to him. As he has prospered he has invested in property, becoming the owner of considerable real estate in this city. Aside from the two-story brick building, twenty by one hundred and forty feet, which is occupied exclusively by his hardware business, he owns six dwellings in Loudonville, which also return to him a gratifying annual income. For the past eight years he has conducted a first class livery business under the firm name of F. P. Young & Son.

Not alone in commercial circles, however, is Mr. Young well known, for he has, for several years, been a prominent figure in local democratic circles, his fellow citizens, recognizing his ability and sterling traits of character, calling him to various public offices. For six years he served as a member of the democratic central committee, was clerk of the township for two terms and also served as clerk of the town for two terms. He was a member of the board of education for six years and was city treasurer four years. That the quick and capable performance of his duties won the endorsement of the entire community is indicated by the fact that he received the highest honor in the power of his fellow townsmen to bestow upon him in his election to the office of mayor.

Mr. Young laid the foundation of a happy home life in his marriage to Miss Josephine Bolly, the ceremony being celebrated on the 10th of November, 1881, in Loudonville. Mrs. Young is a native of this city, born November 28, 1859, while her parents, Simon and Mary (Young) Bolly, were natives of Switzerland and Ohio respectively. The father, born in Beringen, Switzerland, in 1827, crossed the Atlantic to New York in 1851 and remained in that city for a year and a half. He then removed to Pennsylvania, where he resided for a year and then, in 1853, came to Loudonville, Ohio, where he was first employed on the railroad for about a year and a half. He next secured employment in Jefferson Bull's foundry, where he continued for seven years, at the end of which time he went into partnership with Joseph Lyons in the foundry business. This relation existed for two and a half years, after which Mr. Bolly established a grocery and restaurant business. He was well known in the community and served for two years as township clerk, was also township treasurer and served as a member of the village council. He passed away in Loudonville, April 16, 1884, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Young and whose birth

occurred June 3, 1835, in this city, still survives and makes her home in Loudonville. In their family were seven children: Mary, the wife of Peter Odson, of Mansfield; Margaret, the wife of D. T. Derrenberger, of Loudonville; Josephine, who wedded Frank P. Young; Amanda, who makes her home with her mother; Julia, who passed away December 8, 1885; Emil, residing in Mansfield; and Mrs. Elizabeth Derr, a resident of Wooster, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Young were born four children: Harry Arthur; Mary Katharine, the wife of Milton Sprang; Bernice A.; and Helen, who died in infancy.

Mr. Young is a member of the Trinity Evangelical church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. That he was called to official positions of honor and trust indicates the fact that he occupies a high place in public regard and enjoys in large measure the confidence of his fellowmen. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust of the business world for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. Loudonville has benefited by his efforts in her behalf and he is classed among her foremost citizens.

CLARK VANOSDALL.

Clark Vanosdall, superintendent of the Ashland cemetery, was born in Huron county, this state, May 21, 1844, a son of Nathan and Sarah (Finley) Vanosdall. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of the Buckeye state. The father removed to Huron county when a boy with his parents and remained there until 1845, when he removed to this county, locating in Jackson township on a farm. Later he took up his residence in Ashland where he spent his remaining days, departing this life February 16, 1892, in his seventy-second year.

On his father's farm Clark Vanosdall spent his boyhood days, acquiring his education in the neighboring schools, and at the age of fourteen years removed with his parents to Ashland, where four years later he secured a position as stage driver, traveling between this city and Wooster. He continued in this occupation for three years, when he gave it up, owing to the fact that the railroad took the place of the old stage line. He then opened an eating house in Polk, Ashland county, which he conducted for about a year, and on the expiration of that time he settled on a farm near Shelby, Richland county, this state, engaging for four years in general agriculture. Upon returning to Ashland in 1885 he was appointed superintendent of the Ashland cemetery, in which position he has since served. When he assumed charge of this plat of ground it was overgrown with briars, but through his constant care and management he succeeded in weeding out the undergrowth and developing the premises until it is today one of the most beautiful tracts of land in the city and is accounted one of the finest cemeteries of its size in the state of Ohio.

On June 21, 1866, Mr. Vanosdall was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Willis, of Ashland, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Saner) Willis, and to

this union have been born eight children: Harry B., who is engaged in the furniture and real-estate business here; William L., a grocery clerk of this city; Carsons B., a well known Ashland barber; Arthur L., a local mail carrier; Ray W., a local postal clerk; Henry M., engaged in the furniture business in this city with his brother, Harry B.; Charles S., a cement block manufacturer of this place; and Cloyd J., city agent for soft drinks.

Mr. Vanosdall has been allied with the democratic party all his life, being loyal to its candidates in national and state politics, but in local affairs he takes an independent stand, casting his vote for such men as in his opinion are best qualified to serve in the offices they seek irrespective of party ties. He holds membership in the German Baptist church, while his wife is affiliated with that denomination of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ, and both are liberal contributors to their respective church organizations. Mr. Vanosdall is well known and highly esteemed as a citizen and business man and justly deserves the excellent reputation which he enjoys.

ELIJAH W. MILES.

Elijah W. Miles, proprietor of the Loudonville Creamery, is carrying on an extensive business in this direction and is meeting with gratifying success. He was born in Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana, September 26, 1862, a son of Thomas and Susan (Rollings) Miles. Natives of Cambridgeshire, England, they came to the United States in early life and were here married. The father passed away in Michigan, in August, 1905, at the age of seventy years, but the mother still survives him, residing in Buchanan, Michigan. In their family were five children: William T., a resident of Guthrie, Oklahoma; Arthur J., residing in Buchanan, Michigan; Emma, deceased; Elijah W., of this review; and Samuel R., also of Buchanan, Michigan.

When about five years of age Elijah W. Miles accompanied his parents on their removal from their Indiana home to Michigan, and in that state his boyhood days were spent on a farm located between Buchanan and Niles in Berrian county. There he remained, assisting his father in the work of the farm, until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Iowa and for about two years was employed in various creameries. At the expiration of that time he returned to Michigan and in 1891 came to Loudonville. In the spring of the following year he established himself in the creamery business here, and the previous experience which he had had in this line of business activity throughout the states of Iowa, Ohio and Michigan, served as a good foundation upon which to start this new enterprise. Although he commenced in a small way, as the years went by his energy, diligence and perseverance have proved important factors in his success and today he ranks among the well known and prosperous representatives of this field of labor. During the year 1908 his creamery had an output of thirteen hundred pounds of butter daily, while not only the local dealers but also the towns surrounding Loudonville ship their cream to him.

On the 6th of April, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miles to Annette G. Golding, a native of Huron county and a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Smith) Miles, natives of Connecticut and Huron county, Ohio, respectively. The former removed to Huron county in childhood and both have continued to reside in that county until their deaths, the father dying September 9, 1901, and the mother September 19, 1903. In their family are five children, all residing in Huron county with the exception of Mrs. Miles. They are: Emor; Alfred; Mrs. E. W. Miles; Delia, the wife of Charles Leak; and Amelia, who wedded George Scane. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have one son, Stanley G., born in Loudonville, January 15, 1900, who is the life and light of their home.

Mr. Miles and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in the work of the church, Mr. Miles being superintendent of the Sunday school for sixteen years. He is now serving his fifth year on the board of education, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. He is public-spirited in his citizenship and his business integrity and personal worth have gained for him the regard and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. The family residence is a twelve-room house situated on South Water street, built by Mr. Miles in 1897, and its hospitality is enjoyed by a large circle of warm friends of the family.

FRANKLIN W. GANYARD.

Franklin W. Ganyard has pursued a prosperous business career, making his own way in the world from a station of comparative obscurity to his present responsible position of order clerk for the F. E. Myers & Brother, pump works, and he is now numbered among the leading business men of Ashland. He is of French descent, the family having come to this country at an early date, first settling in Connecticut, whence they removed to New York state. Abner Ganyard, the grandfather, came to Ohio locating in Granger township, Medina county, in 1818 and there Calvin S. Ganyard, father of our subject, was born December 20, 1833, and spent his entire life on the same property. During manhood he held all the township offices except that of treasurer and at the outbreak of the Civil war he answered the call to arms and was commissioned captain of state militia. He was quite well known throughout the county and in 1892 was elected state representative, the duties of which office he performed for two terms, acquitting himself with considerable distinction. While his educational advantages were limited his opportunities in this line being confined to a course of study in the village institution and two terms in an academy, he was nevertheless a man who finally gained the reputation of being studious and learned, his thirst for knowledge driving him to reading and he acquired a fund of information which made him the equal and in many instances the superior of those who had much higher educational privileges. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Simmons, who departed this life in 1897 in her sixtieth year and in 1899 he wedded her sister, Mrs. Helen Southmade, who still survives. He departed this life August 3, 1907. By his first

wife he had five children, four of whom are living, namely: Perry A., an agriculturist of Summit county; Charles Z., who resides on the old home place; Franklin W.; and Fred D., a merchant of Medina county.

Franklin W. Ganyard was born in Granger township, Medina county, Ohio, January 16, 1866, and acquired his education in the common schools. At eighteen years of age he started out in the world to shift for himself, his first venture being in the Erie Railroad office at Wadsworth, and while in that position he applied himself to the study of telegraphy. One year later having become proficient in that line, he was made operator and clerk of the Wadsworth office, remaining in that position for something over two years, when he was transferred to West Salem as agent for the same company and had charge of the office for five years and a half. Severing his connection with the Erie Railroad Company he engaged in the shoe business in West Salem, being identified with the enterprise for three years, at the termination of which period he reverted to railroad work. In the spring of 1898 he was assigned to Akron, Ohio, as night ticket agent and operator, remaining there for two years, when in the spring of 1900 he came to Ashland, where he was made cashier of the freight office, serving in that capacity for two and a half years, and upon resigning his position in October, 1902, he entered the employ of F. E. Myers & Brother, as order clerk, in which capacity he has since been engaged.

On April 12, 1888, Mr. Ganyard wedded Miss Rosa Bricker, of Wadsworth, a daughter of Henry H. and Mary (Acker) Bricker. Her father is a stone and brick mason of that city but her mother is deceased. This union has been blessed by five children: Clayton H., a machinist in the employ of F. E. Myers & Brother; Paul C., a student at high school; Thelma May; Herbert K.; and Donald E., an infant.

Mr. Ganyard is prominent in political circles, his views being decidedly republican, and at present he is an influential member of the city council. He belongs to Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F.; is a member of the Encampment and Daughters of Rebekah and has served in all the chairs of the lodge. Mr. Ganyard has always evinced the highest business ability, being invaluable to the firm in the capacity in which he is officiating, and he deserves mention among the representative business men of the city.

GEORGE MILTON MORR.

George Milton Morr, a strong factor in the financial circles of Ashland, owning a half interest in the Morr Shoe Manufacturing Company, one of the city's wealthiest industrial enterprises, was born in Perry township, this county, April 30, 1859, a son of Emanuel and Eliza (Myers) Morr, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The elder Mr. Morr was born in 1828 and when three years of age, in 1831, accompanied his parents, John and Hannah (Sunday) Morr, to this county, where they purchased a farm containing one hundred and twelve acres in Perry township. The grandfather and his brothers, Daniel and Andrew, located here at the time and they purchased two adjoining quarter

sections of land which they divided into three farms. Emanuel Morr was reared on the farm owned by the grandfather of our subject and spent his life there engaged in general agriculture and stock raising, passing away January 24, 1877. A democrat in politics, he was always loyal to the candidates of his party and while he was never ambitious to hold office, he consented upon several occasions to serve the township in minor capacities. In company with his wife he attended divine services at the Evangelical church, of which both were members. The mother was born in 1829 and came to this county when a child with her parents, Jacob and Mary (Stine) Myers, who located in Perry township in the same locality in which her husband's family settled. She entered into rest in 1895 in her sixty-sixth year.

George Milton Morr spent his boyhood days on the home farm, and being the oldest of the family, he was compelled to assume management of the farm on the death of his father when he was but eighteen years of age. He acquired his education in the district schools. After his marriage he settled down to a life of husbandry, making his residence at home until the estate was settled, when he inherited the old homestead, which he still owns. Shortly after his mother's death he rented the property and removed to Ashland early in the year 1900, and here he engaged in the retail shoe business, in which he has been wonderfully successful and has built up the largest enterprise of the kind here. In 1908, associated with E. E. Morr, he embarked in the manufacturing business, incorporating what is known as the Morr Shoe Manufacturing Company. The firm produces all grades of men's, boys' and youths' footwear. The business is growing very rapidly and becoming one of Ashland's most important and thriving industries.

On January 1, 1884, Mr. Morr wedded Miss Anna F. Westheffer, of this place, and the couple have an elegant residence equipped with every convenience with which to make home life happy. Politically Mr. Morr is affiliated with the democratic party, and although he is not an active politician nor desires to hold public office, he is interested in the success of his party and is always loyal to its candidates. He is well known in religious circles, being a member of the Evangelical Association, of which he is a trustee, and being particularly solicitous to inculcate the principles of Christianity in the lives of the youth of the city, he has for the past six years been serving efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Morr is one of Ashland's most prosperous business men who, since taking up his residence here, has been foremost in furthering every movement designed for the advancement of the municipality, and he is in every sense, socially and commercially, a worthy and representative citizen.

JOHN COLE.

John Cole, who is making the occupation of farming his life work, was born on a farm about a mile northwest of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1824. His parents, George and Katharine (Ovely) Cole, were also natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where the

greater part of their lives were spent and where the father devoted his attention to the interests of farm life. Their family consisted of the following children: John, of this review; Henry, who died in Iowa; Jacob, a soldier of the Civil war, who was killed in a coal pit in Pennsylvania; Isaac, of Texas, who also served in the Civil war, enlisting at first for three months and later for three years and was at length veteranizing; Cyrus, a resident of Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who also saw service in the Civil war; Margaret, the wife of David Music, of Irwin, Pennsylvania; Eliza Ann, residing in Pennsylvania; and Mary Rush, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The parents both passed away at the home of their eldest son in Ohio.

John Cole was reared on his father's farm and early became familiar with the tasks that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. As the years passed he aided more and more largely in the work of the farm and he resided with his parents until his marriage, in 1851, when he rented two pieces of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. There he remained until November 10, 1859, when he removed to Ohio, settling on his present farm near Perrysville. On his arrival in Ohio he purchased a farm of eighty acres, but as the years have come and gone and he has prospered he added to his original holdings until his place today consists of eighty-nine acres in Hanover township, Ashland county, and one hundred and five acres adjoining in Worthington township, Richland county, the county line running through his farm. Mr. Cole has devoted his entire life to general farming and stock raising, and that he has met with gratifying success in this branch of business activity is indicated by the fact that his fields are under a high state of cultivation and an air of thrift and prosperity pervades the entire premises. He has erected good outbuildings upon the place and his residence, which stands on the Richland county section of his farm, is one of the finest homes in this part of the county.

In November, 1851, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Hannah Jane White, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was born on a farm adjoining that on which her husband was born. She was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Got) White, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former, however, coming of Irish lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole were born seven children, namely: A. E., a resident of Greene county, Iowa, who has four sons and two daughters; Margaret Jane, the wife of Clark Graven, also residing in Greene county, Iowa, by whom she has four sons and two daughters; Wesley Curtis, living in Cleveland, who is the father of three sons; Nancy A., who married M. McCardy, of Indiana, and has one son; Ida the deceased wife of M. M. Darling, by whom she had one son; John E., the father of one son, who owns eighty-two acres in Ashland county, and operates the eighty-nine acres of his father's farm lying in that county; and Homer F., the father of four children, three sons and one daughter, who resides with his father and assists in the operation of his farm. The wife and mother was called to her final rest June 15, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years, seven months and four days.

About thirty-six years ago Mr. Cole was called upon to suffer the loss of his right arm, the accident occurring while he was operating a threshing machine. In politics he is an independent democrat, but he has never sought nor desired public office. However, he is greatly interested in all that per-

tains to general welfare and lends his cooperation to all movements that have for their ultimate aim the progress and upbuilding of the community in which he resides. He enjoys the respect and good will of his neighbors and friends and is recognized as one of the prosperous and representative agriculturists of his section of the county.

JOSEPH W. HOUSEMAN.

Joseph W. Houseman, who during his commercial career has been affiliated with a number of enterprises, being at present associated with the financial interests of Ashland, as a hay and grain shipper, is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred in Sullivan township, January 8, 1864. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Spencer) Houseman, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Harrison county, this state. The father was born in Alsace, February, 1819, and in 1834 with a party of neighbors, a half-sister and a half-brother came to the new world, locating in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he learned the shoemaking trade. After a three years' residence in that city he repaired to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed at his trade for about six years, at the termination of which period he removed to Jackson township, Ashland county, following his trade there for some time. After his marriage he purchased a farm in Sullivan township, this county, where he pursued general agriculture until he passed away in July, 1882. A democrat in politics, he was always loyal to the candidates of his party but not an office seeker, preferring rather to live within the peace and quiet of his home circle, being contented with casting his vote for his favorite ticket. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an active worker. His wife was born in 1833 and when twelve years of age located with her parents in this county. When she became a widow she was united in marriage to Joseph Dale, who still survives her, she having departed this life May 28, 1907.

Joseph W. Houseman was reared under parental care, acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools, subsequently completing a course of study in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, and the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. When he was eighteen years of age his father passed away and upon his shoulders fell the management of the farm. He continued to conduct the business of the home place until 1899, when he removed to this city, where for two years he operated a feed barn, being quite successful in this enterprise. Later he engaged in the farm implement business, which he carried on for three years and subsequently engaged in shipping hay, in which undertaking he prospered, the business developing rapidly under his excellent management and business ability. In 1904 he disposed of his interest in the farm implement enterprise and has since devoted his entire time to buying and shipping hay. The business has gradually grown until at present he is recognized as one of the largest shippers of hay in this section of the country.

In 1894 Mr. Houseman was united in marriage to Artie Hopkins, a daughter of Charles Hopkins, an agriculturist of Huron county, this state, and to this union have been born Charles Chester and Elizabeth Christine, twins; and Edwin S.

Mr. Houseman is a democrat in politics and belongs to Montgomery Lodge, No. 355, K. P., and Ashland Lodge, No. 515, K. O. T. M. In the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member, he is a leading factor and he also belongs to the Ashland Commercial Club.

F. E. HARRIS.

F. E. Harris, who has charge of the wholesale sales department of the F. E. Myers & Brother Manufacturing Company of Ashland, to which responsible position he has gradually worked his way up on the strength of his own business resources, was born in Perry township, this county, January 28, 1859, his parents being Joseph W. and Margaret J. (Strayer) Harris. His father was a native of the same county, to which his grandfather, James Harris, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, came from Virginia on an early day, settling in Perry township. Joseph W. Harris, who was a carpenter by trade and in connection with this occupation engaged in farming, was born in 1825 and passed away in his forty-fourth year. His wife, of German descent and a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, entered into rest in 1905 when seventy-five years of age.

In the district schools F. E. Harris acquired his education, starting out upon his business career when seventeen years of age, his first venture being as a canvasser, handling novelties among the rural residents. Subsequently he engaged in selling reapers, in which business he was quite successful and secured sufficient means with which to pursue a course of study in Oberlin Commercial College. Upon being graduated from this institution he returned to Rowsburg, where he worked in a store for three days each week, driving an egg wagon. He held that position for two years, at the termination of which time, in 1880, he secured a place with the Peerless Reaper Company, of Canton, Ohio, obtaining the agency for their goods in this county. In this business he prospered and one year later, the agency having been given to F. E. Myers, he entered his employ in 1881 as general utility man, receiving a salary of forty dollars a month. His duties consisted of the care of the horses and during the summer season the sale of reapers and pumps. Mr. Myers was at that time a retail dealer, handling plows and general farm implements, and in 1882, when he began the manufacture of pumps Mr. Harris was commissioned to look after the business in the smaller towns while the proprietor of the establishment attended to the affairs at home. The business grew rapidly and Mr. Harris, traveling throughout the states, worked hard to bring the goods of his concern before the public, gradually developing the business until he had placed salesmen in many localities throughout several states, reserving this state for himself. Finally the enterprise under his expert management grew to such proportions as to necessitate a special wholesale sales department, demanding the attention of one man, and the

position was given to Mr. Harris. He has supervision of the entire field of the United States, Canada and Mexico and from the small salary of forty dollars a month his invaluable services to the concern have enabled him to many times multiply the amount. He owns a magnificent residence at No. 38 Claremont avenue and in addition to this possesses other excellent dwelling houses in the city and also a valuable stock farm containing one hundred and ninety-two acres in Perry township, this county.

In 1884 Mr. Harris wedded Miss Mary E. Ecker, a native of Perry township, and to this union have been born the following children: Don C., who met with an accident while horseback riding, which caused his death at the age of ten years; Harry D., who passed away in his fourth year; and Frieda E.

Mr. Harris is an enthusiastic automobilist and a member of the Automobile Association and also of the Ashland Commercial Club. He attends divine services at the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a prominent member. She is well known in charitable work and belongs to the Ashland Colonial Club. Mr. Harris is a man of acknowledged business ability, whose aggressiveness has not only assisted in building up the trade of the firm with which he is affiliated but has done much to enhance the commercial interests of the city of which he is one of the leading business men.

M. J. WOLF.

M. J. Wolf, who for a number of years has been closely connected with various phases of the business life of Loudonville, is one of Ohio's native sons, having been born in Hanover township, Ashland county. His parents, John and Margaret (Humm) Wolf, were born in Alsace, near Heidelberg, Germany, where they were married, and in 1848 they came to the United States, locating on a farm about four miles south of Loudonville in Hanover township, Ashland county, Ohio. Their family consisted of eight children, four girls and four boys. The mother died when M. J. Wolf was but two years of age, and subsequently the father remarried.

Reared on the home farm until sixteen years of age, M. J. Wolf then came to Loudonville and entered the grocery store of Jacob Brecheisen as a clerk. He continued in this connection for some time and later, when he felt that his means permitted, he embarked in business on his own account and in partnership with C. F. Goll established a grocery and crockery business, employing five clerks to handle the trade, much of the success of the concern being attributable to the efficiency and perseverance of Mr. Wolf. This relation continued for eighteen years and then Mr. Wolf sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Goll and became connected with the Loudonville Banking Company as assistant cashier, remaining in this position until the company was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the First National Bank, at which time he was made assistant cashier. To his efforts is due much of the success of the institution. In 1905 he was prime mover and factor in the organization and establishment of the Citizens Savings Bank, and in August, 1905, was elected cashier, which position

he still holds, being very active in all its affairs. While a member of the firm of Wolf & Goll, engaging in the grocery business, Mr. Wolf was also connected for six years with the Loudonville Furniture Company as secretary, treasurer and general manager. Under the stimulus of his executive ability the business prospered but subsequently failed after he severed his connection with the enterprise. Not alone in financial, industrial and commercial circles has he been a well known factor, for his fellowmen, recognizing his ability and true worth as a citizen, elected him on the democratic ticket treasurer of the township, which position he occupied for two terms, while for eight years he served on the city council.

In September, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wolf and Mary Ann Goll, a sister of C. F. Goll and a native of Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Her parents were George and Maria (Smith) Goll, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively, who emigrated to the United States in early life and were married in Stark county, Ohio.

A man of deep religious convictions, Mr. Wolf has been a life-long member of Zion Lutheran church and is greatly interested in the various phases of church work, while he has served as secretary of the Sunday school for ten years. He belongs also to the Knights and Ladies of Security, is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Public spirited in his citizenship, he readily lends his cooperation to all matters of material welfare to the community, and measures having for their object the financial, political or moral upbuilding of the community receive his hearty endorsement and support. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has always been actuated by the strictest principles of honor and integrity, while in his private life he has drawn about him a large number of warm friends. Loudonville has been an indirect beneficiary of all of his various enterprises and he is classed among her foremost representatives.

J. F. KETTENRING.

J. F. Kettenring, who owns and operates a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and five acres on section 35, Green township, was born in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1856. His parents, Melchor and Christina (Price) Kettenring, were both natives of Canton Pirmasens, Germany, the father's birth occurring July 25, 1815, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 10th of January, 1815. They were married in this country and both passed away on the farm on which our subject now resides, Melchor Kettenring dying October 10, 1887, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife was called to her final rest on the 14th of April, 1894, when seventy-eight years of age. The record of their children is as follows: Henry, deceased; Jacob, a resident of Green township; Katharine, the wife of John Kaylor, of Wisconsin; Adam, who makes his home in Loudonville; Lany, the wife of Jacob Wolf, of Viola, Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of Jonas

Etzwiler, of Green township; John, who died in early life; and J. F., of this review.

In 1869, J. F. Kettenring accompanied his parents on their removal to the farm on which he has since resided in Green township, the property comprising one hundred and five acres and being located one and three-fourths miles northwest of Loudonville on the Perrysville road. Here he is successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising, both branches of his business bringing to him a gratifying financial return, owing to his well directed labor and capable management. In 1906 he built a large bank barn, thirty-six by seventy-two feet, and his place is lacking in none of the accessories and equipments which go to make up a model farming property of the twentieth century. He is likewise a director in the Farmers Telephone Company and is widely recognized as a most substantial and enterprising citizen of the community.

In 1875 Mr. Kettenring was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Miller, a native of Washington township, Holmes county, Ohio, her natal day being April 13, 1856. Her parents, Frederick and Katharine (Swaidner) Miller, were born in Bavaria, Germany, and Columbiana county, Ohio, respectively, the father coming to the United States at the age of seventeen years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller passed away in Holmes county, Ohio, and all of their eleven children, with the exception of one who died at the age of fourteen years, lived to reach maturity. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kettenring have been born the following children: Clara Ida, the wife of J. S. Barr, of Cleveland, by whom she has three sons, Brick, Robert E. and Paul; Dora Anna, who is the wife of Frank Carey, of Green township, and has one child, Vera Margaret; Minnie, who died in infancy; and Clarence William, at home. He is a graduate of Loudonville high school and the Fort Wayne Business College of Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was married June 3, 1908, to Freda B. Lemon of Loudonville.

Politically Mr. Kettenring is a democrat and for four terms capably served as township trustee. He is now a member of the township board of education, the cause of public instruction finding in him a stalwart champion. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Evangelical church of Loudonville, in which he has acted as a trustee for the past twenty years. Having lived in this county for forty years, he is widely and favorably known within its borders, his life record having ever been honorable and upright and such as to win for him the respect and esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

GEORGE J. LEONHART.

George J. Leonhart, proprietor of the Elks Cafe, a popular dining parlor of Ashland, is a native of Sullivan county, New York, born in the village of Callicoon, June 10, 1858. His parents were John and Mary (Gundlach) Leonhart. His father was born in Alsace, then a French province, and came to the United States when a young man, locating in the above named village, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1862 when, with his wife and

family, he came to Ashland. Here he remained but a few months, when he removed to Nashville, Holmes county, Ohio, and there for three years was proprietor of a hotel. Subsequently he settled in Leesville, Crawford county, this state, where he engaged in the hotel business until his death, which occurred April 2, 1870, when in his thirty-eighth year. His widow then returned to New York state, where her parents resided, and later was united in marriage to a Mr. Kauffman, after whose death she wedded Jacob Broadt of Akron, Ohio, who departed this life leaving his widow now living in Ashland.

In the public schools George J. Leonhart received his educational advantages and at an early age, when about fourteen years old, started out to make his own way in the world, his first venture being at farming at which he continued for two years. On the expiration of that time he was apprenticed to a butcher, by whom he was employed for five years, and upon becoming of age, in the meantime having laid by the greater portion of his earnings, he entered the saloon business in Zanesville, Ohio. After carrying on this enterprise for about a year he disposed of it and located in Ashland where he carried on the same business until February, 1905, when the Beall law went into effect and the saloons were compelled to close their doors. Mr. Leonhart from that time until 1907 lived in retirement, and two years ago established himself in his present business.

On December 21, 1882, Mr. Leonhart wedded Miss Delia Merling of Ashland. He is an energetic business man and of everything to which he has thus far turned his attention he has made a success. His present enterprise is thriving under his careful management and is among the best paying businesses in the city.

J. W. BROWN.

The financial interests of the city of Ashland are associated for the most part with conservative business men, among them being J. W. Brown, whose connection with the firm of J. W. Brown & Company, dealers in coal and builders' supplies, gives him a high standing in the business circles of the city. A native of Richland county, Ohio, he was born near Olivesburg, October 13, 1867, a son of John B. and Ellen (Lee) Brown. His father was a native of Ashland county and his mother of Holmes county, the Brown family having been among the early settlers of Ashland county whither they came from Virginia at an early day. John B. Brown located in Richland county after his marriage but subsequently removed to Holmes county, where he resided until 1906. During that year he came to Ashland where he is now living in retirement. His business career was spent in agricultural pursuits, and being a man actuated by industry and enterprise he succeeded in turning his energies to advantage and surrounding himself with such a measure of prosperity as to insure him the comforts of life during his remaining days. In politics he is a republican and, although he takes a lively interest in the issues of the day, he has never aspired to hold public office, being contented with doing his duty in casting his vote and

using his influence in behalf of the candidates of his party. He was one of the first to answer his country's call for soldiers during the Civil war and served in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the conflict. Prominent in Grand Army circles, he is an active member of Andrews Post of Ashland. He is a man whose life has been in harmony with the principles of Christianity, considering his religious obligations as of paramount importance and with his wife he attends divine services at the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. W. Brown spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, engaging in the daily routine of agriculture and to the public-school system he is indebted for his education. He began his business career as a school teacher when seventeen years of age, following educational work for five years, at the expiration of which period he became affiliated with a mercantile establishment in Wooster, Ohio, engaging in the capacity of a clerk and remaining with the firm for about four years. He then accepted a clerical position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being stationed four years at Wooster, and he was subsequently transferred to the Cleveland office of the same company, where he remained until the fall of 1900. He then came to Ashland to accept the position of agent of the A. & W. Railroad, with which he remained for three years, when on account of his invaluable services he was promoted to the responsible position of auditor of the company, performing the duties of that office until March, 1908. He next entered the coal business, buying out the A. & W. Coal Company in this city, of which he is now the proprietor. He is a conservative business man of keen discernment, and under his careful management his business is gradually growing and is numbered among the important concerns of the city.

In 1889 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Bertha McGrew, of Wooster, Ohio, and they have one child, Ada H., who resides with her parents. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican but, being liberal in his views, he is not what might be termed a staunch adherent of its principles although in the majority of instances, particularly those relative to national issues, he generally votes that ticket. Well known in fraternal organizations, he belongs to Ashland Tent, No. 515, K. O. T. M.; Wooster Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America; and he is also a member of the Ashland Commercial Club, being on the board of directors of that organization. Mr. Brown is recognized as an agitator of public improvements and is influential and aggressive in advancing the interests of the city.

WILLIAM JAMES SIMMS.

William James Simms, residing on a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres in Green township, Ashland county, is devoting his life to agricultural pursuits in which he is meeting with creditable success. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, near Steubenville, March 20, 1837, a son of William and Hannah (Jennings) Simms, natives of Jefferson county, Ohio. The former, born November 9, 1809, passed away when sixty-five years of age, while the

latter, who was born June 6, 1804, lived to the venerable age of eighty-six years. In their family were five children: David Benton, deceased; William James, of this review; Martha Ann, the wife of Jonathan Davis, of Nebraska; John, who enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war from Ashland county and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga; and Wilson Shannon.

Removing to Green township with his parents when only a year old, William James Simms has spent comparatively all of his life in this township. He has devoted his entire attention to the occupation of farming, being now the owner of one hundred and forty-six acres in section 25, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He raises the crops and cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and his well kept fields are evidences of his thrift and enterprise.

On April 12, 1858, Mr. Simms was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Zimmerman, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, who was born February 7, 1836. Unto them were born six children: Malinda Jane, who died in childhood; Samuel Leander, who met his death on the railroad in 1896; Margaret Elizabeth, who also passed away in childhood; Etta, the wife of G. L. Darling, of this township; David Franklin, of Wabash, Indiana; and Maude Bell, the wife of Paul Bickford, of South Bend, Indiana. The wife and mother passed away October 4, 1886, and on the 14th of November, 1899, Mr. Simms was again married, his second union being with Margaret E. Wolf, a daughter of Warring Wolf, and a native of Green township, where she was born November 21, 1845, on the farm which is now her home and upon which her entire life has been spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Simms are both members of the Loudonville Baptist church, and for ten or twelve years, before removing to this immediate vicinity, Mr. Simms served as deacon of the Perrysville Baptist church. They take an active interest in the work of the church and Mr. Simms is in hearty sympathy with all measures which tend toward the moral development of the community. In politics he is a democrat and for two years occupied the office of trustee of Green township, while for many years he served as school director. His career has been a most exemplary one, in which he has performed all duties, whether of a public character or those pertaining to private life, in such a way as to gain the respect and trust of his fellowmen. His interest in the public welfare is unquestioned and his business dealings at all times have been of such a character as to inspire confidence in those with whom he comes in contact.

H. J. RAUBENOLT.

H. J. Raubenolt, prominent in the financial and commercial circles of Ashland as a member of the firm of J. W. Brown & Company, coal dealers, was born in Lake township, Ashland county, June 11, 1871. His parents are William and Catherine (Hoy) Raubenolt, the former a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York state, their marriage being celebrated in the first named place. Soon afterward they came to Ashland county, Ohio, locating in Lake township, where they remained for three

years. They next made their home in Wayne county, this state until 1904, and then located in the city of Ashland, where they have since resided. A democrat in politics, the father has always been loyal to the candidates of his party and as well, evincing considerable interest in local affairs, has held various township offices. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical church, in the affairs of which they have always taken an active interest.

H. J. Raubenolt was reared at home under the careful training of his parents, becoming familiar with agricultural pursuits on the home farm, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, in the meantime having been given advantage of an education in the public schools. He then commenced farming for himself, in 1893 coming to Ashland county and renting land in Lake township, upon which he pursued general agriculture for five years. At the end of that time he gave up his farm and engaged in the huckster business for three years, and next followed threshing until 1902. In the meantime he served as treasurer of Lake township from 1899 to 1902. He then came to Ashland, where he followed his trade as a carpenter for six years and in 1908 became a member of the firm of J. W. Brown & Company, dealers in coal and building supplies. In his venture he has been wonderfully successful, his business being one of the most lucrative in the city, and as its owner he ranks high in the financial circles of the city.

On February 2, 1893, Mr. Raubenolt wedded Miss Lelah Aber, of Lake township, and to this union have been born: Paul A., Mabel B. and Ruth E. A democrat in politics, Mr. Raubenolt is a firm believer in the fundamental principles of his party and is deeply concerned in local affairs. He belongs to Ashland Tent, No. 515, Knights of the Maccabees; Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F.; Ashland Encampment, No. 130, I. O. O. F.; and the Commercial Club. Together with his wife, Mr. Raubenolt attends divine worship at the Methodist Episcopal church, in which both are active workers, and, being a man of great industry and honesty, whose commercial ambition has had much to do with the financial standing of the city, he is numbered among its representative business men.

PETER SHAFER.

Peter Shafer started in business life on his own account with three sheep but became known as one of the extensive sheep raisers of Ashland county and is now classed with its prosperous and representative farmers, owning and cultivating four hundred and ten acres of land in Green and Mohican townships. His birth occurred near McKay, in Green township, January 20, 1839. His grandfather, Charles Shafer, spent his entire life in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on business as a weaver of coverlets. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and assisted in carrying Lafayette off the field when that French nobleman was wounded. The maternal grandfather of our subject was George Black, a native of Pennsylvania who came to Ohio in the '30s and here died.

Peter Shafer and Sarah Black, representatives of these two families, were married in the Keystone state in 1821. The former was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and the latter near the city of Pittsburg on the 16th of June, 1806. They continued their residence in the state of their nativity until 1832, when they came to Ashland county, Ohio, and located in Green township, a mile west of the present home of their son Peter. A few years passed and the mother was called to her final rest, in December, 1840. Thirty-nine years then went by ere the father departed this life, on the 6th of September, 1879. In Pennsylvania he had engaged in mining coal and in raising vegetables, and after coming to Ohio he devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits, having one hundred and ten acres of good land. Following the death of his first wife he married her sister, Susan Black, who survived him until 1906.

He was the father of twenty-one children, ten having been born of his first marriage, namely: John, who died in childhood; Samuel, deceased; George, who passed away in early life; Sarah, who became the wife of Henry Friedt, and after his death married Jacob Sychapose and is now a widow in Indiana; Charles, of Oklahoma; Daniel, a wealthy farmer of Iowa; Susan, the wife of Thomas House, of Indiana; Charlotte, the wife of Silas Hannan, of Mansfield, Ohio; Peter, the subject of this sketch; and William, who enlisted from Adams county, Indiana, in the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves and served for three years, after which he reenlisted and remained in active duty until the close of the war. He died in Illinois. By the second marriage the children were: Mary Jane, deceased; Wesley, living in Wayne county, Ohio; Mary Ellen, who married Joseph Byerly but both are now deceased; Samantha, the widow of John Carver and a resident of Vermillion township; Orville, living in Wayne county, Ohio; Sena, the wife of Theodore Kiser, of Wayne county, who served in the Civil war; Alice, the wife of Martin Shakely, of Wayne county; Emma, the wife of Frank Humphrey, of Green township; Melvin, who died at the age of six years; and two who died in infancy.

With the exception of a year and a half spent in Illinois, to which state he went when seventeen years of age, Peter Shafer, of this review, has remained a life-long resident of Ashland county. He has therefore long witnessed its changes, its growth and development, for he is now seventy years of age. In early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade for about ten years and then bought land and began farming. Before he owned land he started in the stock-raising business with three sheep and from that he developed his flock, practically making all of his money out of sheep. For a long period he dealt extensively in those of the Delaine breed and still raises them, although not on as large a scale as he formerly did. For forty-seven years he kept on hand about four hundred or five hundred head of sheep and he derived a good profit from the sale of the wool and the animals. In 1866 he made his first purchase of land, becoming the owner of eighty acres, where he now resides. It was mostly woodland, there being no buildings upon it, but with characteristic energy he began the development of his farm. In 1874 he bought an adjoining tract of eighty acres, and in 1880 invested in thirty-six acres and later bought one hundred and twenty acres and another farm of eighty-nine acres on Mohican

township, so that he has a total of four hundred and ten acres lying in Green and Mohican townships. He carried on general farming for many years, devoting his time and energies to the raising of both grain and sheep, but now gives his attention almost exclusively to the production of corn. He has cleared a large part of his land, built three barns and lost one barn by fire. He also erected his own residence, and the buildings upon his place are commodious and substantial. His farm is lacking in none of the modern equipments and accessories and indicates the progressive spirit of a practical and painstaking owner.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Shafer was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Endinger, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 4, 1839, and died in this county, November 12, 1905. She was a daughter of John and Barbara (Steiner) Endinger, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively. They were married, however, in this country and spent their last days in Ashland county, where they reared their family of ten children.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven children: Mary, the wife of Robert Jones, a farmer of Vermillion township; Malissa, the wife of John Frank, of Green township; Edward, living in Hanover township; John, who followed farming in Vermillion township; Milton, residing in Mohican township; Bertha, the wife of Watson Donaldson, of Mohican township; and Clara, at home. Mr. Shafer has always been a hard worker, carefully carrying on his business interests, and his enterprise has brought to him a substantial measure of success.

JEREMIAH WOLF.

Jeremiah Wolf, better known as "Jerry," a member of the firm of Thomas, Myers & Wolf, lumber merchants, occupies a prominent position in the commercial and financial circles of Ashland. A native of Richland county, Ohio, his birth occurred October 15, 1851, and he is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Arnold) Wolf, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Richland county, this state. The father pursued agriculture in Blooming Grove township, where he and his wife resided until they entered into rest.

Jeremiah Wolf was reared under the tender care of his parents, who enrolled him as a pupil at the public schools when he had attained the required age, and after receiving his preliminary education he was given the advantage of a course of study in a high school in Wayne county, this state, where he prepared himself to teach school. When nineteen years of age he applied himself to that occupation, following it for six years. He taught during the winter months in the schools of Richland county, spending the summer in agricultural pursuits. Upon giving up teaching he turned his attention to farming, at which he made quite a success and he now owns one of the finest farms in this vicinity containing one hundred and twenty acres. Leaving his farm in 1893 he went to Shiloh, where he turned his attention to the stock business, in which

enterprise he had taken considerable interest for several years in connection with his farming pursuits, and while in that city he also became associated with the banking business, conducting a private institution by himself. Subsequently he organized the Shiloh Bank & Savings Company and was made president of the last named institution, the duties of which office he performed for some time, when, upon deciding to remove to Ashland and feeling that the interests of the bank had better be handled by a resident he resigned his office as president although he still retains a financial interest in the concern and is consulted in its business investments. In the fall of 1903 Mr. Wolf located in Ashland and in March, 1906, purchased an interest in the lumber business of J. W. Myers & Company, which was later conducted under the name of Thomas, Myers & Wolf. He was also one of the organizers of the Ashland Bank & Savings Company, being a member of the board of directors of that institution. He is a man of excellent business ability and judgment, possessed of a remarkable degree of enterprise and activity and is a leading factor in the financial affairs of this city. Aside from his extensive business interests here he is also concerned in real estate in other places and owns a half interest in a valuable farm of eighty acres located in Montgomery township, one mile east of this city.

On October 30, 1872, Mr. Wolf wedded Miss Alzina Crum, a native of Butler township, Richland county, and to this union was born one child, who is deceased. Mr. Wolf is well known in fraternal organizations, being a member of Shiloh Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Plymouth Chapter, R. A. M. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, where he attends divine services and to which he is a liberal contributor, and, being a man of recognized business ability, whose efforts in commercial lines have not only effected his own prosperity but also that of the community at large, he justly deserves a place among the city's most worthy and beneficial citizens.

JOHN E. BRUBAKER.

John E. Brubaker, one of the leading business men of Ashland, this county, was born here, April 1, 1870, a son of John W. and Eliza (Barr) Brubaker, both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the birth of the father occurred in 1822 and that of the mother in 1826. They died here in the years 1902 and 1901 respectively. The father came to this state when a boy with his parents, Peter and Katherine (Albert) Brubaker, who settled on one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, and when he became old enough he assisted his father in clearing the farm, in the meantime taking advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the village schools. He remained at home until he became of age, when he purchased a farm of his own containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, the greater portion of which he cleared and upon which he remained until 1882, when he purchased a home in the village of Ashland, there spending his remaining days in retirement. He was a man of great reserve who was not affiliated with any secret societies or fraternal organizations, preferring to live in quiet and devote his leisure time

to his family. Politically he was a democrat, and as to his religious convictions a member of that denomination of Christians known as Dunkards, in the creed of which he was a firm believer. In his family were the following children: Mrs. Harriet Kohler; Mrs. Anna Reep; Mrs. May Hoot; Cornelius; John E.; Mrs. Adeline Backhouse; and Mrs. Sarah Baum.

John E. Brubaker was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the Ashland schools and when twenty years of age he took his first step in the business world as a clerk for Brown & Landis, general merchants, remaining with them until he had become familiar with the various phases of the enterprise. He then launched out in the same business for himself and carried it on for a period of five years, meeting with such success that at the expiration of that time he had amassed sufficient means to enable him to buy the business in which he is now engaged. In March, 1908, he sold a half interest to Mr. McCullough, the firm becoming known as Brubaker & McCullough. The company transacts an annual business of approximately forty-eight thousand dollars, and the enterprise is one of the largest in this part of the state. It has attained its present proportions and acquired its vast volume of trade almost exclusively through the business ability and careful management of Mr. Brubaker. His commercial enterprises are not alone confined to this business as he is a director of the United States Cement Block Machine and the United States Cement Mixer Company, in which company he is also a heavy stockholder.

On November 13, 1896, Mr. Brubaker was united in marriage to Miss Stella Hess, daughter of Chris and Elizabeth Hess, whose birth occurred here February 17, 1872. To this union have been born Ruth, who is in her twelfth year; and John Robert, whose birth occurred December 30, 1905. It is the purpose of their parents to give them the full advantage of a higher education.

Mr. Brubaker gives his allegiance to the democratic party, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious convictions are on the side of Lutheranism and with his wife he attends divine services at a church of that denomination. He owns one of the finest residences in this part of the county and it is of modern architecture, containing every convenience and located outside the city limits on a beautiful tract of land containing forty-three acres. He has added to his home every comfort with which to facilitate happiness and enjoyment. Mr. Brubaker's enterprise has already made him a man of affairs, and being still young, by the manifestation of the admirable business qualities he has already shown, the future undoubtedly reserves for him a still higher position in the financial circles of the county.

GEORGE W. WALTER.

George W. Walter has not confined his time and attention to one line of business activity, but is today equally well known in agricultural, industrial and political circles of Green and Hanover townships, his energy and enterprise having brought him into prominence in the communities in which he has resided.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Brown township, Knox county, about eight miles from Loudonville, July 29, 1859, a son of Samuel and Juda (Oakes) Walter, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. Extended mention is made of them on another page of this volume. George W. Walter was one of a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living. In 1860 he removed with his parents to a farm in Green township, Ashland county, where he has since continued to live.

Spending the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, his early life was not unlike that of thousands of other country lads. As his strength and years permitted, he participated more and more in the work of the fields and remained with his father, assisting him in his agricultural pursuits, until his marriage. At that time he purchased a farm of eighty acres, one-half a mile northeast of Perrysville, and continued to make this his home for seventeen years, during which time he brought his fields under a high state of cultivation and they in return yielded him abundant harvests, so that as the years have come and gone he has been justified in extending his interests into other fields of activity. The farm, however, still remains in his possession. About the year 1899 he removed to Perrysville, where he remained until 1906, when he came to Loudonville, where he has since resided. That he has been popular in the communities in which he has lived and that his fellowmen have recognized his ability and worth is indicated in the fact that during his residence in Perrysville he served as county commissioner for two terms of three years each, or from September 19, 1900, until September 17, 1906, having been elected on the democratic ticket. Just prior to his removal to Loudonville he served as a member of the school board of Perrysville for fifteen years, and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion. He also served as a member of the Perrysville council for three years and was constable at the time of his removal, having held that office for three years, it being his first political position. Since arriving in Loudonville he has been assessor of precinct No. 2, Green township. All of his public duties have been performed with marked promptness and faithfulness, which have won for him the hearty endorsement of his fellowmen and a place among the prominent and well known citizens of his community. He is an important factor in industrial circles, being one of the firm of Walter Brothers & Jones, well known undertakers of Loudonville, his brothers, Nathaniel and J. C. being partners, while the fourth member is W. E. Jones. Mr. Walter and his brothers also carry on a general farming and stock-raising business on the former's farm in Green township, and together they own three fine farms in that township. Aside from their farm land they own the C. C. Coulter block in Perrysville and also possess considerable property in Loudonville, while George W. Walter is a director in the Perrysville Pottery Company of Perrysville.

On the 22d of August, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Walter and Ella M. Helbert, a daughter of Jacob and Katharine (Stephens) Helbert, and a native of Lake township, Ashland county, where her birth occurred June 18, 1864. Their family consists of two children. Ethel Leone wedded L. E. Shumacher, of Perrysville, and by her marriage has four children, George E., Berdella May, Leone and Paul Jacob. Eulalia J., the younger daughter, yet

makes her home with her parents. The family have an elegant home at the corner of Campbell and Water streets. Public spirited, Mr. Walter gives hearty support and cooperation to all measures and movements which have a direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the community, and his career has been such as to warrant the confidence and trust of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHARLES C. CHAPMAN.

Charles C. Chapman, a well known representative of the legal fraternity whose ability and thorough understanding of the law are evidenced in the liberal and important clientage accorded him, was born in Mohican township, Ashland county, Ohio, May 24, 1871, his parents being Richard M. and Rhoda A. (Webster) Chapman, the former a native of Holmes county and the latter of Ashland county. The paternal grandfather was a Pennsylvanian by birth and, coming to Ohio at an early period in the development of this state, settled in Holmes county, while later he removed to this county and took up his abode in Lake township, where his remaining days were passed. He was a prominent farmer of that section and for years held the office of justice of the peace, his decisions being characterized by strict impartiality, equity and comprehensive knowledge of the law.

Following his marriage Richard M. Chapman, who was largely reared in this county, took up farming as his life work and has always devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits, winning success through his well directed labors and unfaltering industry. He now resides in Montgomery township about two and a half miles east of Ashland. He has practically retired from active life, however, having rented his land in Montgomery township, although he still lives on the farm. He is known as one of the representative and worthy citizens of that locality and enjoys the esteem of many friends. His political allegiance is staunchly given to the democratic party.

In taking up the personal history of Charles C. Chapman we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this county, having spent his entire life within its borders. He was a pupil in the district schools in his early boyhood and in 1894 he began his career as a teacher, following that profession through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he engaged in farming. He also pursued a teacher's course in the Ohio Northern University and prior to the time when he took up the profession of teaching he attended the Hayesville Academy. For a little more than six years he was identified with educational work, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired and also maintaining good discipline, which is ever an essential feature in the best school work. In the fall of 1899 Mr. Chapman was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen to public office, being elected to the position of county clerk. He served for two consecutive terms, from 1900 until 1906, and then retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned.

While filling that position Mr. Chapman determined to adopt the profession of law and to this end began reading the text-books and commentaries now in use. In October, 1906, he entered the law department of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and while a student there he also completed his scientific course and was given the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was graduated from the law department in the class of 1908 and on the 23d of June of that year was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he opened an office in Ashland and on the 15th of November he formed a partnership with Jay P. Taggart. Together they are now practicing law under the firm style of Chapman & Taggart and although one of the younger firms, they have a good clientage and are making steady progress in professional lines.

In 1898 Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Adaline Kohler, a daughter of Henry and Harriet (Brubaker) Kohler, of Ashland, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have an interesting little daughter, Florence Ruth. The parents are prominent socially and are well known members of the Presbyterian church, while in fraternal lines Mr. Chapman is connected with Mohical Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and Excelsior Camp, No. 237, M. W. A. In all the relations of life he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and his sterling traits of character have won him warm friendship.

Mr. Chapman has always been an earnest advocate of democratic principles and is recognized as one of the able workers in the local ranks of the party. He served for three terms as chairman of the democratic county committee and of the executive committee and is one of the well known of the younger generation of Ashland county's representative men in both political and professional lines.

WILLIAM H. McADOO.

William H. McAdoo, an enterprising and successful farmer and stockman of Montgomery township, was born in Pennsylvania on the 28th of April, 1864. His father, a resident of the Keystone state, is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning about four hundred acres of land and about five hundred head of high grade sheep. He has now attained the age of sixty-seven years and is a self-made man, having accumulated his present competence entirely through his own efforts as a farmer.

William H. McAdoo acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and then spent one year in the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in teaching for one winter term. Throughout his active business career, however, he has been engaged in farming and in November 1896, made his way from his native state to Ashland county, Ohio, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Montgomery township, where he has a pleasant and commodious home and has since continued to reside. He likewise owns another farm of seventy-two and a half acres and has accumulated his present valuable holdings entirely through his personal efforts since starting out in life for himself, his record proving the fact that success is not a matter

of genius, as some aver, but comes as the result of indefatigable labor, sound judgment and experience. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he makes a specialty of stock, having two hundred and fifty head of high grade Delaine sheep and quite a large number of hogs, as well as some cattle and horses.

On the 15th of October, 1890, Mr. McAdoo was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Quinn, whose birth occurred in Washington county, Ohio, February 7, 1866, her father being James Quinn. She enjoyed excellent educational advantages in early life and prior to her marriage taught school for six years. She is now the mother of three children, namely: Elizabeth B., born in 1892; James Robert, whose natal day was July 30, 1900; and William Quinn, who was born October 9, 1905. Mr. McAdoo is fully cognizant of the value of a good education in the practical and responsible duties of life and intends giving all of his children advanced privileges in this direction. His daughter has now almost completed the high-school course in Ashland.

Mr. McAdoo exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. Starting out in life for himself empty handed, he has made steady progress and as the years have gone by he has achieved a measure of success which is most gratifying. Moreover, his business methods have ever been honorable and reliable, winning for him the respect and good will of his fellowmen.

E. H. CHARLES.

E. H. Charles, who has been closely identified with agricultural and industrial interests for many years but now devotes his attention to farming and to the sale of butter and eggs, makes his home on section 35, Mifflin township. He was born about a mile north of the village of Mifflin, on the 17th of February, 1836, and is the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children whose parents were John and Maria (Huber) Charles, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They were reared and married in that state and in 1826 came to Ohio, settling on the farm where the birth of their son, E. H. Charles, occurred. The father was a farmer and miller, pursuing those pursuits throughout his entire life. He died February 14, 1884, at the age of eighty-one years, seven months and one day, while his wife passed away October 10, 1877, at the age of sixty-eight years, eight months and eighteen days. Following their arrival in this county the father cleared a tract of land which was originally covered with a dense growth of timber. He was a very strong man physically, well qualified to cope with the arduous and strenuous duties of pioneer life. Moreover he was a man greatly respected and trusted by all who knew him and his fellow townsmen called him to fill all of the township offices, while he also settled many estates. Unto him and his wife were born six children: John, who died at the age of three years; Eliza, deceased; Mary Ann, the deceased wife of John Weaver; Fannie, who became the wife of Sam

Barr and resides in Indiana; E. H., of this review; and Harriett. who died at the age of three years.

E. H. Charles was reared in the usual manner of farm lads. The district schools afforded him his educational privileges and he therein mastered the common branches of learning. He remained on the farm with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he began working in a dry-goods store in Mifflin, where he remained for three years. He then came with his parents to his present farm in 1859 and has made his home thereon for a half century. It is situated on the Black Fork on section 35, Mifflin township. He and his father owned the grist and sawmill for forty-eight years, E. H. Charles conducting it by himself for twenty-two years, while he was also identified with his father all of the time the latter was operating the mill. In 1884 he left the mill and when his father died the property was sold and Mr. Charles has since given his attention to general farming. Aside from tilling the soil he makes a specialty of butter and eggs, which he sells in the Mansfield market every week to special customers.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Mr. Charles and Miss Fannie Kauffman, who was born in Mifflin township, Richland county, five miles east of Mansfield, Ohio, November 18, 1838, and resided there until her marriage. Her parents were Christian and Anna (Staman) Kauffman, who were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but following their removal westward spent their remaining days on the farm in Richland county on which they first settled. The mother died March 23, 1896, at the age of eighty-seven years and six months, while the father passed away May 1, 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years and six months. Their family numbered six children, of whom one died in infancy. The others were Sarah, the deceased wife of Alexander McElroy; Anna, who is living with her sister, Mrs. Charles; Jacob, who went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, with an exploration company and was never heard from again; Mrs. Charles; and Maria, the deceased wife of Dr. E. V. Kendig. Mr. and Mrs. Charles have had no children of their own but have reared several.

In his political views Mr. Charles is an earnest democrat, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. He served as township treasurer for four years, was trustee for six years and in 1890 was land appraiser and again in 1900. He became a member of the Chestnut Grove River Brethren church and is active in the church work. His life has at all times been the exponent of honorable principles of manhood and he has a wide acquaintance in the county.

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